

The Gazette of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 8th January, 1915.

No. 1.—The following Proclamation by His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 6th January, 1915, is hereby published for general information :—

PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of Order XLVI of the Prize Court Rules, 1914, I hereby proclaim the following amendment made by Order of His Majesty in Council in the said Rules :—

In Order XXVII. (Enforcement and Execution of Decrees and Orders) of the said Rules the following shall be added to Rule 1(1) :—

“Provided that on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown the Court shall order delivery of the property to the Crown in lieu of sale, and if at the time of such application

an Order for sale has already been made but no sale has taken place, the Order for sale shall be rescinded for the purpose of giving effect to such application, but the Order for delivery to the Crown may, if the Court thinks fit, be made subject to payment by the Crown of such costs, expenses or other sums, as might have been ordered to be paid out of the proceeds of sale if the property had been sold under Order of the Court."

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

MEDICAL.

Delhi, the 8th January 1915.

No. 123-C.—The services of Assistant Surgeon Dhanpat Rai Varma are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th November 1914.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 7th January 1915.

No. 8.—The Revd. Cecil John Grimes has been appointed to be a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

EDUCATION.

The 8th January 1915.

No. 57.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (c), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1914 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the University :—

The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. B. Kenrick, K.C., LL.D., Bar.-at law.	} With effect from the 11th December 1914.
W. A. J. Archbold, Esq., M.A., LL.B.	
T. H. Richardson, Esq., M.A., B.A.I., M.I.C.E.	

No. 61.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section VII of the Act to establish and incorporate an University at Calcutta (Act II of 1857), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the appointment of Mr. R. Nathan, C.S.I., C.I.E., as a Fellow of the Calcutta University.

H. SHARP,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 8th January 1915.

No. 2.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. G. Woodroffe, M.A., B.C.L. (Barrister-at-Law), to be a Member of the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. R. Nathan, C.S.I., C.I.E., retired.

SANITARY.

The 7th January 1915.

No. 14.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 58 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895 (XIV of 1895), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following addition to the rules published with the Home Department notification no. 1902, dated the 14th October 1910, namely:—

At the end of rule 80(3) the following shall be inserted:—

“the holder of such a degree, license or qualification being also registered in the United Kingdom or in India”.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th January 1915.

No. 17-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4, 10, 11, 17 and 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 1431-G., dated the 27th June 1912, so far as it relates to the notified area of Kalaw, as constituted from time to time under chapter X of the Burma Municipal Act, 1898, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 3102-Public, dated the 16th August 1909, shall be the rules framed under the said Act for the aforesaid notified area of Kalaw.

Delhi, the 5th January 1915.

No. 98-D.—Mr. W. E. Jardine, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is posted as Resident at Gwalior, with effect from the 18th December 1914.

No. 99-D.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. G. Beville, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with effect from the 20th December 1914.

The 7th January 1915.

No. 137-D.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Pritchard, of the Political Department, is posted as Resident at Jaipur, with effect from the 14th December 1914.

No. 141-D.—Captain E. Lorimer, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), Adjutant (Cavalry), Zhob Militia, is appointed 2nd-in-Command (Cavalry) of the same corps with effect from the 1st December 1914.

No. 157-D.—Mr. J. L. Maffey of the Political Department is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the 7th January 1915.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

Delhi, the 7th January 1915.

No. 43-F.—The following statements showing the position of the Gold Standard Reserve are published for general information :—

I.—Statement of receipts, charges and balance of the reserve on the 30th September 1914 :—

	Dr.		Cr.
	£		£
Opening balance	25,629,868		
Interest on investments including discount on Treasury Bills	126,098	Closing balance	25,756,087
Net gain on the redemption of £100,000 New Zealand 3½ per cent. Debentures and sale of £300,000 2½ per cent. consolidated stock	126		
Total	25,756,087	Total	25,756,087

II.—Statement showing the form in which the balance of the reserve was held on the 30th September 1914 :—

	£
1. As a book credit	125,110*
2. Gold set aside in the Bank of England	3,700,000
3. Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice	108,169
4. Gold held in India	7,809,000
5. Securities :—	

	Nominal value.	
	£	
British Government 2½ per cent. consolidated stock	3,266,392	
3 per cent. Local Loans Stock	200,000	
3 per cent. Transvaal Government Guaranteed Stock (1923-53)	1,092,023	
2½ per cent. Irish Land Guaranteed Stock	438,720	
3 per cent. Exchequer Bonds (1916)	4,000,000	
3 " " " (1915)	2,885,000	
2½ per cent. Exchequer Bonds (1914-15)	16,000	
3½ " " " Canada Government Bonds	161,000	
3½ " " " Corporation of London Debentures	45,000	
Union of South Africa Bills	650,000	
New Zealand 3½ per cent. Debentures	411,400	
New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed stock	112,000	
" " " 4 per cent. Bonds	34,000	
Queensland 4 per cent. Bonds	155,000	
" " " " Inscribed stock	55,000	
Southern Nigeria 2 per cent. Bonds	350,000	
New South Wales Treasury Bills	900,000	
Canada Treasury Bills	25,000	
British Treasury Bills	150,000	
Birmingham Corporation Bills	80,000	
Total	15,028,135	
		Market price 14,013,808
		Total 25,756,087

* Of this, £100 000 have since been paid in gold to the Reserve in India.

† This represents the value at the minimum market price on the 1st April 1914 of securities held on that date and the cost price of securities purchased since that date. The stock exchange being closed, the valuation of the securities has not been made on the 30th September.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS

The 6th January 1915.

No. 17-F. E.—The combined leave for 15 months granted to Mr. L. B. Ward, Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Account, Bihar and Orissa, in the Department notification No. 1064-F. E., dated the 29th August 1913, published on page 82 Part I of the Gazette of India, dated the 30th August 1913, has been extended by 2 days.

The 8th January 1915.

No. 23-F. E.—Mr. A. C. Gupta, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, has granted privilege leave for 3 months with effect from the 4th January 1915.

No. 24-F. E.—Mr. N. B. Deane was posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bx from the 28th September 1914 to the 2nd October 1914.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

NOTIFICATIONS.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Delhi, the 9th January 1915.

No. 199-C.-177.—Mr. C. J. E. David, Inspector of Mines, No. 1 Circle, is granted leave on medical certificate up to the 4th April 1915 in continuation of the privilege leave sanctioned in Notification No. 12206-177, dated the 31st October 1914.

PATENT AND DESIGNS.

The 9th January 1915.

No. 149.—Whereas by paragraph 5 (1) of Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. II of 9th September 1914 as amended and extended by Proclamation, dated the 5th November 1914, payment of any sum of money to or for the benefit of persons or a body of persons resident in the territories of the German Empire or in the Dual Monarchy Austria-Hungary or in the respective colonies and dependencies thereof or in the territories of the Sultan of Turkey other than any territory in the occupation of the British Government or its colonies, in this licence and in the said Proclamations referred to as "enemy country" is prohibited; and

Whereas, by paragraph 8 of the said Proclamation it is provided that nothing in the Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by licence whether such licence be granted to individuals or be announced as applying to persons; and

Whereas, by paragraph 3 of Proclamation dated 8th October 1914, power to grant such licences on behalf of the Crown may be exercised

to make marks or designs, or the renewal of such registration, in an "enemy country";

And also to pay on behalf of an "enemy" any fees payable in British India on application for, or renewal of, the grant of a patent, or on application for the registration of design or the renewal of such registration.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 9th January 1915.

No. 91-56.—Mr. G. W. Schöneman, Postmaster-General, 4th grade is granted a further extension of furlough for eight days with effect from the 25th November 1914.

POST OFFICE.

Delhi, the 9th January 1915.

No. 38-3.—The following days will be observed as Post Office holidays in the several postal circles during the year 1915, in addition to the holidays on Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, the King-Emperor's Birthday and Christmas Day:—

	Bengal and Assam.	Bihar and Orissa.	United Provinces.	Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.	Bombay.	Madras.	Central Provinces.	Burma.
Pongul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	January 14th	...	...
Sri Panchami or Basant Panchami .	January 20th	...	January 20th	January 20th	...	...	...	...
Shivratri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	February 12th	...	February 12th	...
Holi or Doljatra . . . . .	...	March 1st	March 2nd	...	...	...	...	...
Telugu New Year's Day . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	March 16th	...	...
Burmese New Year . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamil New Year's Day . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	April 13th	...	April 13th
Beginning of Buddhist Lent . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idul-Fitr or Ramzan (a)	August 13th	August 13th	August 12th	August 13th	August 13th	August 13th	August 13th	July 26th
Cocosnut Day . . . . .	...	...	...	...	August 24th	...	...	...
Jannashtami or Gokul Ashtami	September 1st	September 2nd	September 1st	September 1st	September 2nd	...	September 2nd	...
Dussehra, Ayudha Puja or Durga Puja.	October 16th	October 15th	October 16th	October 16th	...	October 16th	October 16th	...
Id-us-saba or Bakrid (b)	October 20th	October 20th	October 20th	October 19th	October 20th	...	October 20th	...
End of Buddhist Lent . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dewali, Depavali or Kali Pooja	November 6th	November 6th	...	November 6th	November 8th	November 6th	November 6th	October 23rd
Tassingdaing . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	November 22nd

(a) If the moon be visible on August 11th the holiday will be observed on August 12th, otherwise on August 13th.
 (b) If the moon be visible on October 9th the holiday will be observed on October 10th, otherwise on October 20th.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
 Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 8th January 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 40.—The services of Major R. J. T. Stewart, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 41.—The undermentioned Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers to be Second Lieutenants, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 9th January 1915.

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers.

Serjeant-Major Henry Baddeley.

Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry).

Serjeant Albert Parrott, from The King's (Liverpool Regiment).

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).

Serjeant-Major Daniel Looney.

The Royal Sussex Regiment.

Serjeant-Major Charles Walter Harrison, from the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).

Colour-Serjeant Frederick Day, from The Dorsetshire Regiment.

The Dorsetshire Regiment.

Quartermaster-Serjeant Charles Percival Crawley, from the King's (Liverpool Regiment).

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment).

Colour-Serjeant Ernest Albert Squirrell, from the Dorsetshire Regiment.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 42.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to gazette the appointment of the undermentioned officer :—

Mr. Alfred William Connolly, Manager, Rifle Factory, Ishapore.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 43.—It having been represented to the Government of India that certain Volunteer Officers are unable for various reasons to join the Indian Army Reserve of Officers but are willing to serve with Regular Units for a limited period, temporary commissions in the Indian Army are now offered to Volunteer Officers who are non-officials.

2. Conditions of service :—

- (a) Indian Army pay of rank *plus* staff pay as for regular officers performing similar duties.
- (b) Grant of temporary rank in the Army in the rank next below that which they hold in the Volunteer Forces except in the case of Second Lieutenants.
- (c) Candidates must undertake to serve for at least six months, and, if actually on service when their time expires, may be required to serve till they can conveniently be allowed to relinquish their appointments.
- (d) Candidates must be efficient Volunteer Officers.

3. Applicants in the first instance should apply in writing, through the Officer Commanding their Corps, to the nearest General Officer Commanding a Brigade or Divisional Area, stating their age, and the Branch or Department of the Army preferred.

Candidates should forward with their applications :—

- (a) A Medical Certificate as to physical fitness.
- (b) A declaration in the following form which should be made before a magistrate :—

"I, the undersigned, hereby promise and declare that I will serve His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, his heirs and successors, as an Officer of His Majesty's Indian

Forces for a period of———months, and that I will serve in any part of India or in any other place in which any portion of His Majesty's Indian Forces may be serving and in any branch or department of the service to which I may be appointed."

Signed this

day of

191

Witness.....

Should the applicant appear to be a desirable candidate for a temporary commission, he will be directed to attend for a personal interview with the General Officer Commanding a Brigade or Divisional Area (or in special cases by an officer deputed by him) his travelling expenses being defrayed by Government.

The names of approved candidates, if concurred in by the Local Government, will be submitted to Army Headquarters for final sanction.

4. Officers may wear the uniform of their respective corps while holding a temporary commission.

5. Travelling expenses of accepted candidates will be paid from their homes to the station where the regiments to which they are appointed are quartered, and, in the case of officers joining Cavalry Regiments, railway fares for their chargers.

6. If, at any subsequent time, officers joining under these conditions wish to enter the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, they can do so in which case they will receive Rs. 600 outfit allowance, and an antedate, as regards rank, to the date of their temporary commissions.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 44.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Lieutenant.

William Wallace Johnstone, Infantry Branch. Dated 8th January 1915.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Cavalry Branch.

Victor Wallace Smith
Garnet Beauchamp Walter
Charles Cecil Morgan
Norman Oswald Cyril Marsh
David Rennie
Albert Edward MacAuley Audsley
William Chubb
Hilary Gilbert Allum
Harry James Leigh Leigh-Clare
Harold Reginald West Watson
Edward Francis Marriott

,—Dated 8th January 1915.

Infantry Branch.

Francis Hinton Edwardes
Charles Cyrus Armitage
Cyril Vincent Heron-Jones
Richard Henry Stevens
Gilbert Noel Rogers
James Norman Taylor
Cuthbert William Short
Arthur Thomas Taylor
Sidney Henry Harman
John Moriarty
Leslie Bradley
Owen Watson
Alfred Galvin
Percy Charles Peacock
Fremlin Stedman
William Charles Spowart
George Ernest Crosby Flynn
Victor Hampton
Ernest Bertram Nelson
Frank James Salberg
Arthur Irons Sargon
Charles Hunnybun
James William Eric Jameison
Gerald Maltby
Henry Thomas Wishart Bonstield
Denis Riley
Mathew Laurence Corley-Smith
Jules Robert Rayneau
Roland Weymouth Robinson

,—Dated 3rd January 1915.

Dated 8th January 1915

No. 45.—The appointment of Matthew White Halley as Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, notified in Army Department Notification No. 1055, dated 27th November 1914, is cancelled.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 46.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 28th November 1914, pages 10112, 10113 and 10117.

War Office,
28th November 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Service Battalions, New Army.

The undermentioned officers to command battalions of the New Army, and those under the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to be granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur H. Battye (Indian Army), 14th Battalion, The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment). Dated 7th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest G. R. Wilkins (Indian Army), 9th Battalion, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment). Dated 9th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Ward (Indian Army), 13th Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment). Dated 5th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harry A. Moore (Indian Army), 9th Battalion, The East Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 2nd November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel William B. Piers (Indian Army), 10th Battalion, The Bedfordshire Regiment. Dated 6th November 1914.

Brevet Colonel James W. Cowley (retired pay, Indian Army), 10th Battalion, The Leicestershire Regiment. Dated 5th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harry J. Bremner (retired pay, Indian Army), 9th Battalion, The Royal Scots Fusiliers. Dated 7th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Lilly (retired pay, Indian Army), 12th Battalion, The Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Dated 10th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph R. Hill (Indian Army), 10th Battalion, The East Lancashire Regiment. Dated 24th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles G. Carnegie, M.V.O. (Indian Army), 11th Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment. Dated 19th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel William G. Hatherell (Indian Army), 11th Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment). Dated 12th November 1914.

Brevet Colonel Charles H. M. Hitchins (retired pay, Indian Army), 10th Battalion, The Border Regiment. Dated 12th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur H. Williams (Indian Army), 10th Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment. Dated 21st November 1914.

Brevet Colonel George S. Hogge (retired pay, Indian Army), 11th Battalion, The South Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 13th November 1914

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Brevet Colonel George S. Ommanney (retired pay, Indian Army), 12th Battalion, The Welsh Regiment. Dated 3rd November 1914.

Colonel Frederick Hawkins (retired pay, Indian Army), 9th Battalion, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. Dated 12th November 1914.

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Harry A. H. Thompson (retired pay, Indian Army), 13th Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment). Dated 25th November 1914.

* * * * *

Brevet Colonel Edward R. Hartigan (retired pay, Indian Army), 8th Battalion, The Northamptonshire Regiment. Dated 8th November 1914.

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald R. H. Garden (retired pay, Indian Army), 15th Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment). Dated 10th November 1914.

* * * * *

Brevet Colonel Montague E. O'Donoghue (retired pay, Indian Army), 11th Battalion, The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment). Dated 18th November 1914

* * * * *

Brevet Colonel Gordon N. Caulfeild, D.S.O. (retired pay, Indian Army), 17th Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry. Dated 19th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel William G. H. Stirling (Indian Army), 13th Battalion, The Highland Light Infantry. Dated 9th November 1914

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TERRITORIAL FORCE

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INFANTRY.

* * * * *

15th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own Civil Service Rifles); Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander MacWhirter Renny, Retired List, Indian Army, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 29th November 1914.

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 30th November 1914, pages 10143, 10144, 10146, 10147, 10148 and 10149.

War Office,
30th November 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Brigade Commander—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) Ivor Philipps, D.S.O., retired pay, Indian Army, from a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, at the War Office, and to be temporary Brigadier General. Dated 20th November 1914.

Brigade Major—

Major M. L. Hornby, D.S.O., retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 23rd September 1914.

* * * * *

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery

Temporary Captain Lucius E. Fagan, late Captain, Indian Army, from 11th (Service Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to be temporary Captain. Dated 1st December 1914.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

* * * * *

The undermentioned to be temporary Captain :—

George William Hyde Batho, late Captain, Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Artillery Dated 1st December 1914.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

The Cambridgeshire Battalion. The Suffolk Regiment. The appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Charles W. Somerset, M.V.O., Indian Army, to command the battalion, notified in the Gazette of 19th October 1914, to bear date from 25th September 1914.

8th Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment. Brevet Colonel Henry G. Sutton, retired pay, Indian Army, to command the battalion. Dated 20th November 1914.

8th Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders. Second Lieutenant E. Lindsay-Young, Unattached List, Indian Army, to be temporary Lieutenant. Dated 6th November 1914.

War Office,
30th November 1914.

The appointment to Second Lieutenancies of the undermentioned University Candidates, which appeared in the Gazette of 25th August 1914, are antedated as stated, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 26th August 1914 :—

REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * *

UNATTACHED LIST FOR INDIAN ARMY.

With a view to their appointment to the Indian Army.

Evelyn Lindsay-Young. Dated 2nd September 1914.

Gerald Ralph Kidd
Mervyn Palles Pratt
Alan Ivor Grey McConkey } —Dated 13th January 1914.

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated 1st December 1914, pages 10190, 10191, 10194 and 10199.

War Office,
1st December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS.

* * * * *

2nd Grade—

Major Louis R. Vaughan, Indian Army, *vics* Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) A. J.-B. Percival, D.S.O., The Northumberland Fusiliers (killed in action). Dated 3rd November 1914.

Major E. M. Lang, retired list, Indian Army. Dated 11th November 1914.

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CAVALRY.

* * * * *

Reserve Regiments.

9th Reserve Regiment. Captain Claude Seymour Foster, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), Indian Army, to be Adjutant. Dated 19th November 1914.

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INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

6th City Battalion, The Manchester Regiment. Brevet Colonel William W. Norman, retired pay, Indian Army, command the Battalion. Dated 24th November 1914.

* * * * *

India Office,
November 1914.

The KING has approved the grant of the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service to the undermentioned gentlemen :—

Percy Stanley Blaker	} --Dated 5th November 1914.
Vaman Raghunath Mirajkar	
Alexander John D'Souza	
Bager Shah	

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 3rd December 1914, page 10277.

War Office,
3rd December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

* * * * *

Personal Staff.

Aides-de-Camp

Captain Arthur H. M. Wilson, 12th Cavalry, Indian Army. Dated the 8th November 1914.

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PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 47.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captain to be Major.

Charles Brook Riley, 25th Punjabis,—2nd January 1915.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

No. 48.—Conductor Frederick William Kaye, supernumerary, on reversion to arsenal duty, is absorbed, *vice* William Edward Hart, deceased ; with effect from the 14th November 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 49.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on Dafadar (Orderly Room Clerk) Shaikh Jalal, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers Dated 4th October 1914.

No. 50.—The following promotions are made :—

11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).

Jemadar Kahan Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Chattar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ressaidar Kehar Singh, seconded ; with effect from the 7th December 1914.

22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Dafadar Idris Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Habib Khan, seconded, and Dafadar Harnam Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Shindeo Singh, seconded ; with effect from the 7th December 1914.

1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

Jemadar Chanda Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Sadar Din to be Jemadar, *vice* Partab Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 16th December 1914.

30th Punjabis.

Havildar-Major Lal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Tota Ram, seconded, and Havildar Chhajja Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Diwan Singh, seconded ; with effect from the 17th August 1914.

Jemadar Thakur Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Labh Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Warriam Singh, seconded ; with effect from the 17th September 1914.

97th Deccan Infantry.

Jemadar Muhammad Ayub Ali Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Abdul Majid Khan, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 18th July 1914.

5th Cavalry.

No. 51.—The promotion of Jemadar Jot Ram should have effect from the 8th September 1914, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 1088, dated the 5th December 1914.

31st Mountain Battery.

No. 52.—The promotion of Jemadar Mihar Khan should have effect from the 16th October 1914, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 1088, dated the 5th December 1914.

52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

No. 53.—The promotion of Jemadar Natha Singh should have effect from the 2nd November 1914, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 1061, dated the 27th November 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 54.—Edward Joseph Barry to be Second Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 7th November 1914.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 55. Captain (Honorary Major) Edward Rushton Dangerfield, V.D., to be Major, *vice* E. H. Hart, V.D., resigned. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Lieutenant Osborne George Edwards to be Captain, *vice* E. R. Dangerfield, V.D., promoted. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Second Lieutenant Edward Wilson Russell to be Lieutenant, *vice* O. G. Edwards promoted. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Burma Railways Volunteer Corps.

No. 56.—George Frederic Arnold to be Lieutenant, *vice* R. T. Power transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 24th October 1914.

Second Lieutenant Julian Allen resigns his commission. Dated the 30th September 1914.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

No. 57.—Hugh Basil Holme to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1914.

Harry Tonkinson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1914.

George Edward Scott to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1914.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 58.—Samuel Hope Richards to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 14th December 1914.

Calcutta Scottish Volunteers.

No. 59.—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Baron Carmichael of Skirling, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., Governor of Bengal, to be Honorary Colonel of the Corps. Dated the 10th December 1914.

Cecil Henry Elmes to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 26th November 1914.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 60.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer :—

1st Battalion, North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster John Clark.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT

Delhi the 8th January 1915

NOTIFICATION.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the date specified, were received in the Army Department between the 30th December 1914 and 5 January 1915 :—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of	
4th Battalion, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).	Major F. B. Carlisle	31st December 1914.	Jubbulpore.	
37th Lancers (Baluch Horse). Attached to 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.	Major Charles Buxton Loring.	21st December 1914.	France	Killed in action
2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.	Captain Archibald William Robertson-Glasgow.	13th November 1914.	Do.	Ditto
1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles. Attached 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.	Lieutenant Leonard Castel Campbell Rogers.	25th December 1914.		

ERRATA.

1. In Army Department Notification dated the 20th November 1914, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 21st November 1914, under column "Date of decease" against Major Lionel Stuart Logan, for "1st November 1914 (supposed date)" read "2nd November 1914".

2. In Army Department Notification dated the 27th November 1914, p. 1111, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 28th November 1914, under column "Date of decease" against Captain Robert Frank Clothier, Captain Richard Hope Waller, and Lieutenant Hubert James Tudor Hamer, for "2nd November 1914" read "4th November 1914".

3. In Army Department Notification dated the 27th November 1914, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 28th November 1914, under column "Date of decease" against 2nd-Lieutenant Maurice Charles Day, Captain Bruce Edward Alexander Manson, Captain Laurence George Hart, Captain John Henry Middleton Fuller, Captain Burton Howard Hall, Major Harold Tatum, Captain Frederick George Brown, Captain Ivan Dayrell Meredith Hogg, Lieutenant Henry Richard Brookes, and Lieutenant Robert Peyton Hughes, for "Ditto" read "4th November 1914".

4. In Army Department Notification dated the 4th December 1914, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 5th December 1914, under column "Date of decease" against Lieutenant-Colonel George Henry Fitzmaurice Kelly and Captain James Fergus Mackain, for "Ditto" read "23rd November 1914".

5. In Army Department Notification dated the 11th December 1914, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 12th December 1914, under column "Date of decease" against Captain Alexander Masters, for "24th November 1914" read "23rd November 1914".

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 7th January 1915.***No. 1.**—The following is published for general information :—

No. 1934 T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Simla, the 28th December 1914.

Adoption on the Assam-Bengal, Darjeeling-Himalayan, Dibru-Sadiya, Hoshiarpur-Doab, Jacobabad-Khashmore, Jessore-Jhenidah, Nadiad-Kapadvanj, Tezapore-Balipara Railways and on such portions of the Barsi Light, Bhavnagar, and Godhra-Lunavada Railway systems as are situate in British territory, of amendments in Rules 1 (26), 37 (1), 73 (1) and (2), and 91 of the General Rules for working Railways under construction.

RESOLUTION.—The Agents and Managers of the railways, noted on the margin,* have applied for permission to adopt on such portion or portions of those railways as may be under construction, of the amendments, which were specified in the enclosure to Railway Board's circular No. 1023 T., dated the 23rd June 1914, and published in the *Gazette of India* under their Notification No. 169, dated the 26th June 1914, in the General Rules for working railways under construction and

*Assam-Bengal Railway.
Barsi Light Railway.
Bhavnagar Railway.
Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.
Dibru-Sadiya Railway.
Godhra-Lunavada Railway.
Hoshiarpur-Doab Railway.
Jacobabad-Khashmore Railway.
Jessore-Jhenidah Railway.
Nadiad-Kapadvanj Railway.
Tezapore-Balipara Railway.

not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which rules were sanctioned for adoption on the railways noted on the margin† and on such portions of the Barsi Light, Bhavnagar and Godhra-Lunavada Railway systems as are situate in British territory and may be under construction, in the following Rail-

way Board's Resolutions and Notifications :—

Resolution No. 60 R. T., dated the 9th January 1913, and Notification No. 31, dated the 16th January 1913.

Resolution No. 1958 R. T., dated the 10th October 1912, and Notification No. 192, dated the 17th October 1912.

Resolution No. 995 T., dated the 16th June 1914, and Notification No. 168, dated the 24th June 1914.

Resolution No. 2107 R. T., dated the 22nd October 1912, and Notification No. 205, dated the 24th October 1912.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, subsection (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of

the amendments cited in paragraph 1 above, on such portion or portions of each of the railways noted on the margin* as may be under construction, and on such portions of the Barsi Light, Bhavnagar and Godhra-Lunavada Railway systems as are situate in British territory, and may be under construction.

* Assam-Bengal, Darjeeling-Himalayan, Dibru-Sadiya, Hoshiarpur-Doab, Jacobabad-Khashmore, Jessore-Jhenidah, Nadiad-Kapadvanj and Tez-pore-Balipara Railways.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that the amendments, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be further notified to the railway servants concerned, and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of charge, in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief in

† The Government of Bengal, Railway Department.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The Agents, Assam-Bengal, Barsi Light and Guzerat Railways.

The Manager, Bhavnagar Railway.

The Agent and Chief Engineer, Hoshiarpur-Doab Railway.

The Managing Agents, Jacobabad-Khashmore Railway.

charge of the construction of the railway ; also that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the officers noted on the margin† for information and guidance, and to the Senior Government Inspectors of Railways, Circles Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6, and the Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association, for information.

T. RYAN,

Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 7th January 1915.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 2nd January 1915 is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI.	...	Delhi City . . . . .	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL.	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	2	2
		Kaira District . . . . .	...	...
		Panch Mahals District . . . . .	...	...
		Ahmedabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Broach	2	1
		Bulsar Port . . . . .	...	...
		Surat Town and Port . . . . .	...	...
		Surat District . . . . .	...	...
		Bhiwadi Port . . . . .	...	...
		Bandra . . . . .	...	...
		Bassein . . . . .	...	...
		Thana . . . . .	...	...
		Kalyan . . . . .	...	...
		Kurla . . . . .	...	...
		Thana District . . . . .	...	...
	Central.	Nasik District	110*	87*
		Ahmednagar District	8*	4*
		East Khandesh District	17	13
		Poona Town	15	13
		Poona District	41	34
		Satara	56	35
		Sholapur Town	2	2
	Southern.	Kolaba District . . . . .	...	...
		Ratnagiri	2	1
		Belgaum	33	21
		Dharwar	30	23
		Hubli Town . . . . .	...	...
	Sind.	Bijapur District	18	13
		Hyderabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Hyderabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port . . . . .	...	...
		Karachi District . . . . .	...	...
		Sukkur . . . . .	...	...
	Political Charges.	Larkana . . . . .	...	...
		Nawabshah . . . . .	...	...
		Baroda State	32	29
		Outch . . . . .	...	...
		Mandvi Port . . . . .	...	...
		Porbandar Port . . . . .	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	48	34
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	107	67
		TOTAL.	521	377
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Anantapur District	5	5 (a)
		Bellary Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bellary District	23 (a)	18 (a)
		Bellary Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		North Arcot District	7 (b)	4 (b)
		Mangalore Town and Port . . . . .	...	...
		South Canara District . . . . .	...	...
		Salem District	32	22 (a)
		Nilgiris . . . . .	...	...
		Ootacamund Town . . . . .	...	...
		Ootacamund District	21	19 (a)
		Trichinopoly District	12 (b)	11 (b)
		Chittoor District	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Tuticorin Town . . . . .	...	...
		Vinayapatnam Port . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL.	101	80

* For two weeks. (a) One imported. (b) Two imported.
In the return for the week ending 26th December 1914 against the Hyderabad district read 48 cases, 30 deaths *see* col.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan District Birbhum Bankura Howrah Town Howrah District	...............	...............
	Presi- dency.	24 Parganahs Calcutta	......	......
	Dacca	Dacca Town Dacca District Mymensingh District Faridpur	............	............
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajahmahi	Jalpaiguri District Pabna District	......	......
		TOTAL	...	...
	Patna	Patna Town Patna District Gaya Town Gaya District Shahabad District	... 106 249 57 ...	... 84 223 82 ...
	Tirhut	Saran District Champaran District Muzaffarpur Palamau Darbhanga Town Darbhanga District	... ... 11 ... 35 ...	... ... 12 ... 26 ...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town Monghyr District Purnea Bhagalpur Town Bhagalpur District Sonthal Parganas District	... 104 ... 42 ... ...	... 80 ... 29
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Chota-Nag- pur.	Hasaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	765	637
	Meerut	Saharanpur City Saharanpur District Muzaffarnagar District Meerut Bulandshahr	... ... ... 14 ...	... ... ... 12 ...
	Agra	Aligarh District Muttra City Muttra District	... ... 2	... ... 1
	Rohilkhand	Bijnor District	14	12
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City Farrukhabad District Cawnpore City Cawnpore District Fatehpur Allahabad	6 8 21	5 5 18
	Jhansi	Jalaun District	...	...
	Benares	Benares District Jaunpur Ghasipur Ballia	... 15 104 184	... 12 108 106
	Gorakh- pur.	Gorakhpur District Basti Azamgarh	39 25 205	31 19 184
	Lucknow	Lucknow City Lucknow District Unao Rae Bareilly Sitapur Hardoi Kheri	2 10 44 12 33 5 ...	2 10 36 12 29 2 ...
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City Fyzabad District Gonda Behraich Sultanpur Partabgarh District Bera Banki	8 27 3 11 2 2 30	6 25 2 11 3 2 27
		TOTAL	776	664

In the return for the week ending 26th December 1914, against the Saharanpur and Basti districts read 22 deaths for 10 deaths and 12 cases, 11 deaths for 24, respectively.

Province or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Ambala	Hissar District	40	20
		Gurgaon "	10	10
		Rohtak "	2	4
		Karnal "	61	57
		Ambala "	20	24
	Jullundur	Kangra District	55	55
		Hoshiarpur District	51	29
		Jullundur City	124	92
		Jullundur District	94	48
		Ludhiana "	26	7
	Lahore	Lahore City	42	17
		Lahore District	39	39
		Amritsar City	34	34
		Amritsar District	58	50
		Gurdaspur "	126	122
	Rawalpindi.	Sialkot "	183	188
		Gujranwala "	64	69
		Shahpur District	97	97
		Gujrat "	133	94
		Jhelum "	313	197
	Multan	Rawalpindi "	7	15
		Attock "	31	26
		Montgomery District	5	6
		Lyalpur District	19	9
		Jhang "	119	119
	Native States	Nabha State	167	87
		Patiala City	19	15
		Patiala State . . . . .	...	...
		Kapurthala State . . . . .	...	...
		Jhind State . . . . .	...	...
		Kalsia State . . . . .	...	...
	TOTAL		1,949	1,480
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	4	4
		Insein District	2	2
		Tharrawaddy District	5	5
		Pegu District	41	36
		Prome " . . . . .	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	1	1
		Bassein District	23	20
		Henzada . . . . .	...	...
		Myaungmya District . . . . .	...	...
		Maubin " . . . . .	...	...
	Tenas-serim.	Pyapon " . . . . .	...	...
		Amherst District	3	3
		Toungoo "	8	8
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District . . . . .	...	...
		Magwe District	5	5
	Mandalay	Mandalay District	7	7
		Kyaukse District	5	3
		Meiktila "	26	14
		Yamethin " . . . . .	...	...
		Myingan " . . . . .	...	...
	Shan States	Northern Shan States . . . . .	...	...
	
	
	
	
	TOTAL		180	108
ASSAM	Cooch	Goalpara Town . . . . .	...	...
	
	
	
	
	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	69	61
		Nagpur District	7	7
		Bhandara District . . . . .	...	...
	
	
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	2	2
		Saugor Town	26	15
		Saugor District	1	1
		Saugor Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
	
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad Town	15	13
		Hoshangabad District	26	10
		Narsinghpur " . . . . .	...	...
	
	
	Chhatargarh	Bilaspur Town . . . . .	...	...
	
	
	
	
	TOTAL		146	109
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	2	2
		Saugor Town	26	15
		Saugor District	1	1
		Saugor Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
	
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad Town	15	13
		Hoshangabad District	26	10
		Narsinghpur " . . . . .	...	...
	
	
	Chhatargarh	Bilaspur Town . . . . .	...	...
	
	
	
	
	TOTAL		146	109

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
COORG	...	Coorg . . . . .	...	1
		TOTAL	...	1
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	20	15
		Bangalore City	19	8
		Bangalore District	28	31
		Mysore City	2	2
		Mysore District	31	39
		Hassan	11	7
		Kadur	2	2
		Kolar	25	18
		Kolar Gold Fields	11	10
		Tumkur District	8	2
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Shimoga	21	18
		Chitaldroog	25	18
		TOTAL	191	170
	...	Raichur District	6	6
		Bidar	8	8
		Medak	11	7
		Parbhani . . . . .	...	...
		Gulbarga . . . . .	...	...
		Atrafialdah Sarf-i-Khas . . . . .	...	...
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs . . . . .	...	...
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Bir District . . . . .	...	...
		Adilabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Aurangabad . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	25 (a)	21 (a)
	...	Bhopal City	3	3
		Bhopal State	35	39
		Gwalior	6	6
		Schore Cantonment	2	1
		TOTAL	46 (b)	49 (b)
RAJPUTANA.	...	Marwar (Jodhpur State) . . . . .	...	...
		Jaipur State . . . . .	...	...
N.-W. F. PROVINCE.		TOTAL	...	...
	...	Peshawar District . . . . .	...	...
		Abbottabad City . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	20	11
		TOTAL	20	11
GRAND TOTAL			4,670	3,727

(a) From the 21st to the 27th December 1914.

(b) For the week ending 26th December 1914.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the eight days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 7th January 1915, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Weather has been feebly unsettled over northwest India throughout the week and local falls of snow have been reported on most mornings from Kashmir. The weather has been practically dry elsewhere.

2. *Burma and the Bay Islands.*—Rain fell in the Andamans on the 30th December.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Dry weather prevailed.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There was a light shower at Bareilly on the 6th.

Northwest India.—Snow fell in various parts of the Kashmir hills on the first six days of the period under review.

The Peninsula.—Weather has been dry.

3. The principal amounts were :—

December 30th—Port Blair 0·97".

„ 31st—Sonamarg 1·42" and Dras 0·33".

January 1st—Sonamarg 2·85" and Dras 0·35".

4. The rainfall of the week was more than 20 per cent. in excess in Kashmir and the Bay Islands, and was 20 per cent. or more in defect in all the remaining divisions with the exception of the following, where the absence of rainfall is a normal feature at this time of year :—Burma, Bengal, Sind, Rajputana West, Gujarat and Central India West.

The seasonal rainfall up to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, Bengal, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Central Provinces East, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Malabar; it is within 20 per cent. of the normal in Bihar, Chota-Nagpur, Punjab Southwest, Gujrat, Central Provinces West and Madras Southeast, and is 20 per cent. or more in defect elsewhere.

Division.	RAINFALL DATA FOR 8 DAYS ENDING ON 7TH JANUARY 1915.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH DECEMBER 1914 TO 7TH JANUARY 1915.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
							This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	1.0	0.3	+0.7	11.4	5.7	+ 5.7	+100	+ 98
Lower Burma	0	0	0	2.1	0.3	+ 1.8	+600	+600
Upper Burma	0	0	0	1.8	0.4	+ 1.4	+350	+350
Assam	0	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.5	- 0.3	- 60	- 50
Bengal	0	0	0	0.8	0.1	+ 0.7	+700	+700
Orissa	0	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.5	- 0.2	- 40	- 25
Chota Nagpur	0	0.2	-0.2	0.4	0.4	0	0	+100
Ethar	0	0.1	-0.1	0	0.1	- 0.1	-100	0
United Provinces, East	0	0.2	-0.2	0	0.5	- 0.5	-100	-100
United Provinces, West	0	0.2	-0.2	0	0.7	- 0.7	-100	-100
Punjab, East and North	0	0.3	-0.3	0.4	0.9	- 0.5	- 56	- 38
Punjab, South-West	0	0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.4	0	0	+ 38
Kashmir	1.0	0.5	+0.5	3.7	2.0	+ 1.7	+ 85	+ 80
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0.1	-0.1	0.8	0.4	+ 0.4	+100	+167
Baluchistan	0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.7	1.2	- 0.5	- 42	- 38
Sind	0	0	0	0.2	0	+ 0.2	∞	∞
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0	0.1	- 0.1	-100	-100
Rajputana, East	0	0.1	-0.1	0	0.3	- 0.3	-100	-100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central India, West	0	0	0	0	0.1	- 0.1	-100	-100
Central India, East	0	0.1	-0.1	0	0.6	- 0.6	-100	-100
Berar	0	0.2	-0.2	0.4	0.9	- 0.5	- 56	- 48
Central Provinces, West	0	0.2	-0.2	0.7	0.6	+ 0.1	+ 17	+ 75
Central Provinces, East	0	0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.4	+ 0.1	+ 25	+ 67
Konkan	0	0.1	-0.1	1.1	0.2	+ 0.9	+450	+1000
Bombay Deccan	0	0.1	-0.1	0.8	0.5	+ 0.3	+ 60	+100
Hyderabad, North	0	0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.3	+ 0.2	+ 67	+150
Hyderabad, South	0	0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.2	+ 0.2	+100	+300
Mysore	0	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.5	- 0.2	- 40	- 25
Malabar	0	0.2	-0.2	3.0	1.3	+ 1.7	+181	+178
Madras, South-East	0	0.4	-0.4	4.1	4.3	- 0.2	- 5	+ 5
Madras Deccan	0	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.5	- 0.3	- 60	- 50
Madras Coast, North	0	0.2	-0.2	0	1.4	- 1.4	-100	-100

G. C. SIMPSON,
for Director General of Observatories.

Dated 7th January 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 2nd January 1915.

Burma.—Practically no rain fell during the week. Reaping of winter rice is approaching completion in Upper Burma. Cultivation of pulses and of miscellaneous island crops is progressing. Standing crops are in fair condition. The outturn of the winter rice crop is below normal. The price of unhusked rice at Rangoon is slightly below last year's price but is above normal.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice and pulses, plucking of cotton and pressing of sugarcane are in progress with outturn generally fair. Prospects of the mustard crop are not good on account of the want of rain. The tea season has closed. The price of common rice has fallen slightly. Cattle disease is reported from one district. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Cachar.

Bengal.—The week was rainless. Reaping and threshing of winter rice are in progress. Preparation of lands for the next autumn crops has commenced in some districts. The standing spring crops are doing well. Cattle disease is reported from six districts. The average price of common rice shows a slight tendency to fall as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—There was no rain during the week and the weather was generally cold. Harvesting of winter paddy and pressing of sugarcane continue. Rain is needed for the standing spring crops in several districts of Bihar and in Balasore and Palamau. The average price of common rice has risen slightly as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from fourteen districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is generally good.

United Provinces.—No rain fell throughout the Provinces. More rain is needed everywhere and the need in several places is urgent, slight damage to crops by white ants, frost and want of rain is reported in a few districts. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops and of poppy have been practically completed. Weeding and irrigation of spring crops and of poppy, picking of cotton and pressing of sugarcane continue. Standing crops are generally doing well and their prospects are favourable. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Cattle disease is reported in thirteen districts. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices are practically stationary with a tendency to rise in places.

Punjab.—The weather is dry. Rain is wanted in the south-east of the Province for unirrigated crops. Pressing of sugarcane continues, the yield being average to good. The condition and expected yield of spring crops are generally good at present but the unirrigated crops in the south-east are suffering for want of rain. *Toria* is being harvested with good yield. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder and water are sufficient. Prices of food grains range between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless. The weather is cold. Standing crops are good on irrigated but average on unirrigated lands. Harvesting of maize and rice is concluding in Bannu with poor outturn. Sowing of spring crops continues. Sugarcane is still being pressed and *gur* is being made in Peshawar with a fairly good outturn. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are high and are rising in the case of *bajra* in Dera Ismail Khan but are falling in the case of maize in Peshawar.

Jammu.—No rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 8½ to 14 and maize from 10½ to 16 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. There is no cattle disease. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The rainfall during the week was insignificant. Cattle disease prevails in Sripatabainghpura. Prices are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Rajputana.—The weather is partially cloudy and cold. Irrigation of spring crops is progressing. *Barani* crops in the east of Rajputana require rain badly. Prospects are satisfactory except in Tonk where the outturn is not hopeful. Wheat is withering in some *nizamats* of Kotah and some other crops have been damaged by cold in Alwar. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices are stationary but are rising in Ajmer, Alwar, Karauli, Bharatpur and Kotah.

Central India.—There was no rain during the week and it is required in the northern districts of Gwalior. Reaping of autumn crops continues. Picking of cotton is in progress in Indore and in the southern States. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Agricultural stock is good but there is cattle disease in the Nagod State of Baghelkhand. Pasturage is sufficient. Prices are rising in Indore, Bhopal and Baghelkhand, steady in Gwalior and stationary elsewhere. Poppy crops are being irrigated in Gwalior and Indore.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been clear and cool. Picking of cotton and harvesting of *juar* continue. Threshing and winnowing of other autumn crops are well advanced. Spring crops are generally in good condition but rain is required particularly in the northern districts where some damage is reported from want of moisture. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. There were no marked variations in prices.

Pendatory States.—Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops are approaching completion. Spring crops are in good condition but a little rain is required. Variations in prices were unimportant.

Bombay.—Standing crops are generally good except for slight damage by rats in two States of Rewa Kantha and by frost in two talukas of Nawabshah and are withering in one taluka of Ahmednagar, parts of Poona and three talukas of Sholapur. Harvesting and threshing of autumn crops continue. Cotton picking is progressing in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Ahmedabad, the Deccan, Kathiawar and Baroda. Sowing of spring crops continues in Sind, Kanara, Rewa Kantha and Savantvadi. The fodder supply is sufficient except in the area affected by floods and in the hilly tracts of Karachi, three talukas of Thar and Parkar and parts of Poona. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices have risen slightly in Sind and Gujarat.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Autumn cotton is being picked and early rice is being harvested. Spring crops are fair to good but *juar* suffered on account of frost in parts of Aurangabad, Bir, Usmanabad, and Bidar. Late rice lands are being prepared, sown and weeded in parts. Cattle disease prevails in seven talukas. Prices of grains are as follows:—Wheat 5½, coarse rice 7, *juar* 15½ seers per rupee. The highest price in districts is *juar* 10 seers per rupee in Warangal and the lowest 24 seers in Bir and Adilabad.

Mysore.—Rainfall nil. The price of *ragi* has risen in Mysore, Hassan and Shimoga. Markets are well supplied. The outturn of the harvested *ragi*, paddy, sugarcane and coffee is good and that of gingelly and cotton is poor. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects of the season are generally good. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Reaping of rice and picking of coffee continue. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was light in Cochin and nil elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good but are withering or have withered or become diseased in parts of three districts and require rain in parts of two others. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding generally with outturn fair to normal. Sowings of paddy and dry crops are proceeding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is generally sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, the Deccan, Nellore, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Madura and Tinnevely. Pasture is generally sufficient except in parts of five districts and is getting scarce in one district. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of five districts. Prices are stationary.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Memorandum on Recent Weather and on the Probable Character of that of
January and February 1915.***Recent weather in northern India and the region to the west.*

In the plains of northwest India weather was very much more disturbed and wet than usual during October and November owing to an abnormally early commencement of winter actions, but a change occurred on December 5th, and since then there has been but little rainfall outside of Kashmir.

2. The scanty information available regarding snowfall in the hills surrounding upper India shows that although snowfall has begun considerably in advance of the average date there have been no abnormally heavy falls.

*Discussion of the probable character of the weather of January and February
1915.*

3. The depressions which bring rainfall to the north Indian plains and snowfall to the hills travel eastwards or southeastwards and can in the majority of cases be traced back through Persia into south-east Europe. Thus in the present year weather was abnormally disturbed in Afghanistan and Persia in October and November, but in December in Persia, specially in the north-east, the conditions have been milder than usual. The season so far strongly resembles that at the end of 1911.

4. An examination of the following table will show that an indication of the character of the approaching winter in northwest India can be derived from its character in December.

Departures from Normal.

Cold weather Season.	Rainfall of December in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.	Rainfall in Persia in December.	Rainfall in Baluchistan in December.	Precipitation in Kashmir in December.	Rainfall of the two succeeding months in North-West India (including the United Provinces, Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat).	Snowfall, January to March, + 3=Large excess. 0=Normal. -3=Large defect.
	"	"	"	"	"	
1890-91 . .	+1.41	+4.49	+2.85	+ .11	+ .34	+ 3
1891-92 . .	- .28	+ .88	- .20	- .87*	- .32	- 3
1892-93 . .	+ .50	- .05	+3.11	+ .36	+1.60	+ 3
1893-94 . .	0	+1.45	- .19	- .26	+ .99	+ 1
1894-95 . .	+1.20	+1.01	+ .50	+ .67	+ .43	- 1
1895-96 . .	- .34	- .71	.23	- .14	- .43	- 1
1896-97 . .	- .13	- .97	.82	- .08	- .18	+ 1
1897-98 . .	+ .22	- .25	- .30	- .42	+ .97	- 2
1898-99 . .	+ .25	- .56	- .79	+1.20	- .60	- 1
1899-1900 . .	- .38	+ .61	- .71	- .14	+ .07	- 1
1900-01 . .	+ .77	+ .63	+2.23	+ .74	+ .92	+ 1
1901-02 . .	- .40	- .64	- .98*	- .28	- .93	- 2
1902-03 . .	- .48	- .19	- .69	- .66*	- .70	+ 1
1903-04 . .	- .13	- .47	- .86	- .21	- .31	+ 1
1904-05 . .	+ .06	+ .28	- .90*	+ .58	+ .57	+ 3
1905-06 . .	+ .56	.11	+1.07	+ .92	+1.17	+ 2
1906-07 . .	+ .28	- .05	- .84	- .45	+1.31	+ 3
1907-08 . .	- .48	- .67	- .89*	-1.37*	+ .65	- 2
1908-09 . .	- .16	- .56	- .29	+1.52	- .39	0
1909-10 . .	+1.42	+1.46	+ .43	+ .67	- .40	0
1910-11 . .	- .20	+2.26	+ .40	+ .31	+ .61	+ 3
1911-12 . .	- .36	- .30	- .40	+ .15	+ .08	- 2
1912-13 . .	- .39	- .07	+ .08	+ .10	- .02	- 1
1913-14 . .	+ .16	+ .06	- .14	- .28	- .30	+ 1
1914-15 . .	+ .07	- .45	- .25	+1.32		...
Normal amount .	.48	1.14	0.87	.59	1.14	...

Owing to changes in the stations the normal amounts have changed from time to time.

The years in which the character of the season was strongly marked are those of 1890-91, 1892-93, 1894-95, 1895-96, 1896-97, 1900-01, 1901-02, 1902-03, 1903-04, 1905-06, 1907-08, 1909-10, and 1911-12. In ten out of the thirteen years the type of winter in December persisted through the season; in 1896-97 and 1903-04 the rainfall continued in defect but the snowfall was in slight excess; and in 1909-10 the indications of December were definitely misleading.

The years in which the December conditions were on the whole fairly normal may be taken as 1893-94, 1897-98, 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1904-05, 1906-07, 1908-09, 1912-13 and 1913-14, and in all except 1893-94 and 1906-07, that is in seven cases out of nine, the succeeding winter was normal, or only in slight excess or defect, or the variations of rain and snow were opposite in character.

When we consider the present season in which December has had more precipitation than usual in Kashmir, and less in Persia and Baluchistan, while in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province rainfall has been normal, we can classify it definitely as belonging to the second type—of fairly normal conditions.

The data accordingly point to the following conclusion:—

It is probable that the amount of rainfall in northwest India and of snowfall on the neighbouring hills will be approximately normal.

GILBERT T. WALKER,

Director-General of Observatories.

SIMLA;

The 3rd January 1915.

}

L. J. KERSHAW,

*Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Revenue and Agriculture.*

DELHI;

The 6th January 1915.

}

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAYS.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.		MEAN MILEAGE WORKED.		TOTAL EARNINGS FOR WEEK ENDING		EARNINGS PER MILE OPEN FOR WEEK		TOTAL EARNINGS FROM 1ST APRIL TO		Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.	
	During official year 1913-14.		1913.		26th December 1913.		1913.		26th December 1913.					
	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
State and Guaranteed Railways.														
Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	302	2,676	2,689	2,676	9,50,309	7,90,000	366	295	2,97,47,701	2,88,44,000	Rs.	Rs.		
Beawada Extension	376	21	21	21	7,159	8,900	341	424	2,74,097	8,21,000	46,903	9,03,701		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	695	998	998	1,001	7,22,428	6,34,000	724	623	2,52,59,386	2,31,10,000	...	21,49,236		
Eastern Bengal (including 3' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	458	1,572	1,572	1,570	7,32,311	6,90,000	466	405	2,79,43,364	2,35,58,000	...	43,90,384		
East Indian	775	2,549	2,549	2,549	19,98,451	19,44,000	780	783	7,53,96,988	7,42,45,000	...	10,81,988		
Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	850	2,537	2,537	2,552	19,53,469	14,29,000	770	560	5,65,01,060	5,30,09,000	...	64,92,060		
Agra-Delhi-Chand	353	126	126	126	49,443	56,000	393	437	16,28,225	21,23,000	4,93,775	...		
Baran-Kotah	86	40	40	40	2,716	2,800	67	70	1,17,067	1,08,000	...	11,057		
Bhopal-Itarsi	586	57	57	57	25,915	20,300	457	856	11,89,061	7,98,000	...	3,91,061		
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 24" gauge lines)	278	2,585	2,585	2,585	7,73,453	6,82,000	291	284	2,69,40,304	2,87,70,000	...	1,70,304		
North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	411	4,012	4,012	4,012	16,66,355	14,60,000	415	364	6,37,85,328	6,14,85,000	...	23,00,328		
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 34" link)	289	1,601	1,600	1,601	4,72,152	6,97,000	295	435	1,72,03,480	1,49,70,000	...	22,33,480		
Cawnpore-Banda	39	33	33	33	583	4,200	18	55	(a) 43,938	1,14,000	70,072	...		
Hardwar-Dehra	292	32	32	32	9,697	7,300	303	228	3,56,763	3,42,000	...	8,763		
Assam-Bengal	167	812	813	851	1,32,081	1,25,000	164	147	49,68,498	49,03,000	...	66,498		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	315	1,828	1,828	1,828	6,03,820	5,63,000	330	303	2,08,69,478	2,02,51,000	...	6,18,478		
Burma	306	1,593	1,593	1,593	4,34,159	3,47,000	280	218	1,66,51,990	1,69,76,000	...	3,75,990		
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	202	124	124	124	24,752	20,100	200	162	9,93,150	7,34,000	...	2,59,150		
Lucknow-Bareilly	151	288	288	305	37,926	36,800	132	121	15,74,377	13,37,000	...	2,87,377		
Myore (including Kolar Goldfields 5' 6" gauge lines)	179	411	411	411	88,448	73,500	203	179	27,98,943	27,34,000	...	64,943		
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	371	1,451	1,451	1,455	5,38,124	5,07,000	368	348	2,08,12,452	2,08,55,000	...	2,57,452		
Travancore Branch	161	108	108	108	17,973	17,400	166	161	6,78,396	6,79,000	...	...
Tirhoot	351	785	785	788	2,35,873	1,79,000	287	227	73,43,916	69,57,000	...	3,86,916		
Broach-Jambusar	30	...	600	...	20	...	2,900	2,900	
Jabalpur Provincial	78	32	32	32	2,460	1,600	76	50	94,598	85,900	...	8,698		
TOTAL	415	26,222	26,222	26,424	1,14,32,569	1,08,65,500	436	386	40,49,01,106	38,38,07,800	...	2,30,98,300		

(a) From 21st April 1914.

Sl. No.	Station	Year	Length in feet	Area in acres	Volume in cubic feet	Cost in Rs.	Remarks
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A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

Stima, the 30th December 1914.



The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &

GAZETTE OF INDIA

NOTICE.

The 18th September 1914.

On and after the 7th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

* It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evening for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1915.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The last issue of the Notices of the Patent Office appeared in the "Gazette of India," Part II, dated the 26th December 1914.

December 21.

1966. R. D. T. Alexander and H. G. Salmond. *Portable rivet heating furnace.*
1967. S. D. Canjee. *Improvements in bed steady swings and the like.*

December 22.

1968. Mahadeo Ramachandra Parab. *Oil press.*

December 23.

1969. B. H. Peter. *Improvements in and relating to alternating current track signalling.*
1970. B. H. Peter. *Improvements in and relating to alternating current track signalling.*
1971. E. W. Turner. *Improvements in and connected with variable speed-driving mechanism applicable to ring-spinning frames.*

January 2, 1915.

1972. Standard Oil Co. *Process of filling petroleum.*
1973. J. Groom and W. H. Lewers. *Improvements in systems of and apparatus for washing and refilling locomotive boilers.*
1974. A. Williams and L. D. Williams. *Improved contrivance for automatically detecting the presence of certain gases and vapours.*
1975. Ubero Limited. *Improvements in tennis and the like rackets.*
1976. E. G. Smith. *Improvements in and relating to rail connections.*
1977. Akbar Razak Farid. *A stove burner.*
1978. S. M. Rutnagur. *Improvements in doors, windows, screens and the like.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1654. Vibrocel Co., Ltd. *Improvements relating to the construction of tanks, reservoirs and the like.*
1763. C. Abraham. *Centrifugal tube pump.*
1776. E. S. Luard. *Improvements in and relating to vacuum brake apparatus.*
1805. F. A. C. Devereux. *An improved pull plough attachment.*
1826. Ebrahim Mahomed Bham. *An improved package or holder.*
1838. Mechanical Process Manufacturing Co. *Cutting and severing mechanism for glass and the like.*
1839. Mechanical Process Manufacturing Co. *Handling and forming machine for vials, bottles and the like.*
1863. L. M. Mullick. *Combined stove and cooker.*
1984. S. C. Aranha. *Indiarubber solution.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1826. R. P. Van Calcar, J. Ellerman & H. J. Martijn. *Process of and apparatus for drying and sterilising air.*
 1752. S. Ramachandra Aiyer. *Live-weight trolley lift.*
 1844. Weldless Couplings, Ltd. *Improvements relating to weldless couplings for railway wagons.*
 1901. W. R. Degenhardt. *Improvements in apparatus for generating or producing gas.*
 1908. S. M. Rutnagur. *Improvements in sanitary appliances.*
 1915. A. W. Taff. *Improvements in rail clips.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. accompanied by the fee, Rs. 0, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcut

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1574. Eden. | 1837. Leperre. |
| 1747. Majhi. | 1840. Musso. |
| 1760. Karani. | 1841. Rose. |
| 1802. Paradesy. | 1842. Bignell. |
| 1816. Mather & Platt, Ltd. | 1847. Willison. |
| 1818. Simon & Scott. | 1857. Snell. |
| 1830. Thomson. | 1859. General Electric C |
| 1831. Foreign Patents Corporation | 1860. General Electric C |
| 1832. Brennan. | |

PATENTS SEALED.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1490. Madurai Pillai | 1739. Betuland- |
| 1506. Betulande | 1745. Rüegg- |
| 1593. Hoynes. | 1765. Wicke |
| 1604. Burke. | 1772. Meares. |
| 1609. Luard. | 1775. Biddlecombe. |
| 1619. Saccaggio & Lagrange. | 1784. Downs. |
| 1712. Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd | 1785. Thorpe and The Thorpe Mete |
| 1714. Watson & Beatty. | Syndicate Ltd |
| 1718. E. Cottard & Cie. | 1802. Balan. |

RENEWAL FEES PAID

- 449 of 1901. Hulburd. (To 6 January 1916.)
 452 of 1901. Hulburd. (To 6 January 1916.)
 330 of 1904. Jackson. (To 12 April 1916.)
 497 of 1904. Dieselhorst & anr. (To 4 January 1916.)
 34 of 1905. Jones. (To 17 May 1916.)
 69 of 1905. Jackson. (To 8 September 1916.)
 283 of 1905. Phillips. (To 16 January 1916.)
 338 of 1905. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. (To 14 February 1916.)
 341 of 1905. Mudaliar. (To 24 January 1916.)
 362 of 1905. Toledo Glass Co. (To 21 February 1916.)
 493 of 1905. Jost. (To 18 January 1916.)
 529 of 1905. Johnson. (To 27 February 1916.)
 178 of 1906. Jackson. (To 8 November 1916.)
 179 of 1906. Jackson. (To 8 November 1916.)
 261 of 1906. Walker. (To 4 January 1916.)
 262 of 1906. Walker. (To 4 January 1916.)
 586 of 1906. Jackson. (To 9 July 1916.)
 272 of 1907. Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik. (To 28 February 1916.)
 46 of 1908. Highfield. (To 5 March 1916.)
 117 of 1908. Cowell. (To 28 April 1916.)
 180 of 1908. Dubern. (To 2 January 1916.)
 185 of 1908. Jackson. (To 30 May 1916.)
 484 of 1908. Preston & anr. (To 30 April 1916.)
 521 of 1908. Flower & anr. (To 21 January 1916.)

- 322 of 1909. Murex Magnetic Co. (To 11 February 1916.)
 578 of 1909. Jackson. (To 21 December 1916.)
 582 of 1909. Consolidated Brake & Eng. Co. (To 3 January 1916.)
 598 of 1909. Jackson. (To 11 February 1916.)
 667 of 1909. Bandfield. (To 20 January 1916.)
 231 of 1910. Jackson. (To 29 July 1916.)
 432 of 1910. Anderson & ors. (To 22 March 1916.)
 438 of 1910. Anderson & ors. (To 20 March 1916.)
 606 of 1910. Eaton. (To 6 January 1916.)
 609 of 1910. Prein. (To 6 January 1916.)
 625 of 1910. Benson & ors. (To 19 January 1916.)
 644 of 1910. Benson & ors. (To 19 January 1916.)
 652 of 1910. Mills Equipment Co. (To 26 January 1916.)
 1 of 1911. Jackson. (To 8 March 1916.)
 43 of 1911. Jackson. (To 11 April 1916.)
 652 of 1911. Jackson. (To 13 March 1917.)
 557 of 1911. Jackson. (To 13 March 1917.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1909.

463 (Pollak). 543 (Landenberger). 616 (Jardine).

1910.

62 (Douglas). 124 (Arbuckle). 132 (Killen). 133 (Killen). 136 (Porteous & Thompson).
 137 (Spence). 146 (Martin). 149 (Firman). 151 (del Espino). 165 (Payne
 & Staynes). 170 (Watson). 374 (Olsen). 408 (Hodgkinson). 430 (Welsh,
 Purvis & Forbes).

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in cash and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AMMENDABAD	. R. C. Technical Institute.	RAJAH	. Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
ALLAHABAD	. Public Library.	HYDERABAD	. Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
BANGALORE	. Indian Institute of Science.	JALPAIGURI	. Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
BOMBAY	. Record Office.	KARACHI	. Office of City Deputy Collector.
"	. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bynulla.	LAHORE	. Punjab Public Library.
"	. The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parul.	LONDON	. The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
CALCUTTA	. Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.	MADRAS	. Record Office, Egmore.
"	. Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.	"	. College of Engineering.
"	. Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.	MYSORE	. Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
CAWNPORE	. Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.	NAGPUR	. Victoria Technical Institute.
CHENSURAH	. Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.	POONA	. College of Engineering.
CHITTAGONG	. Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.	RANGOON	. Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
DAOGA	. Office of the District Board, Dacca.	ROORKEE	. Thomason College.
		SHOLAPUR	. Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

	Price.	
	Rs.	a.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0 2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the <i>Gazette of India</i>)	0	1
Annual Subscription with postage	3	0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)	2	0
(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for years 1907, 1910, 1911	each	1 0
(g) Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly)	each	0 8
(h) Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913	each	1 0
(i) Specifications of Invention	each	0 8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10 June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—

- (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
- (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

R. ATKINSON, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

" Specimens of Persian Manuscripts " for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price Rs 6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-------|-------|---------|
| (1) | Collection for 1902-03, | price | Rs 3 | a copy. |
| (2) | " " 1903-04 | " | " 3 | " |
| (3) | " " 1904-05 | " | " 3 | " |
| (4) | " " 1906-09 | " | " 3 | " |
| (5) | " " 1909-10 | " | " 3-8 | " |
| (6) | " " 1910-11 | " | " 3-8 | " |
| (7) | " " 1912-13 | " | " 2-8 | " |
| (8) | " " 1913-14 | " | " 2-8 | " |

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Urdu papers also; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

" Diwan-i-Sarkhush " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price Rs 4 per copy.

" Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu; price Rs 2-12.

" Qasani " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price Rs 7-8 per copy.

" Diwan-i-Andalib " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian; price Rs 4 per copy.

Glossary to the " Ar-Rauzat-ul-Zakiya," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic; price Rs 6-4 per copy.

" Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu; price Rs 5 per copy.

" Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price Rs 5 per copy.

" Raghuvansam "—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit; price Rs 2-8.

" Akhlaq-i-Jalali " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price Rs 5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. M. Gulzari Lall | Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The Welsh Regiment, Agra Cantonment. |
|--------------------|--|

ALLAHABAD.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. | Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad. |
|-------------------------|---|

AMBALA.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. M. Mo'd. Miyan Khan | Sudder Bazar, Ambala. |
| 2. M. Mo'd. Akbar Khan | The Oriental Lodge, Ambala. |
| 3. M. Sita Ram Mahta | Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala. |
| 4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriy | Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment. |

AMRITSAR.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II Regimental Munshi, The Black Watch, Sudder Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. 8, Manvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad 18, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rabim Shah A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihyal Regimental Munshi, The 2nd Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal /o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan, Haidari British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPUR.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASABLI.

1. M. Anand Sarup Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagahai Hills, or Depôt, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim Near the Police Post, Hussaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin Near Police Out Post, Hossaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. S. Karim Bakhsh Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragall, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi Bakhshi Muhalla Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din 81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Abdul Karim Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.
5. M. Safdar Khan Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasul Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangri Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fasl-i-Haq Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1. M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2. Masulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Raza Ali Wahab, M.B.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4. M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5. M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6. M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7. M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripukur 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8. M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for bona fide public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and $3\frac{1}{2}$ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows :—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 „

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE OR PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.

For any quantity	4 per lb.
----------------------------	-----------

Quinine is available in 1-oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below :—

For $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 8 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 8.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 4th January 1915.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st December 1914.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			COIN AND BULLION.										SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).		REMARKS.
In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	In India.			In England.			In Transit between India and England.		Held in India.	Held in England.	TOTAL.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		
1,03,47,500	23,47,27,574	24,50,75,074	12,00,19,295	60,17,167	...	...	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	35,36,88,571	(a) Nominal value— 210,20,93,499
...	2,65,75,385	2,68,75,385	1,77,98,175	60,17,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,58,10,388	(b) Nominal value— 24,68,38,571.
...	8,29,16,925	8,29,16,925	1,31,06,692	1,21,88,788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,52,90,480	
49,32,050	16,04,31,296	16,58,63,345	2,84,00,253	5,98,06,620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,82,06,873	
...	2,16,03,990	2,16,03,990	54,81,468	31,01,865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,93,333	
61,98,425	6,53,68,990	7,17,67,415	3,75,41,655	20,73,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,96,14,715	
...	4,50,25,855	4,50,25,855	6,53,73,168	36,75,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,92,48,736	
2,14,77,975	58,63,59,015	60,83,27,990	29,88,15,796	9,31,02,946	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	60,84,17,990	
Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue		Nil.	Debit—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another										TOTAL RESERVE R		90,000
TOTAL CIRCULATION R		60,83,27,990													60,83,27,990

2380,000 (Rs. 57,00,000) was transferred in Gold from the Reserve

2390,000 (Rs. 57,00,000) was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 31st December 1914.
The Gold held in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 31st December 1914 to 5,83 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL-PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December 1914.

PARTICULARS.	8 PER CENT. OF 1886-87.	2½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS						4½ PER CENT. LOANS.		GRAND TOTAL	
		of 1842-48.	of 1864-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1882-83.	of 1885-86.	of 1892-93.	of 1894-95.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.		TOTAL.
Balance of 15th December 1914.	29,56,600	1,06,31,600	5,78,28,700	1,60,95,300	80,41,900	19,12,900	9,46,10,400	6,983	5,000	...	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	9,76,17,533
Add— Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notifica- tion No. 6201A, dated 3rd November 1903, up to . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta and between 191 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	29,56,600	1,06,31,600	5,78,28,700	1,60,95,300	80,41,900	19,12,900	9,46,10,400	6,983	5,000	...	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	9,76,17,533
	...	£ ...	1,50,000	...	...	...	1,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,50,000
Balance on 31st December 1914.	29,56,600	1,06,31,600	5,77,78,700	1,60,95,300	80,41,900	19,12,900	9,44,60,400	6,983	5,000	...	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	9,74,67,533

NOTE.—From 9th June 1887 to 31st Oct. 1914 Enfaced from India 12,319 lakhs, re-transferred from London 12,682 lakhs.

" 1st Nov. 1914, " 15th Nov. " ditto
 " 16th " " 30th " " ditto
 " 1st Dec. " 15th Dec. " ditto
 " 16th " " 31st " " ditto

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
 BANK OF BENGAL;
 Calcutta, the 2nd January 1915.

L. G. DUNBAR,
 Secretary and Treasurer.

12,313 lakhs
 12,687 lakhs

G. H. WILLIS, Capt., R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mist.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th January 1915.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities . .	5,13,79,070	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments .	1,07,32,270	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,00,82,592	12	11	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities .	3,46,11,716	10	7
Public Deposits at Branches	1,27,28,170	8	3	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	4,77,44,720	14	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	21,99,32,674	12	7	Bills discounted and purchased	1,80,70,154	7	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.	9,74,378	13	10	Balances with other Banks . .	19,76,938	3	2
Sundries	28,84,525	9	8	Bullion	27,22,351	2	1
RUPEES	28,65,82,342	9	3	Dead Stock	13,868	13	7
				Stamps	8,82,108	2	9
				Sundries	16,81,33,198	5	8
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	6,92,02,842	5	4
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	4,92,46,501	14	3
				RUPEES	28,65,82,342	9	3

* Includes Sovs. & Sovs. value Rs. 8,03,847 8 0

† Do.	do.	do.	6,78,612	8	0
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Ba. 9.77.460 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;

H. MITCHELL,

L. G. DUNBAR.

Calcutta, 7th January 1915.

Chief Accountant.

Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 48.03

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations, and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, 'Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allahabad, the 24th December 1914.

No. 3226—J-400.—The Agreement printed below which has been entered into by the Association known as the Young Men's Christian Association, Allahabad, in accordance with the provisions of Part VII of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, is hereby published for general information under section 42 of the said Act :—

An Agreement entered into this 24th day of December 1914 between the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereafter called the Secretary of State) of the one part and the Young Men's Christian Association, Allahabad (hereafter called the Association), registered under Act XXI of 1860 of the other part.

Whereas the aforesaid Association has made an application to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (hereafter called the Local Government) for assistance in acquiring for the purpose of the said Association under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, plots of land situate in Muballa Chak in the city of Allahabad amounting to about four acres as detailed and described in the schedule annexed hereto and more particularly delineated on the map or plan hereto annexed. And whereas the aforesaid Local Government after making and holding such enquiry as is required and prescribed by law is satisfied that the acquisition of the aforesaid land required by the said Association is needed for the erection of a building including a reading room, four educational class-rooms and a lecture hall, a separate *pavilion* to house movable apparatus for individual exercise, three *pucca* tennis courts to provide for that game during the day, and as an out-door gymnasium floor after dusk, and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public.

It is hereby agreed and declared as follows :—

That the said Association —

- (1) will pay to the Local Government on each person or persons as the said Local Government may appoint in this behalf such sum or sums of money as shall be awarded under the provisions of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as compensation to any person or persons who may be found on enquiry held under the provisions of the said Act to be interested in the land hereinbefore mentioned as required by the said Association ;
- (2) that the said Association will pay to the Local Government from its funds all such other charges as may be incidental to the acquisition of the aforesaid land under the provisions of the said Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894 ;
- (3) that upon the said Association having made all the payments incidental to the acquisition of the aforesaid land as mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Agreement, the Local Government will forthwith, in consideration of the repayment of the compensation money and cost of the acquisition aforesaid, convey and grant to the said Association all of the aforesaid plots of land, containing by admeasurement about four acres and described and shown in the schedule and plan annexed hereto, free from all incumbrances and occupancy or other rights ;
- (4) that the said Association will perpetually hold and enjoy the aforesaid plots and use the said land for the purpose hereby agreed upon, subject to the following provisions :—
- (5) that the said Association will not build on that portion of land marked as a road upon the map or plan hereto annexed for the term of five years to be computed from the date the land is transferred to the said Association by the said Local Government, without the consent in writing of the Municipal Board, Allahabad ;
- (6) that the said Association within one year of the conveyance to it of the aforesaid land, will use it for the purpose mentioned above and they will not divert the aforesaid land to any other use, without the previous permission of Government ;
- (7) that the said Association will allow the public to have full right and liberty to utilise the said land subject to rules framed by the Association.

In witness whereof the parties have set their hands the day and year first above written.

R. BURN,

Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

On behalf of the Y. M. C. A.,

ELBERT M. MOFFATT,

General Secretary.

(1) F. A. SAMUELS,

Civil Secretariat, U. P.

(2) SYED HAIDER HUSAIN,

Civil Secretariat, U. P.

Witness :—

J. D. MITTER,

Muir College.

Witness :—

S. L. GHOSH,

10, Katra Road.

SCHEDULE

A.—Statement showing particulars of cultivated land required by the Young Men's Christian Association, Allahabad, United Provinces.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Name of Mahal.	No. of plot	Area to be acquired.	Names of tenants.	Names of Proprietors.
1	Allahabad	Muhalla Chak	25	Bigha-Bis-Bis. " 13 "	Hazari . .	Mustt. Selma Bibi
2	"	"	26	" 2 "	" . .	Mustt. Jasiman Bibi, and Akbar Husain. Mortg a-gee Shah Taha-war Husain.
3	"	"	30	" 7 "	Angan .	
4	"	"	31	" 9 "	" . .	
5	"	"	32	" 9 "	"	
6	"	"	27	" 17 "	Hazari . .	
7	"	"	29	" 6 "	" . .	
8	"	"	33	" 2 "	" . .	
9	"	"	34	" 16 "	" . .	
10	"	"	28	1 " 4 "	Girdhari . .	

B.—Statement showing particulars of house property required.

Serial No.	House No.	Names of owners or occupants.	Serial No.	House No.	Names of owners or occupants.
1	207	Sukra Ahir . .	8	214	Girdhari Lal.
2	(208) torn down.	Khan Bahadur S, Ali Ubbad and others.	9	215	Mustt. Bansia (Babu Lal).
3	209, 209-1	Chedi Lal . . .	10	216	Bachu Ahir.
4	210-A	Hazari . . .	11	217	Angan and brothers.
5	210-B	Mahabir Dutt, Gujrati Bibi.	12	129, 132	Mustt. Khair-un-nisa Bibi.
6	211	Angan . . .	13	131, 138	Mustts. Chameli Bibi, Patan Dei, and Ramji.
7	212	Kashi . . .	...	...	...

NOTE.—In statement B., Serial Nos. 1-11 are of occupants who may also be owners, Nos. 12-13 are of owners who are not occupants.

E. N. MOFFATT,
General Secretary, Allahabad, Y.M.C.A.

R. BURN.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAID P. O., MANBHUM.**Indian Mines Act, 1901.****NOTICE.**

An examination for first and second class Coal Mine Managers' certificates of competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbaid, on the 17th, 18th and 19th March 1915.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age, and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age, and have had at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The periods of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year, respectively, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates.

Applications and fees will be received up to the 1st March 1915, after which date no application will be considered.

G. F. ADAMS,
Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

**ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
AJMER-MERWARA.**

NOTIFICATION.

Camp, the 29th December 1914.

No. 1626-C-5.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, V of 1886, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify

(a) that the following gentlemen were returned as members of the Beawar Municipal Committee at the election held on the 7th November 1914 :—

1. Mehta Chiman Singh,
2. Pandit Sohan Lal,
3. Sah Udai Mal,
4. Pandit Naurang Rai,
5. Pandit Binode Lal,
6. Babu Lakshmi Narayan, Vakil,
7. Babu Behari Lal, Vakil,
8. Bias Punam Chand,
9. Pandit Upendra Nath,
10. Munshi Muhammad Jamal,
11. Haji Shamsuddin,
12. Sheikh Allauddin,
13. Munshi Abdul Ghani,
14. Revd. G. Carstairs,
15. Mr. Girdhari,

and (b) that the following gentlemen have been nominated members of the said Committee :—

1. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara,
2. Rai Bahadur Seth Champa Lal,
3. Khan Sahib Munshi Rahman Baksh,
4. The Sub-divisional Officer, Public Works Department, Merwara,
5. The Assistant Surgeon, Beawar.

2. The term of the above mentioned elected and nominated members will commence from the 2nd January 1915.

By order,
R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General,
and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

**THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 26th December 1914.

No. 26-S.—It is hereby notified that the holidays to be observed in the Public Offices in Baluchistan Agency territories and British Baluchistan, during 1915, which are specified in the schedule below, are public holidays within the meaning of Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881.

SCHEDULE.

List of holidays for public offices during the year 1915.

Names of Holidays.	Dates on which they fall.	Day or days of the week.	Number of days.	REMARKS.
<i>General holidays.</i>				
All Sundays . . .	...	...	52	
Proclamation Day .	1st January . .	Friday . . .	1	
King-Emperor's Birthday.*	...	...	1	
<i>Christian holidays.</i>				
Good Friday . . .	2nd April . . .	Friday . . .	1	
Saturday before Easter	3rd „ . . .	Saturday . . .	1	
Easter Monday . . .	5th „ . . .	Monday . . .	1	
Christmas vacation .	24th to 31st December	Friday to Friday .	7	Excluding Sunday.
<i>Hindu holidays.</i>				
Basant Panchmi . .	20th January . .	Wednesday . . .	1	
Sheoratri . . .	12th February . .	Friday . . .	1	
Holi . . .	1st March . . .	Monday . . .	1	
Baisakhi . . .	13th April . . .	Tuesday . . .	1	
Solono . . .	24th August . . .	Ditto . . .	1	
Janam Ashtami . .	1st September . .	Wednesday . . .	1	
Dussehra . . .	14th to 17th September.	Thursday to Sunday .	3	Excluding Sunday.
Devali . . .	6th November . .	Saturday . . .	1	
<i>Muhammadian holidays.</i>				
Para Wafat . . .	29th January . .	Friday . . .	1	
Shab-i-Barat . . .	28th June . . .	Monday . . .	1	
Id-ul-Fitr . . .	13th and 14th August	Friday and Saturday .	2	
Id-uz-Zuha . . .	20th and 21st October	Wednesday and Thursday.	2	
Muharram . . .	16th to 18th November.	Tuesday to Thursday	3	

*NOTE.—The day fixed for the celebration of the King-Emperor's Birthday will be notified separately hereafter.

Quetta, the 23rd December 1914.

No. 4442-R.—Under the provisions of Article 459 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to sanction the retention in Government service up to the 1st May 1915, of R.S.L. Bhag Mal, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade and Personal Indian Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, who attains the age of 55 years on the 17th January 1915.

The 24th December 1914.

No. 4458-R.—On relief by H. Rattan Chand, K. S. Mohammad Gul Khan, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob, is granted privilege leave for fourteen days.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General's Notification No. 3707-R., dated the 29th October 1914, is hereby cancelled.

No. 4464-R.—Under the provisions of Article 459 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to sanction the retention in Government service up to the 4th February 1915, of K. S. Gulzar Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki, who attains the age of 55 years on the 4th February 1915.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,

First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 26th December 1914.

No. 4469-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (b) of the Quetta Municipal Law, 1896, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to nominate the following persons to be members of the Quetta Municipal Committee during the year 1915.—

1. The Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.
2. The Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta.
3. The Civil Surgeon, Quetta.
4. The Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi, Quetta.
5. The Executive Engineer, N. W. Railway, Sind-Pishin Section, Quetta.
6. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.
7. Major A. M. Anscomb, I. S. O., V. D.
8. Doctor H. T. Holland, M. D., C. M. S.
9. Khan Bahadur Arbab Khudadad Khan, Kasi.
10. Khan Bahadur Malik Wazir Muhammad, Kasi.
11. Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Dossabhoy Marker, Honorary Magistrate, Quetta.
12. Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, C. I. E.
13. Rai Bahadur Basant Singh.
14. Lala Narain Dass, Banker, Quetta.
15. Mr. Shiawak Shaw Pheroz Shaw, Merchant, Quetta.
16. Seth Gagla Mal, Merchant, Quetta.
17. Hafiz Syed Ahmad, Imam of the Juma Masjid, Quetta.
18. Hakim Gopal Dass.
19. Colonel C. F. Peirce.
20. Khan Bahadur Ayn-ud-din Khan, General Merchant, Quetta.
21. Khan Sahib Abdulla Asghar Ali, General Merchant, Quetta.
22. Bhagat Choochar Mal.
23. Bhai Gopal Singh.
24. Mr. B. C. Fernandes, Asstt. Rev. Commissioner in Baluchistan.

No. 2471-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 (1) of the Quetta Municipal Law, 1896, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to appoint the Assistant Political Agent, Quetta, to be Vice-Chairman of the Quetta Municipal Committee during the year 1915.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 5th January 1915.

No. 68-Education.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, proposes to declare that the undermentioned monuments are protected under the said Act.

Any objection to the proposal received in writing within one month from the date of posting by the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, will be taken into consideration by the Chief Commissioner.

Name of Monuments.	Locality.
1. Tomb of Khan Khanan.	South of Nizam-Uddin.

By order,
G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICES.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878, notice is hereby given that on the 20th July 1914 a treasure consisting of a small metal vessel containing 122 small gold coins of the aggregate value of Rs. 85 was found buried in a field called "Samayankoil chei" in Rajagambhiram village, Sivaganga Pirka in the Ramnad district. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear before the Collector of Ramnad either personally or by an agent duly authorised by law on the 7th April 1915 at 11 a.m. at his office at Madura in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined according to law.

Ramnad Collector's Office,
29th October 1914.

A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that on the 15th of October 1914 the undermentioned treasure was found by one Thailammai while washing her hands in a pit that was dug while laying the foundation walls of Brahmapuriswaraswami temple in S. No. 33A of Eesanur village, Negapatam taluk, classed as village site.

Description of treasure.	Weight.	Value.
Sri Paramasivam Sri Subramaniaswami Goddess Parvathi amman all fixed in one pedestal.	1 md. 18½ sra.	Rs. 30-0-0.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 31st May 1915, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

P. C. PANIKAR,
for Collector.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
Dated 20th December 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES—EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Allahabad, the 13th November 1914.

No. 2123—XV-257.—The agreement hereinafter set forth entered into by the Society known as the Devanagri School Association, Meerut, in accordance with the provisions of Part VII of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, is hereby published for general information.

By order, etc.,

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

An agreement entered into this day of 11th November 1914 between the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereafter called the Secretary of State) on the one part and the Devanagri School Association, a company registered under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860) having its Head Office at Meerut on the other part.

Whereas the aforesaid Devanagri School Association has made an application to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh to acquire under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act (I of 1894) land situated in Meerut Kasba, for the purpose of such company amounting to 17 bighas pucca or thereabouts as detailed and described in the schedule annexed hereto and for the sake of greater clearness delineated or shown on the plan thereto annexed and thereon with its boundaries coloured red.

And whereas the aforesaid Local Government is satisfied that the said Devanagri School Association is a company within the meaning of section (3) (c) of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (as per certificate of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, dated the 18th April 1913). And whereas the aforesaid Local Government, after making and holding such inquiry as is required and prescribed by law, is satisfied that the acquisition of the aforesaid land required by the Devanagri School Association, is needed for the construction of some work and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public.

And whereas under section 41 of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act of 1894 the Devanagri School Association is required to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council, regarding matters laid down in the aforesaid section 41 of the said Act. It is hereby agreed and declared as follows :—

1. That the aforesaid Devanagri School Association will pay to the Local Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh or to such person or persons whom the Local Government may appoint on its behalf all such sum or sums of money as shall be awarded under the provisions of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act of 1894 as compensation to any person or persons who may be found on enquiry held under the provisions of the said Act to be interested in the land hereinbefore mentioned as required by the Devanagri School Association.

2. That the Devanagri School Association will defray and pay to the Local Government from its funds the charges of and incidental to and the cost of the acquisition of the aforesaid land under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894.

3. That upon the Devanagri School Association having made the payments mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs Nos. 1 and 2 of this agreement the Local Government will forthwith in consideration of the repayment of the compensation money and costs of acquisition aforesaid convey and grant to the Devanagri School Association all those aforesaid pieces of land containing by admeasurement seventeen bighas pucca situated in Meerut Kasba agricultural area, Meerut District, and described and shown in the schedule and plan, annexed hereunto thereon with its boundaries coloured red, free from all incumbrances and occupancy rights together with all rights, easements and appurtenances thereto, in fact or by reputation belonging or now or heretofore enjoyed therewith to hold the land unto and to the use of the Devanagri School Association.

4. That the Devanagri School Association, will perpetually hold and enjoy the aforesaid land and use the said land for the purposes hereby agreed upon.

5. That the Devanagri School Association will use the aforesaid land for the purposes of erecting new buildings to be used as school and boarding house for male students of the boys' High School under the control and management of the Devanagri School Association, and as dwellings and quarters for professors, lecturers, teachers, clerks, officers, paid or honorary menials and servants, for constructing scientific laboratories and observatories and gymnasia and any other buildings which will be required for the aforesaid High School and of keeping the aforesaid school free from insanitary or otherwise undesirable surroundings.

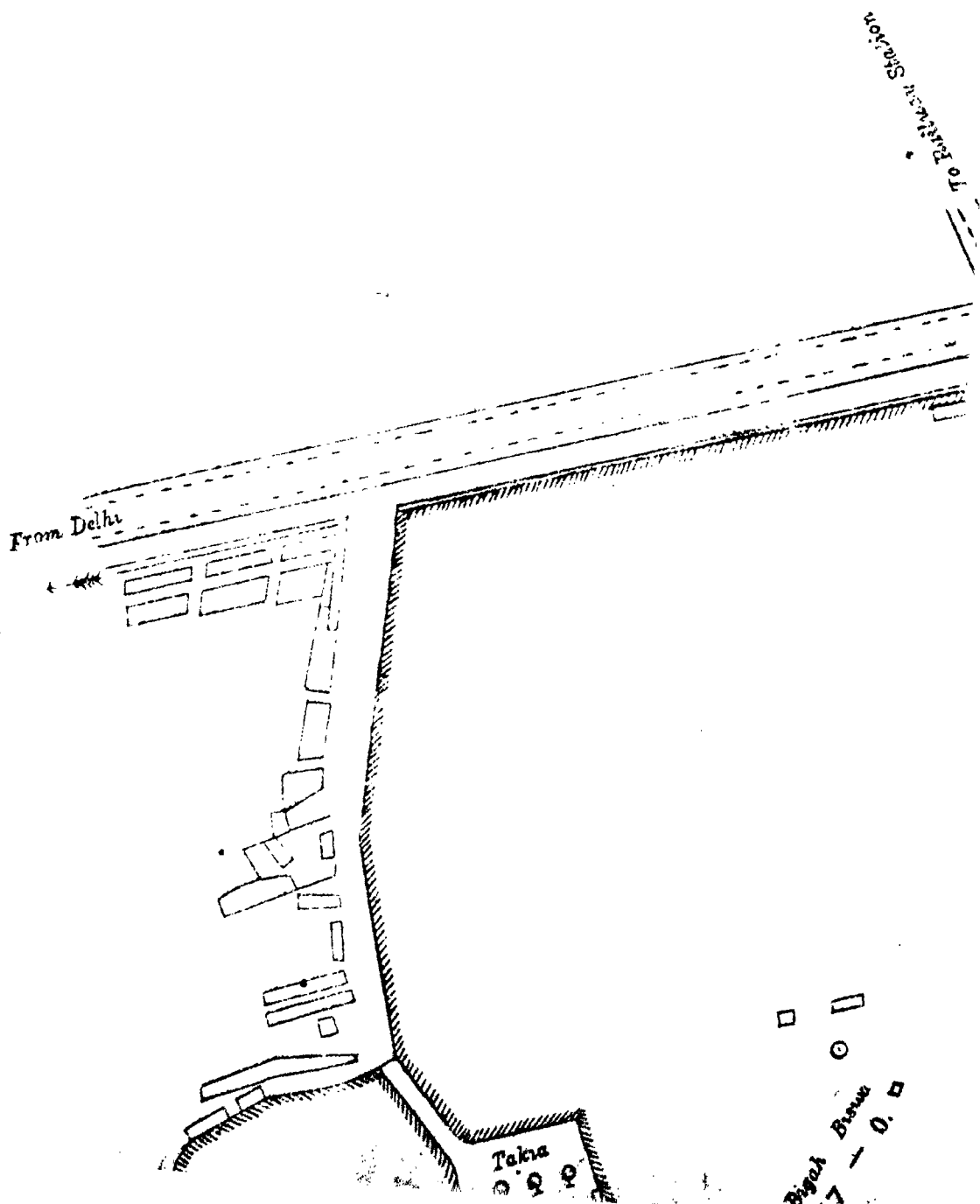
6. That the Devanagri School Association shall have plenary power of discretion to demolish, and to extend, alter or repair any buildings which may be now in existence or may

From Delhi

To Railway Station

Takra

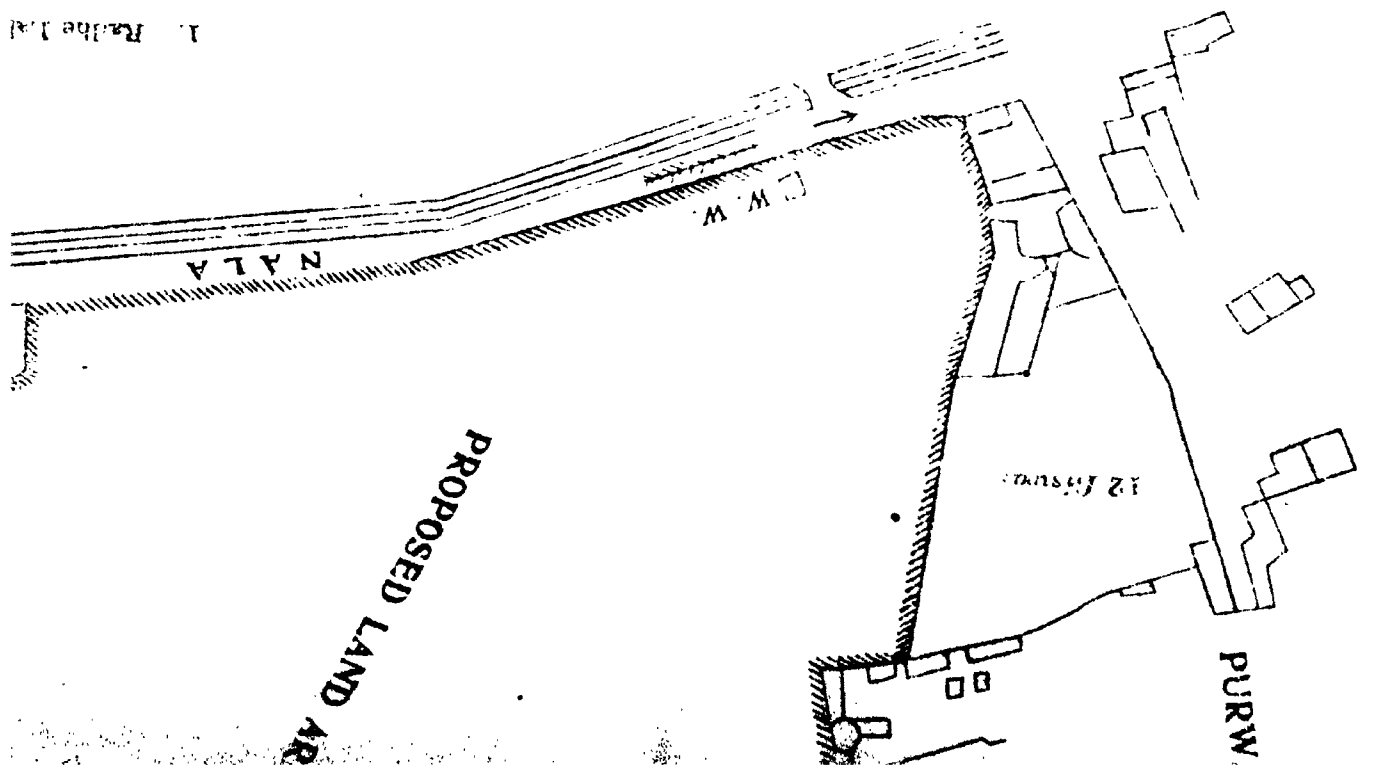
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1. Ralhe Lal
2. Site Raja,
3. Rani Riche
4. Madhusud
5. Banarsi D



be erected in future upon the aforesaid land and to erect and construct any new buildings and to cut down or plant trees, shrubs and hedges and to lay water pipes and to build or pull down huts and farm houses and do all other things upon the aforesaid land at any time for the purposes mentioned in paragraph 5 of this agreement.

7. That the Devanagri School Association will allow the public to have the full right and liberty to utilize the aforesaid institution known as the Devanagri High School, Meerut, and the boarding houses and play grounds and other accessories and appurtenances that shall be attached thereto by having their sons and wards admitted as students and scholars of the aforesaid institution according to its rules and regulations and subject to the payment of such fees and the observance of such rules and regulations on the part of the students and scholars and the guardians as are or shall be for the time being fixed and framed by the said Devanagri School Association, or such person or persons as the Devanagri School Association shall appoint on their behalf or by any higher authority to whom the Devanagri School Association is or may be hereafter, by law subject.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have set their hands the day and year first above written.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Sealed and signed in the presence of one
another.

1. RADHE LAL,

Pleader.

2. SITA RAM, M.A., LL.B.,

Honorary Joint Secretary.

3. MADHUSUDAN DAYAL,

Honorary Magistrate.

4. RAMRICHPAL SINGH.

5. BANARSI DAS,

Honorary Magistrate, Honorary Secretary,
Devanagri School Association,
Meerut.

Witnessed by—

(1) PRABHOO DAYAL,
Proprietor, Dinshaw & Co.,
Meerut.

(2) CHAND BAHADUR, M.A.

Witness :

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Judicial Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

1. B. H. BOURDILLON.

THE SCHEDULE.

Number of fields.	Name of Owner.	AREA.				Occupancy or Non-occupancy.	REMARKS.
		Bigha.	Biswa.	Biswansi.	Taswansi.		
985	Hakim Maharaj Singh . . .	...	6	...	...	...
986	Shaikh Wahiduddin, Khan Bahadur, under Court of Wards.	1	2	...	...	Non-occupancy.	
986	Ditto	...	6	...	...	Occupancy.	
987	Ditto	...	9	...	...	"
988	Mussammat Shibhi . . .	...	10	...	...	"
988-1	Umrao Singh . . .	...	2	...	...	Non-occupancy.	
993	Raghubir Saran . . .	2	9	...	...	"
994	Mussammat Lachhmi . . .	1	4	...	...	"
995	Rukman Koer and Raghubir Saran, half and half.	...	3	...	...	Occupancy.	
997	Harsaran Das and Ganga Saran Das, half and half.	...	16	...	...	"
998	Gopi Nath Raghubir Saran	...	7	...	...	"
and	Berhma Nand, Raghu Nandan Saran, Shankar Lal, Gauri Shankar, sons of Din Dyal.	...	4	...	...	"
999		...	4	...	...	"

Number of Sells.	Name of Owner.	ARSA.				Occupancy or Non-occupancy.	Remarks.
		Bigha.	Biswa.	Bis-wansi.	Tas-wansi.		
1000	Bishan Sahai and Lala, Benarsi Dass.	...	8	...	...	Occupancy.	
1001	Triloki Nath and Mukand Behari Lal, 1/3rd in equal shares, and Babu Lal, Mohan, 1/3rd equal shares.	2	8	...	...	"
1002		...	8	...	...	"
1005		...	16	...	...	"
1008	Ram Nath, Jhanda Lal, half and half of 2 shares.	...	11	...	...	"
1009	Trilok Nath, 1 share	...	14	...	...	"
990	Shik Dyal and Mussammat Shik Devi, half and half.	...	16	...	...	Non-occupancy.	
992		...	1	...	...	"
1003		...	13	...	...	Occupancy.	
1004		...	12	...	...	"
1007		1	...	...	...	"
991 and	Mussammat Shibhi	...	5	...	...	"
996	Umrao Singh	...	2	10	...	"	
	Raghubar Singh	...	...	8	8	"	
	Mussammat Lachhmi	...	...	8	8	"	
	Mussammat Rukman	...	...	16	14	"	
	Har Saran Dass	...	2	10	...	"	
	Ganga Saran Dass	...	2	10	...	"	
	Gopi Nath	...	...	8	8	"	
	Raghubar Singh	...	1	5	...	"	
	Berhma Nand	...	...	8	8	"	
	Raghunandan Saran	...	...	8	8	"	
	Shankar Lal	...	...	8	8	"	
	Gauri Shankar	...	...	8	8	"	
	Babu Lal	...	...	8	8	"	
	Mohan	...	...	8	8	"	
	Sri Ram	...	...	16	13	"	
	Ram Nath	...	...	5	4	"	
	Triloki	...	...	5	7	"	
	Mukand Behari	...	...	1	7	"	
	Jhanda Lal	...	...	4	3	"	
	GRAND TOTAL	17	...	...	...

1. RADHA LAL, Pleader.
2. SITA RAM, M.A., LL.B.
3. RAMRICH PAL SINGH.
4. MADHUSUDAN PAL,
Honorary Magistrate.

BENARSI DASS,
Secretary, Devanagri School
Association, Meerut,
for Chairman.

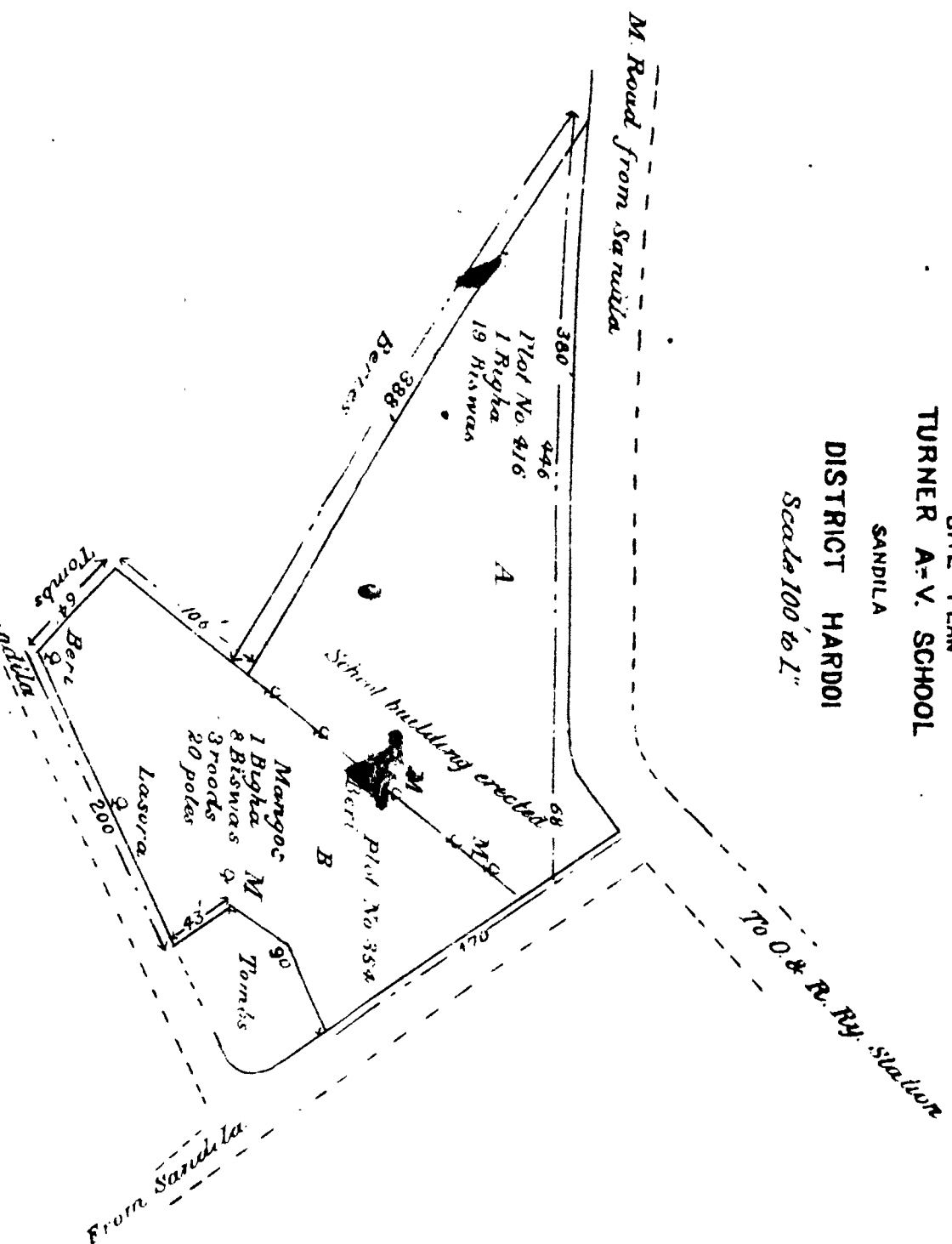
S. P. O'DONNELL,
Judicial Secretary to Government,
United Provinces.

SITE PLAN
TURNER A-V. SCHOOL

SANDILA

DISTRICT HARDOI

Scale 100' to 1"



G. M. S. SANDAL,
 Secretary, Turner A-V.
 Aided School,
 Managing Committee,
 Sandila

From Sandila
 RAJA DURGA PARSHAD,
 Manager Turner A-V. School,
 Sandila.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
 Judicial Secretary to Government,
 United Provinces.

**GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES—EDUCATIONAL
DEPARTMENT.**

NOTIFICATION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allahabad, the 17th December 1914.

No. 2342—XV-141.—The agreement hereinafter set forth entered into by the Society known as the Turner Anglo-Vernacular Aided School Managing Committee, Sandila, Hardoi district, in accordance with the provisions of Part VII of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, is hereby published for general information.

By order, etc.,

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

**DEED OF AGREEMENT REGARDING ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR THE
TURNER ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL, SANDILA.**

This agreement made the 11th day of December 1914, between the Secretary of State for India in Council hereinafter called the Secretary of State of the one part and the Turner Anglo-Vernacular Aided School Managing Committee, Sandila, a Society registered under Act No. XXI of 1860 hereinafter called the said Society of the other part.

Whereas the said Society has by public subscription acquired land measuring 1 bigha 8 biswas in Mouza Mahatwans in the town of Sandila, Zilla Hardoi, to build on a portion thereof a School with Boarding House at a cost of Rs. 11,000 for the purpose of the aforesaid school.

Whereas the said Society has made an application to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh to acquire for the purposes of the said Society under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 a plot of land No. 354 measuring 1 bigha 8 biswas=3 ro. 20 po. and more particularly defined on the map hereto annexed, situate in Mauza Mahatwana in the town of Sandila to provide space for a play-ground and other extensions to or appertaining to the said school as may from time to time appear necessary to the said Society.

And whereas the aforesaid Local Government is satisfied that the said Society is a Society within the meaning of section III (c) of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act I of 1894.

And whereas the aforesaid Local Government after making and holding such enquiry as is required and prescribed by law, is satisfied that the acquisition of the aforesaid land desired by the said Society is needed for the construction of some work and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public.

And whereas under section 41 of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, the said Society is required to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council regarding the matters specified in the aforesaid section.

It is hereby agreed and declared as follows:—

- (1) That the aforesaid Society will pay to the Local Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh or to such person or persons whom the Local Government may appoint on its behalf all such sum or sums of money as shall be awarded under the provisions of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 as compensation to any person or persons who may be found on enquiry held under the provisions of the said Act to be interested in the land hereinbefore mentioned as required by the said Society.
- (2) That the said Society will defray and pay to the Local Government from its funds all such other charges as may be incidental to the acquisition of the aforesaid land under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894.
- (3) That upon the said Society having made the payments mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs Nos. 1 and 2 of this agreement the Local Government will forthwith in consideration of the payment of the compensation money and cost of

acquisition aforesaid convey and grant to the said Society all the aforesaid plot of land No. 354 measuring 1 bigha 8 biswas-3 ro. 20 po. and more particularly delineated on the map hereto annexed, situate in Mouza Mahatwana in the town of Sandila free from all incumbrances and occupancy rights and together with all rights, easements and appurtenances thereto in fact or by reputation belonging or now or here to fore enjoyed therewith to hold the said plot of land unto and to the use of the said Society.

- (4) That the said Society will perpetually hold and enjoy the aforesaid land and premises and use the said land and premises for the purposes hereby agreed upon.
- (5) That the said Society will use the aforesaid plots of land for the purposes of a playground and other extensions to or appertaining to the said school as may from time to time appear necessary to the said Society subservient to the registered objects of the said Society, or for such other purposes of public utility as may be consistent with the upkeep and use of the said school so long as the building exists as such.
- (6) That the said Society will allow the public to have full right and liberty to utilise the aforesaid building known as the Turner Anglo-Vernacular Aided School, Sandila, and playground and other accessories and appurtenances that shall be attached thereto according to its rules and regulations and subject to the payment of such fees and the observance of such rules and regulations on the part of students and scholars and their guardians as are or shall be, for the time being, fixed or framed by the said Society or such person or persons as the said Society shall appoint on their behalf or by any higher authority to whom the said Society shall appoint on their behalf or by any higher authority to whom the said Society is or may be by law subject.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereto set their hands the day and year first above written.

Sd. GOPAL MONOHAR SINGH SANDAL,

Member and Secretary of the Turner
Anglo-Vernacular Aided School
Managing Committee, Sandila.

Sd. RAJA DURGA PRASAD,

Member of Turner Anglo-Vernacular Aided
School Managing Committee and Manager
of the School at Sandila.

1. Sd. S. Iltifat Rasool, Member of Turner A.-V. School Managing Committee.
2. „ K. Jang Bahadur, Member of Turner A.-V. School Managing Committee.
3. „ Karamat Husain (Rd. Dy. Collector), Member of Turner A.-V. School Managing Committee.
4. „ Md. Abdul Wadood Rais, Member of Turner A.-V. School Managing Committee.
5. „ Jamil-Uddin Rais „ „ „ „
6. „ Lalta Prasad, „ „ „ „
7. „ Kabool Ahmad Khan Sahib „ „ „ „

Witnesses:—KANTA PRASAD VARMA,

Address—Municipal Head Clerk, Sandila, District Hardoi.

Witness and Address.

Witnesses—

1. Sd. B. H. BOURDILLON.
2. „ A. FRANCIS.

Sd. S. P. O'DONNELL,
Judicial Secretary to Government,
United Provinces.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.
Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 140 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 23rd December 1914.

In the matter of Maung Pe Thet, Theatre proprietor, residing at Kemmendine, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung Pe Thet an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 23rd day of December 1914.

CASE No. 187 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 22nd December 1914.

In the matter of Alexander Joseph Abreu, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Alexander Joseph Abreu, Engineer, residing at No. 20A, Brookling Street, Rangoon, on the 4th day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 22nd day of December 1914 against the said Alexander Joseph Abreu.

CASE No. 195 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 18th December 1914.

In the matter of the Firm of A. Pattabi Iyer other than any minor partners, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by S. P. S. Mani of Rangoon, a creditor of the Firm of A. Pattabi Iyer, carrying on business in co-partnership and as members of a joint Hindu family and as general merchants at No. 53, Sparks Street, Rangoon, on the 18th day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said Firm of A. Pattabi Iyer other than any minor partners was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 17th day of December 1914.

CASE No. 196 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 18th December 1914.

In the matter of Dorai Lewis, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Dorai Lewis, of No. 54, 36th Street, Rangoon, on the 17th day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 18th day of December 1914 against the said Dorai Lewis.

CASE No. 197 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 19th December 1914.

In the matter of K. Veerappa Pillai, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by K. Veerappa Pillai, Store-Keeper, residing at No. 31, 58th Street, Rangoon, on the 18th day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said K. Veerappa Pillai.

CASE No. 198 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 19th December 1914.

In the matter of Maung Chaik, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Chaik, Paddy Broker, residing at No. 35, Latter Street, Rangoon, on the 19th day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Chaik.

CASE No. 199 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 20th December 1914.

In the matter of Tholasingam David, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Tholasingam David, Temporary Clerk, Government Press, residing at No. 151, Ahlon, Rangoon, on the 19th day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Tholasingam David.

CASE No. 200 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 22nd December 1914.

In the matter of Nookiah Maduranayagam, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Nookiah Maduranayagam, Clerk, residing at No. 6, William Street, Rangoon, on the 21st day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Nookiah Maduranayagam.

CASE No. 201 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 23rd December 1914.

In the matter of Subramany Narasingham Johu, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Subramany Narasingham Johu, Clerk, residing at No. 48, 121st Street, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Subramany Narasingham Johu.

J. HORMASJI,

Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

CASE No. 1 OF 1915.

In the matter of Chhunna Mal, son of Kewal Ram and Din Dayal son of Chhunna Mal of Delhi, Tehwara, Proprietors of the firm of Chhunna Mal Din Dayal of Delhi Gate Patasha debtors.

To

1. Chhunna Mal.
2. Din Dayal.

TAKE notice that an Insolvency petition has been presented against you to this Court by Bansi Dhar of the firm of Kaloo Ram Suraj Mal, Nanoo Ram of the firm of Bashoshar, Lal Hargobind, Bahala Mal of the firm of Bahala Mal Nihala Mal and Nanneh Mal of the firm of Nanneh Mal Bhure Mal of Delhi, and that the said petition will be heard at this Court on the 21st of January 1915 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon in which day you are required to appear, and if you do not appear, the Court may make an order of adjudication against you in your absence.

Given under my hand and seal of Court this 4th day of January 1915.

• SUIT No. 2 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 5th January 1915.

In the matter of Insolvency of Faia'z Husain son of Mahmud Husain of Delhi, Bara Hindoo Rao.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Faia'z Husain to be declared an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 18th of January 1915.

SUIT No. 91 of 1914.

Delhi, the 23rd December 1914.

In the matter of insolvency of Bihari Lal, son of Baldeo Das, of Delhi, Gali Mata, proprietor of the firm Baldeo Das, Jugal Kishore, at Delhi and Hardial Hardian Das, at Bhiwani, District Hissar.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Bihari Lal to be declared an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 11th of January 1915.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 26 of 1914.

Delhi, the 21st December 1914.

In the matter of Mohamad Ismail, son of Mohamad Faiz Ali, of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 18th April 1914, on behalf of the said debtor and on reading the said petition and in the absence of the creditors, it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 26 of 1914.

Delhi, the 21st December 1914.

In the matter of Mohamad Ismail, son of Faiz Ali, of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Mohamad Ismail was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 21st December 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 66 of 1914.

Delhi, the 18th December 1914.

In the matter of Har Narain, son of Tirkha Jat, of Delhi, Paharganj, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition dated 3rd October 1914 on behalf of Har Narain, the debtor himself and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM NO. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 66 of 1914.

Delhi, the 18th December 1914.

In the matter of Har Narain, son of Tirkha Jat of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Har Narain was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 18th December 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver of the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 71 of 1914.

Dated the 15th December 1914.

In the matter of Jugal Kishore Neranjan Lal, Parsotam Das, Chandu Lal, proprietors of Jugal Kishore Neranjan Lal of Delhi, Debtors.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 3rd November 1914, against the above named debtors and on the application of Pahladji, son of Kalu Ram, creditor, and on reading the said petition and hearing Neranjan Lal, Parsotam Das, debtors, it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 71 of 1914.

Dated 15th December 1914.

In the matter of Jugal Kishore, Neranjan Lal, Parsotam Das, and Chandu Lal, proprietors of Jugal Kishore Neranjan Lal, of Delhi, Debtors.

Whereas Jugal Kishore, Neranjan Lal, Parsotam Dass and Chandu Lal, were adjudicated an insolvent, by order of this Court, dated 15th December 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a receiver for the property of the insolvents is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and M. Abdul Wahid, pleader is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent and it is further ordered that the said receiver do give security to the extent of and that his remuneration be fixed at

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 75 of 1914.

Dated the 22nd December 1914.

In the matter of Mohamad Ismail, son of Ahmad Bux, Cast Raois of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 4th November 1914, on behalf of the debtor himself and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM NO. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 81 of 1914.

Dated the 15th December 1914.

In the matter of Jugal Kishore and Chandu Lal, sons of Hazari Mal, proprietors of Hazari Mal Jugal Kishore, of Delhi, Insolvents, Debtors.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 18th November 1914, against the above named debtors, and on the application of Ram Gopal Bhagwan Das and on reading the said petition and in the absence of the debtors it is ordered that the said debtors are hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 81 OF 1914.

Dated 15th December 1914.

In the matter of Jugal Kishore and Chanda Lal, sons of Hazari Mal, of Delhi, Debtors.

Whereas Jugal Kishore and Chanda Lal were adjudicated insolvents by order of this Court, dated 15th December 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a receiver for the property of the insolvents is necessary :

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvents and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvents, and M. Abdul Wahid, pleader, is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvents.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, dated at Lucknow, this 30th day of December 1914.

Number, Rank, and Name—11449, Private, William Smith (Military Telegraphist).

Age—27 years 6 months.

Height—5 feet 4½ inches.

Colour of—Complexion, fresh ; hair, brown ; eyes, grey blue.

Trade—Vanman.

Date of enlistment—11th February 1907.

Place of enlistment—Aboyné.

Parish and County in which born—Glenmuick, Aberdeenshire.

Date of desertion or absence—11th September 1914.

Place of desertion or absence—Rawalpindi.

Marks—Mole 2 inches below left nipple ; scar back of right hand ; scar left thumb and index finger ;

scar right knee ; tattooed dots back of both wrists.

Under 8 years' service.

S. C. RENNY, Lieutenant,

Commanding Details, 1st Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI PROVINCE.**NOTIFICATION.**

Delhi, the 5th January 1915.

No. 17-E.—The services of Mr. F. J. Kerwick, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Burma, having been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, he is posted temporarily to the V Project Division, 2nd Circle, Delhi, which he joined on the forenoon of the 24th December 1914.

H. T. KEELING,

Secretary, Public Works Department, Delhi Province.

SURVEY OF INDIA.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Calcutta, the 6th January 1915.

No. 738.—In this Department Notification No. 713, dated the 30th March 1914, out of the three months' privilege leave granted to Lieutenant W. E. Perry, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, one month was special privilege leave, under the Burma Government letter No. 182P.—5R. 29, dated the 25th November 1914.

S. G. BURRARD, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

**POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
POST OFFICE.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th January 1915.

No. 20-Ap.—Maung Baing, Inspector of post offices, Meiktila Sub-Division, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, with effect from the 17th November 1914 and until further orders.

Calcutta, the 7th January 1915.

No. 58-Ap.—Mr. R. Goulding, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 18 days with effect from the 14th June 1914.

Mr. J. Pratt Johnson, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, Punjab and N. W. F., is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. Goulding.

2. This supersedes this office Notification No. 450s-Ap., dated the 23rd May 1914.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

**POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.**

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th January 1915.

No. 86-E.—The following officiating promotion in the Upper Subordinate establishment (Engineering Branch) of the Indian Telegraph Department is sanctioned with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr G. C. Bullock .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Deputy Superintendent, 1st class.	14th October 1914 to 13th January 1915.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

**POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th January 1915.

No. 14-T.—Mr. J. J. R. Overton, on leave, is transferred to the Engineering Branch with effect from the 4th January 1915.

Mr. H. Sur, Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, is appointed temporarily to the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch as Assistant Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic, United Provinces Circle.

No. 19-T.—Mr. C. H. Cooper, Superintendent of Post Offices, Traffic, Punjab Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 4th January 1915.

Mr. C. O'Doherty, officiating in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch as Superintendent, Karachi office, in the arrangements *vice* Mr. J. J. R. Overton, will continue to officiate *vice* Mr. Cooper.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 8th January 1915.

No. 69-T.—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 1 6th December 1914 to 29th December 1914.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
<i>Government Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Chavakachechi	Ceylon	21st December 1914 .	Opened.
Cincinnatus	Bombay Presidency	1st January 1915 .	Closed.
Desari	Bihar and Orissa	18th December 1914 .	Opened.
Karachi Soldier Bazar	Bombay Presidency	1st January 1915 .	"
Napozup	Burma	25th November 1914 .	"
Paiyagala	Ceylon	21st December " .	"
Siswan	Bihar and Orissa	3rd " " .	"
<i>Railway Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Panighata, Nadia	Eastern Bengal State Railway .	25th November 1914 .	Opened.
Subarnamirgi	Ditto ditto	Ditto	"

The following alterations in the names of Government Telegraph Offices are notified :—

" Panighata (Darjeeling " instead of " Panighata ".

" Polavaram, Godavari " instead of " Polavaram ".

R. MEREDITH,

Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Messrs. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.C.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C.
Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.
Messrs. P. S. King & Sons, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, and 9, Pall Mall, London.
Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.
Mr. E. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.
Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, No. 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.
Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
Messrs. E. Pensonby, Limited, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 24, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.

AGENTS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.
The Calcutta School Book and Useful Literature Society, 308, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, and 308, Nawabpur, Dacca.
Messrs. Butterworth & Co. (India), Limited, Calcutta.
Rai M. C. Sarcar Bahadur and Sons, 75-1-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
The Weiden Library, 18-5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
Messrs. S. Murthy & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thompson & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Temple & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Cambridge & Co., Madras.
Messrs. P. B. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. D. B. Taraporewala, Sons & Co., Bombay.
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.
Mr. Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.
Messrs. Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.

Messrs. Ram Chandra Govind & Son, Kalbadvi Bombay.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore and Calcutta.
Mr. N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazir Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
Messrs. A. Chand & Co., Lahore, Punjab.
Babu S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students and Company, Cooch Behar.
Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.
Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.
Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandney Chank Street, Delhi.
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra).
Mr. T. K. Seetharam Aiyar, Kumbakonam.
Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.
Messrs. P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.
Mr. H. Liddell, Printer, etc., 7, South Road, Allahabad.
Messrs. D. C. Anand & Sons, Peshawar.
Mr. Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra, Allahabad.
Manager, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.

* Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the book should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through the Local Government to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent to the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1914.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Declaration of London, 1909. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 2s. 6p. or 3d. (1s.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases for 1913. Compiled under orders of the Government of India by B. D. Bose, Esq., Bar-at-Law. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 4-4 or 6s. 6d. (4s.)

The Unrepealed General Acts of the Governor-General in Council, Volume VII, 4th Edition, 1909 to 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 5 or 7s. 6d. (10s.)

List No. 1 of 1914, dated 30th June 1914, of Addenda et Corrigenenda to List of General Rules and Orders. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 3s. 3p. (1s.)

The following Digest of Indian Law cases are offered for sale at the reduced prices noted against them :—

Wigley's Digest of Indian Law cases, 1901-03. Rs. 2-8 (10s.)

Grey's Digest of Indian Law cases, 1904. 10s. (6s.)
Ditto ditto ditto 1905. 10s. (6s.)
Ditto ditto ditto 1906. 10s. (6s.)

Bose's Digest of Indian Law cases, 1907. 10s. (6s.)

Grey's ditto ditto 1908. 10s. (6s.)

The Official Secrets Act, 1911. (1 and 2 Geo. 5. ch. 25. 3s. 3p. (1s.)

The Baluchistan Code, 3rd Edition, 1914. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 2-4 or 3s. (3s.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Rules of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Appellate Side (reprint 1914). Royal 8vo. Board. Rs. 1-4 or 1s. 11d. (3s.)

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Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palaeontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.**

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monazite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Gneissal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenburg, B.S., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarotos Satmuntanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidae (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hodo (with plate 21). Re. 1.

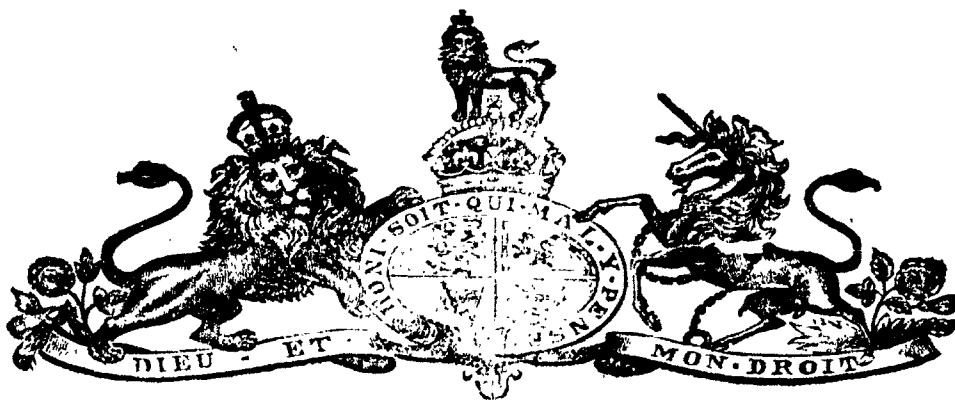
**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH DECEMBER 1914.**

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 4. By W. A. K. Christie, B.Sc., Ph. D., Chemist, Geological Survey of India, Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent, Survey of India, Captain J. L. Grinlinton, R.G.A., F.R.G.S. Notes on the Salt Deposits of the Cis-Indus Salt Ranges. Description of teeth referable to the Lower Siwalik Creodont genus *Dissopsalis*, Pilgrim. Notes on some Glaciers of the Dhaulī and Lissar Valleys, Kumaon Himalaya, September 1912. Miscellaneous Notes, Index. Rs. 1.

**LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1914.**

Monthly Weather Review, March to July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the Reality of relationships or Periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations:

LOST. -

The Government Promissory Note No. 074940 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for Rs. 200 originally standing in the name of Jainarain Ramchander, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favor of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—JAINARAIN RAMCHANDER.

Residence—18 Mulliek Street, Calcutta.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF COLOMBO.

No. 2610.

In the matter of Insolvency of Hashein Hadji Abdul Karim, of No. 52, Maliban Street, Pettah, Colombo.

Whereas Pir Mohamed Kassim of Colombo has filed a petition for the Sequestration of the Estate of the abovenamed Hashein Hadji Abdul Karim under the Ordinance No. 7 of 1853 : Notice is hereby given that the said Court has adjudged the said Hashein Hadji Abdul Karim Insolvent accordingly ; and that two Public Sitzings of the Court, to wit, on the 8rd day of December 1914 and on the 17th day of December 1914 will take place for the said Insolvent to surrender and conform to, agreeably to the provisions of the said Ordinance, and for the taking of the other steps set forth in the said Ordinance of which Creditors are hereby required to take notice.

By order of Court,

D. M. JANSZ,

Secretary.

COLOMBO,
5th November 1914.

Estate Major J. L. Alexander, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late James Leslie Alexander, a Major in the Indian Army, who died on 19th December 1913 at 26 Lexham Gardens, Kensington, England, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Accountant at Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 5th February next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

Calcutta, the 23rd December 1914.

J. E. VALLANCE.

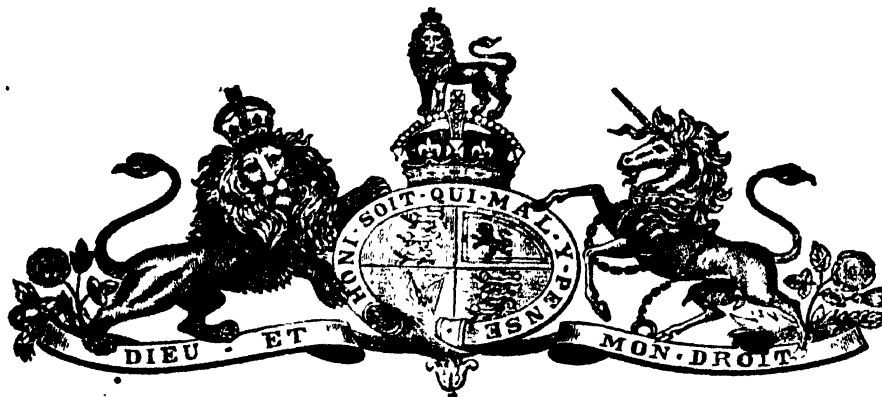
STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. 122754 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 500 (Five hundred) only originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed by Messrs. Macneil & Co., Calcutta, to Babu Rebaty Mohan Ghosh, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, was stolen on the 14th day of April 1912. Notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that an application has been made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of advertiser—Rebaty Mohan Ghosh.

Residence—Sani-kutir, Kayethuly, Dacca.

Registered No. C-696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 2. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1915.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, of which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1914 OF :

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI
MAIZE
GRAM

ARHAR DÁL
OATS
COTTON SEED
LINSSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPSEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)
GHI
SUGAR, RAW (*Gár*)
SALT

TOBACCO
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BHUSA (WHITE)
BRAN
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KEROSENE OIL

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER

[illegible]

• The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

INDIA
D INDUSTRY

Figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Sl. No.	MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DÁL		OATS		COTTON SEED		LINSEED		MUSTARD AND RAPSEED		DISTRICTS
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
															Mergui
															Tavoy
															Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
															Rangoon
															Manoia
															Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
															Henkade
															Toungoo
	18-71	17-11	48-35	35-06	08-82	58-18	65-98	57-66							Upper Burma—
				25											Mandalay
															Pakokka
			64	44-44	80	57-14									Arakan—
															Akyab
															Assam—
															Burma—
															Balaganj (Sylhet)
													58-75	55	Brahmaputra—
											11-0		61-25	58-75	Goalpara
															Gachati
					75	52-5						70	62-5	65	Bengal—
															Eastern—
					67-5	50							75	77-5	Chittagong
															Dacca
	58-75	30	50	35	60	47-5	43-12	35			52-5	52-5	78-75	63-75	Deltaic—
			52-5	{ 32-5 to 38-12 }	61-25	48-12							67-5	{ 57-5 to 67-5 }	Calcutta
													52-5	50	Western—
													{ 75 and 77-5 }	{ 67-5 and 73-75 }	Hardwar
					65-02	55					37-5	47-5	70	60	Midnapur
					62-5	45							65	60	Northern—
															Pabna
															Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar, north—
	31-25	26-25	45	31-25	62-5	43-75	39-37	37-5			53-12	50	{ 60 to 63-12 }	53-75 and 57-5	Bhagalpur
	31-87	28-59	44-37	33-28	57-19	44-37	35	30-25							Musaffarpur
	30	28-39	38-75	26-56	50	40	40	25			50	75	65	65	Bihar, south—
			43-50	38-07	68-07	50-78	55-62	43-54					75	75	Patna
															Orissa—
															Cuttack
															United Provinces—
	29-58	25-31	42-34	32-5	54-17	47-34					58-02	56-41	55-16	55-1	(a) AGRA—
															Eastern—
															Benares
	27-5	30	44-87	38-28	57-5	48-75	42-5	51-25	18-75	22-13	50	52-5	67-5	57-5	Central—
	25-47	28-75	41-87	38-38					25		44-37	50-78			Cawnpore
															Jhansi
	30-78	30-16	42-19	29-53	66-56	40		50					61-56	57-03	Western—
	31-98	30-78	44-48	38-38		45-08	40	50	18-38	23-49	61-51	55-16	61-51	57-13	Meerut
			42-08	36-25		50			20	21-87	44-37	50	59-60	57-5	Agra
															Submontane, west—
															Shahjahanpur
	25-78	29-48	42-08	33-33							47-08	44-48	66-67	61-51	(b) OUDH—
															Southern—
															Lucknow
	30-62	30	45	36-25	57-5										Northern—
															Fyzabad

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JANUARY 9, 1935.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER—continued

Districts	SHEAMUK (Til or jangiti)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (Gar)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURNIP		GRASS	
	1914	1918	1914	1918	1914	1918	1914	1918	1914	1918	1914	1918	1914	1918
Barisal--	640	581-82	...	...	27-47	17-16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gai	492-31	581-82	...	...	25-7	20-51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ty	457-14	457-14	...	...	16-89	15-78	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salmeln and Amherst
(Deltic)--	533-33	581-82	...	...	19-63	18-29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agoon	533-33	581-82	...	...	23-97	22-85	...	...	...	...	...	...
abin	581-82	640	...	...	28-57	22-86	...	...	...	...	...	...
sein
(Inland)--	533-33	533-33	...	...	25-81	22-86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mada	24-81	24-81	...	...	...	...	...	...
ngoo
r Burma--	640	533-33	...	...	25-2	22-61	...	...	...	...	...	...
ndalay	640	711-11	...	...	22-15	22-54	...	...	...	...	...	...
koku
an--	561-82	533-33	...	...	29-63	29-63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyab
--
ag--	537-5	580	65	65	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laganj (Syhet)	430	540	62-5	60	23-75	20-62	...	...	...	...	...	...
maputra--	460	560	62-5	82-5	25	27-5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alpara
ahati
l--
gong	550	550	85	65	16-87	16-25	...	...	...	...	...	...
gon	550 { 560 to 600 }	560 { 560 to 600 }	65	82-5	22-5	21-25	...	...	...	...	...	...
io--	75	67-5	440	540	75	53-75	20-62	10-87	45	65	...	...	21-25	20
utta	420 { 510 to 515 550 to 610 }	510 { 510 to 515 550 to 610 }	47-5 { 63-75 to 70 }	63-75 { 63-75 to 70 }	19-37	18-75	...	...	...	...	...	...
dwan	460 { 510 to 515 550 to 610 }	510 { 510 to 515 550 to 610 }	85	73-75	...	20	{ 180 and 145 }	{ 122-5 and 136 }	...	...	...	...
Inapur	430	560	62-5	62-5	20	22-5	...	...	...	...	...	...
terv--	650	560	75	80	39	21-25	...	...	...	...	...	...
ona
agpur
and Orissa--
r, north--	80	80	400	500	60	45	23-23	19-69	80	125	...	...	...	...
galpar	400	492-5	40	50	22-19	20	200	266-56	...	...	...	...
asafarpar
r, south--	50	80	...	460	50	40	21-25	20-62	20	20	...	...	3-75	...
na
g--	75	75	600	609-37	68-07	60-88	20	15-62	92-34	92-34	...	...	5	5
Black
d Provinces--
RA--
FA--
maros	81-61	66-67	456-28	510-16	55-16	50-57	25-31	24-53	...	...	...	...	...	...
val--
swapore	57-5	62-5	380	510	50 { 42-5 and 45 }	42-5 { 42-5 and 45 }	18-12	17-5	185	130	56-25	90	...	...
hansi	45-68	...	376-56	427-5	57-19	55	20-47	21-25	...	110	87-5	133-59	5	...
...
...	61-56	89-37	374-53	475	40	52-5	18-56	17-66	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	63-96	88-65	355-52	492-29	51-56	55-16	17-76	17-76	135	110	85	95	5	13-88
...
ontane, west--	54-37	80	355	470	50	56-25	20	20	175	180	{ 55 and 90 }	{ 70 and 100 }	...	...
Chahapur
UR--
...	390	460	50	50	20-84	20	...	...	90	90	5	5
know
...	390	500	38-75	40	20-78	20-62	...	...	...	...	...	...
shad

states state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

RAW	JAWAR STALKS		SUGAR (WHITE)		BEAN		SHEEP, PER SCORE		PULLOCKS, PER PAIR		KEROSENE OIL, PER TIN		DISTRICTS	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914		
													Burma—	
					20.58	14.19					2.5	4.25	Tenasserim—	
					11.9	11.9					2.25	2	Mergui	
													Tavoy	
													Moulmein and Amherst	
					32.99	36.99					1.87	1.81	Pegu (deltaic)—	
						11.43					1.94	1.87	Bangoon	
													Maubin	
													Bassein	
											2.06	2	Pegu (inland)—	
													Hensada	
													Tongoo	
					28.83	28.83					2.06	2	Upper Burma—	
													Mandalay	
													Pakokku	
											2.25	2.25	Arakan—	
													Akyab	
													Assam—	
											1.97	1.95	Burma—	
											2.69	2.62	(Balaganj) Sylhet	
													Brahmaputra—	
											2	2.03	Goalpara	
													Gauhati	
													Bengal—	
											1.84	1.81	Eastern—	
											2.25	2.25	Chittagong	
													Dacca	
											2.19	1.87	Deltaic—	
													Calcutta	
18.75					28.75	22.5							Western—	
											2.27	2.27	Burdwan	
10					25	22.81					2.19	2.14	Midnapur	
5													Northern—	
											2.19	2.06	Fabna	
											2.5	2.44	Rangpur	
													Bihar and Orissa—	
											1.95	1.97	Bihar, north—	
					25	21.25					2.05	2.03	Bhagalpur	
				10	10	25	15.94						Muzaffarpur	
				8.75	8.75	20	19.37				2	2	Bihar, south—	
													Patna	
											2.23	2.19	Orissa—	
5.62	5.62				7.5	7.5							Cuttack	
													United Provinces—	
													(a) AGRA—	
											2.75	2.75	Eastern—	
													Benares	
		3.28		11.25	13.12	27.5	30	{ 60 to 70 }	{ 60 to 70 }		2.41	2.37	Central—	
								60	65		2.55	2.56	Cawnpore	
													Jhansi	
				13.38	12.5	26.56	32.19				2.62		Western—	
													Meerut	
12.5	8.91			11.41	12.59	30.73	25.78			80	80	2.62	2.56	Agra
				13.38	10	33.12	33.75	{ 60 and 65 }	{ 60 and 65 }	60 and 80	60 and 80	2.53	2.5	Submontane, west—
													Shahjahanpur	
													(b) OUDH—	
				13.38	10	26.25	22.5	30	40			2.5	2.44	Southern—
													Lucknow	
				12.5	6.87					50	50	2.37	2.37	Northern—
													Fyzabad	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JANUARY 9, 1915.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER—continued

Districts	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT.)		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA		RAGI
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
... ..	26.67	26.67	...	...	57.19	48.12	...	...	85	84.01	80.78	81.98	83.38	88.18	...
... ..	81.25	27.5	52.5	53.28	46.67	32.03	50	34.84	27.5	23.59	...	...	85	...	...
... ..	33.28	27.5	59.22	50	48.44	35	55.16	40	28.59	23.44	...	23.75	36.41	23.75	...
... ..	...	85	66.25	66.87	53.75	37.5	57.5	41.87	33.12	29.87	32.5	26.75	81.87	37.5	...
... ..	39.18	30.62	55	53.28	45	30	48.44	33.28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	56.25	56.25	41.87	34.37	45.62	37.5	25	25.62	25	18.75	81.87	27.81	...
... ..	52.5	30	57.5	52.5	45.62	81.25	50	35	30	23.75	...	...	...	26.25	...
... ..	30	...	48.75	47.5	44.37	33.12	50	37.81	31.87	...	25	...	36.25	26.56	...
Frontier Pro-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	64.63	61.51	42.4	86.15	45.36	40.99	22.76	26.77	18.07	19.79	86.15	81.51	...
... ..	...	...	...	...	42.08	36.41	...	...	...	...	27.13	20	...	26.67	...
nd Baluchistan—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	51.25	56.25	51.69	39.06	...	...	...	...	31.25	24.37	35.62	30.62	...
... ..	27.81	23.75	19.06	...	47.03	35.31	...	...	...	27.19	36.25	19.37	30.62	...	...
... ..	...	...	...	...	44.43	37.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	...	...	45.65	39.37	71.87	62.5	35	81.25	29.58	27.5	...	...	...
ay—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
in and Karnatak—	...	...	...	...	41.41	19.53	...	...	...	...	24.63	25.59	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	47.03	52.55	51.56	45.88	...	...	...	...	22.24	31.09	22.29	31.09	...
... ..	...	...	52.5	...	59.27	...	...	...	...	...	28.07	...	30.57	38.91	...
adesh and N.-E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	52.92	...	...	41.98	...	...	...	...	23.02	...	23.91	30.68	...
... ..	...	...	...	...	52.29	39.17	...	...	...	...	22.86	...	29.27	24.22	...
... ..	...	...	...	...	58.38	43.23	...	...	...	...	...	35.31	...	38.91	...
... ..	...	...	60	57.5	58.73	40	...	...	33.75	37.5	32.5	30.62	38.12	38.75	...
al Provinces *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	42.31	42.25	47.66	37.25	61.5	50	...	...	30.44	30.37	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	44.44	44.5	48.5	38.12	33.37	47	...	...	23.5	29.63	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	39	44.5	49	36	58	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	47.25	53	53.5	45.5	...	...	...	...	23.75	27	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	44.75	44.75	47.56	19.25	...	...	...	...	23.75	26.25	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	32.9	36.5	36.5	...
...
... ..	43	39.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.8	28.5	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.9	...	...	...
Coast, central—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
Coast, south—	38.1	34.5	56.8	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	58	36.2	...	71.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.7	39.1	35.8	46.2	...
... ..	27	25	66	60	60	58	182.76	50	...	...	28	21	...	...	30
... ..	36	32	64	70	60	60	67.76	67.76	...	...	40	39	...	...	32

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the price of cleaned rice

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA; JANUARY 9, 1915.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER—continued

Districts	SESAMUM (Til or Jangil)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (Gār)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURNERIO		GRASS	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
States—														
Central—														
Jaipur	78.85	84.06	40.	492.19	58.12	59.74	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.29	13.33
North—														
Delhi	70	80	400	474.37	50	48.75	16.87	16.72	100	80	70	114.22	...	...
Rohtas	84.22	80	426.56	556.25	66.56	48.13	15.16	14.54	160	75	88.91	106.56	8.75	13.22
Shahjahanpur	65	95	400	530	51.25	40 and 55	17.5	17.5	93.75	70	70	160	11.41	11.41
Meerut	70	77.5	430	525	45.62	47.03	14.37	14.37	...	...	60	65	...	...
Aligarh . . . . .	...	...	425	520	53.12	38.75	13.75	13.75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mathura . . . . .	...	...	405	507.5	43.75	40.5	15	15	80	80	...	...	10	10
Alwar	75	74.69	390	507.5	50	...	16.72	15.78	125	...	100	...	4.37	...
Frontier Province—														
Peshawar . . . . .	...	...	449.11	474.06	61.51	55.63	15.1	15.1	123.07	116.35	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beluchistan—														
Karachi . . . . .	...	...	342.5	485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	385	...	...	...	...	...	60	48.25	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi . . . . .	...	...	390	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poonch . . . . .	...	...	to 463.75	575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras—														
Madras and Karndak—														
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolapur . . . . .	...	...	400	567.19	85.68	75	...	...	208.33	...	56.51	...	...	...
Poona . . . . .	...	...	392.97	522.81	78.49	85.1	...	...	228.07	268.18	...	79.7	...	...
Deccan—														
Ahmednagar . . . . .	...	...	...	500	73.83	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	67.55	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat . . . . .	...	89.37	...	518.91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Almedabad . . . . .	...	...	360	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—														
Eastern—														
Nagpur	63.81	86.62	453.81	600	...	...	22.5	22.25	116.62	88.37	80	120.25	6.25	7.5
Central—														
Jubbulpore	50	66.62	340	490	...	...	22.19	22.25	80	100	66.69	100	4.44	8
Western—														
Raipur . . . . .	...	57	350	480	...	...	25.5	20	160	160	...	80	...	...
Bombay—														
Akola	56	80.75	361	635	...	...	19.5	19	114.25	119	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	57.5	75.75	320	460	...	...	19	19	124.44	124.5	...	...	...	...
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore	98.3	96.5	508	548.9	76.8	57.7	23	22.4	...	...	48.1	64.1	...	...
Salem . . . . .	...	...	513.7	445.2	...	...	...	...	171.3	168.4	31.3	85.7	...	...
Central—														
Bellary . . . . .	...	66.2	571.5	539.7	35.2	47.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	460.5	592.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.2	49.5	...	...
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154.2	150	49.4	65.8	...	...
East Coast, central—														
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	363.3	466.6	...	...	...	15.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—														
Madras	74.1	69.2	559.6	592.5	62.6	51.9	12.8	12.8	189.3	131.7	49	41.1	...	...
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	573.8	600	...	...	13.1	13.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	574.4	675.7	...	...	17.6	17.6	123.4	123.4	...	...	...	...
Southern—														
Madras	92.8	87	709.5	675.7	...	...	...	...	141.1	106.8	...	...	...	...
Mysore—														
Mysore	80	76	640	617.13	150	68.54	...	...	240*	205.68*	80	120	3.75	3.75
Bangalore	76	80	651.41	651.41	102.81	55.73	...	...	240*	240*	187.13	154.27	8.8	5

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

STRAW		JAWAR STALKS		BRUSA (WHITE)		BEAN		SHEEP, PER SCORE		PLOWH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		KEROSENE OIL, PER TIN		DISTRICTS
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
7.29	9.87	7.06	12.34	...	...	34.63	9.37	...	110	80	80	2.5	2.5	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
...	8.91	6.72	33.28	...	175	90	175	150	2.59	2.56	Punjab— Southern— Ferozpur
...	9.53	10	32.03	20	140	150	170	170	2.69	2.59	Central— Lahore
...	...	6.72	11.41	15.62	10.52	28.75	20	80	80	150	150	2.19	2.17	South-eastern— Delhi
...	9.22	7.81	26.72	19.06	120	100	...	...	2.77	2.69	Submontane— Amritsar
...	10	12.5	...	...	90	90	120	120	2.44	2.37	Northern— Rawalpindi
...	5.62	6.25	28.75	25	80	100	140	140	2.75	2.69	Western— Lyallpur
...	...	3.75	...	7.34	...	29.37	18.12	100	...	...	...	2.67	2.64	Multan
...	N.W. Frontier Province—
...	6.15	7.13	19.75	18.07	{ 60 to 100 }	{ 60 to 100 }	{ 60 to 200 }	{ 60 to 200 }	2.92	2.8	Peshawar
...	2.16	2.87	Dera Ismael Khan
...	2.22	2.16	Sind and Baluchistan—
...	5.62	5	17.81	...	...	...	...	...	2.52	2.5	Karachi
...	6.87	6.25	35.62	21.25	{ 100 to 200 }	{ 100 to 200 }	...	...	2.5	2.44	Shikarpur
...	Quetta
...	80	80	...	...	2.44	2.44	Bombay—
...	2.41	2.09	Deccan and Karnatak—
...	42.86	...	...	...	...	...	2.31	2.34	Dharwar
...	Sholapur
...	Poona
...	45.62	28.59	...	...	...	...	2.06	2.05	Khandesh and N.E. Deccan—
...	2.39	Ahmadnagar
...	Dhulia
...	2.53	Gujarat—
...	25	22.5	...	...	...	...	2.56	2.5	Surat
...	Ahmadabad
...	Central Provinces—
...	60	50	75	100	1.87	1.87	Western—
...	Nagpur
...	Central—
...	Jubbulpore
...	Eastern—
...	Raipur
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	94	92	54	53	2.12	2	Berar—
...	70	...	75	...	2.19	2.25	Akola
...	Amritoti
...	Madras—
...	...	8.1	3.2	...	...	90.4*	110.9*	...	...	60	60	2.53	2.44	South, Central—
7.8	7.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	100†	80†	...	...	2.22	2.22	Coimbatore
...	Salem
...	...	12.4	6.8	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	140	140	2.76	9.38	Central—
...	2.76	2.31	Bellary
...	2.76	2.63	Cuddapah
...	Karnul
...	East Coast, Central—
5.8	3.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
...	35.3	27.1	195†	135†	...	...	1.79	1.79	East Coast, south—
...	Madras
...	12.7	13.5	170†	135†	...	...	2.04	2.06	Tanjore
...	38.3	35.3	...	...	...	...	2.45	2.43	Trichinopoly
...	Southern—
15	15	...	...	...	...	20.4	20.4	...	...	60	40	2.06	2	Madras
...	Mysore—
4.37	3.65	3.65	2.97	...	...	...	36.72	{ 50 to 100 }	80	{ 50 to 100 }	100	2.79	2.62	Mysore
...	Bangalore
8.8	5.8	...	...	...	...	38.8	33.8	160	160	{ 120 to 150 }	{ 120 to 150 }	2.5	2.5	

* Superior quality

† Sheep or goats

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, January 7, 1915

B

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1914

Districts	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	11 10	10 —	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	10 7	10 7	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Pegu . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 12	11 12	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 4	7 12	...	...	9 7	9 12	10 —	10 3	...	...	...	...
Maubin	4 —	4 —	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Tharawadi . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Hensada	5 2	5 2	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Prome . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 8	10 8	10 11	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 12	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 9	9 1	11 3	11 10	14 14	17 14	...	...
Bhamo . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	...	12 4	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Meiktila . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	12 11	12 11	...	...	...	...
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Sandoway	3 4	3 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpada	3 —	3 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	10 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
<i>Burma—</i>												
Sylhet . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 4	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Caohar	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Hill Tracts—</i>												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills . . . .	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	7 —	6 12	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills . . . .	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	9 8	9 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 —	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	7 —	7 9	...	...	4 —	4 8	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Kamrup (Gauhati)	7 —	6 12	...	...	5 8	5 12	7 8	7 12	...	...	...	...
Darrang . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 8	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Nowgong . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Nonkhali . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Backerganj . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Tippura . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	6 13	...	...	...	...
Dacca	7 —	7 4	10 —	9 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Khulna . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
24 Parganas . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	6 14	6 14	10 4	10 12	...	...	5 13	6 —	...	...	...	...
Hughly . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krisnagarh)	8 14	8 14	12 5	12 5	...	...	8 —	7 9	...	...	...	...
Jessore	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Faridpur . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

OF INDIA

AND INDUSTRY

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MARUA OR BAGI (<i>Elevine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOIA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arielinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DÁL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Burma—
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	15 14	15 14	Tenasserim—
...	10 11	10 11	...	...	5 14	5 14	16 —	16 —	Mergui
...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	14 —	14 —	Taroy
...	5 10	5 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and
...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Amherst
...	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —	Peau (<i>deltica</i>)—
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	15 —	15 —	Pegu
...	7 6	7 6	...	...	6 5	6 5	14 —	14 —	Rangoon
...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Manbin
...	7 2	7 2	...	...	5 12	5 12	11 11	11 11	Bassein
...	8 —	7 12	19 12	19 12	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Peau (<i>inland</i>)—
...	5 9	...	...	Tharawadi
...	12 13	12 13	32 1	32 1	13 1	13 1	11 3	11 3	Henzada
...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	12 7	12 7	Prome
...	3 8	3 8	...	...	Tongoo
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	12 8	12 8	Thayetmyo
...	Upper Burma—
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 4	6 8	16 —	16 —	Mandalay
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Bhamo
...	6 2	6 6	8 10	6 10	5 5	5 5	11 6	11 6	Pakokku
...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	Meiktila
...	4 8	4 8	22 —	23 —	4 —	4 —	12 8	12 —	Arakan—
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	Sandoway
...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Kyaukpya
...	7 —	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	16 —	16 —	Akyab
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 4	16 —	22 12	Assam—
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 4	13 4	Burma—
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	14 —	16 —	Syihet
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Chachar
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	6 —	14 —	14 —	Hill tracts—
...	Khasi and Jaintia
...	5 4	5 4	16 —	16 —	Hills
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Garo Hills
...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Jaintia Hills
...	5 4	5 4	...	...	5 —	5 4	14 —	16 —	Manipur
...	18 8	17 12	Naga Hills
...	7 —	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Lushai Hills
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Brahmaputra—
...	7 6	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Goalpara
...	8 —	10 —	...	...	6 4	6 8	16 —	16 —	Kamráp (Gauhati)
...	7 7	7 8	10 —	9 6	6 7	6 12	17 10	17 10	Darrang
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	16 —	16 —	Nowgong
...	9 2	9 6	...	...	6 2	6 2	16 —	16 —	Sibsagar
...	8 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	Lakhimpur
...	6 —	6 —	14 —	16 —	Bengal—
...	Eastern—
...	Chittagong
...	Noakhali
...	Backerganj
...	Maimensingh
...	Tippera
...	Dacca
...	<i>deltica</i> —
...	Kuulus
...	24 Parganas
...	Howrah
...	Calcutta
...	Hooghly
...	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	Jessore
...	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1914—continued

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUKBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month
Bengal—continued												
<i>Western—</i>												
Bankura	6 2	7 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	9 8	9 8	13 —	12 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Pabna	9 13	9 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	9 —	9 8	14 —	15 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Malda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 18	...	...	...	...
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
<i>Hills—</i>												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Purnea	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 2	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	7 8	8 4	12 8	13 —	...	...	7 8	6 6	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	8 4	9 14	13 3	13 3	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	...	8 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Saran	8 12	8 12	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Champaran	8 8	10 —	18 —	14 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Santhal Parganas	6 8	8 —	11 8	12 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	8 4	8 8	11 —	11 8	...	...	7 4	7 8	...	...	...	...
Gaya	8 —	8 8	11 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	...	...
Patna	9 8	9 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	14 —	...	...
Shahabad	8 8	9 —	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Chota Nagpur—</i>												
Singbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Ranchi	8 —	7 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Palamu	7 14	9 —	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 7	8 2	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	8 —	8 —	10 —	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Puri	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...	10 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 2	7 8	...	...	...	...	8 3	5 13	...	...	...	...
Balasore	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 2	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	7 4	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
<i>(a) AGRA—</i>												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Mirzapur	6 12	8 4	9 —	10 —	5 —	5 8	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 8	11 —	12 —
Benares	8 14	8 6	10 9	11 6	6 2	6 2	6 4	6 4	10 12	10 13	11 6	11 15
Ghazipur	7 13	8 8	11 11	11 6	4 10	4 8	7 1	9 2	13 6	12	11 11	10 —
Jaunpur	7 13	8 2	10 9	10 9	5 8	3 8	7 12	7 13	...	...	12 15	13 5
Allahabad	7 9	8 —	10 10	10 12	4 12	4 12	6 8	6 8	9 12	13 —	11 —	11 —
<i>Central—</i>												
Kanda	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	17 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Patohpur	7 —	7 4	10 —	10 —	3 8	3 8	10 —	9 12	16 —	16 —	13 8	13 8
Hamirpur	6 9	6 13	8 12	8 6	5 4	5 4	7 4	7 4	16 —	16 10	14 4	14 4
Jalaun	7 4	8 —	8 8	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	17 —	18 —	15 —	15 —
Cawnpore	7 4	7 8	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	14 12	13 12	14 8
Jhansi	7 11	7 12	9 11	10 2	4 12	4 15	6 12	6 15	15 15	14 8	12 13	13 12
Etawah	7 12	8 —	11 4	10 12	3 —	3 —	9 —	8 —	14 6	...	13 14	14 4
Farrukhabad	7 3	7 9	11 —	10 5	4 2	4 2	8 4	8 4	14 12	14 7	14 7	14 12
Mainpuri	7 8	7 12	10 8	10 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	8 —	14 —	14 8	14 —	14 8
Etah	7 12	8 4	9 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	12 8	14 6	13 —	13 4
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut	7 8	8 —	11 —	11 —	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	12 12	10 —	12 12	12 4
Agra	6 8	7 —	10 12	11 —	6 —	6 12	6 8	7 —	14 8	15 —	12 8	13 8
Muttra	7 8	7 8	11 12	12 4	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	16 —	13 4	13 4
Aligarh	7 4	7 4	11 —	11 —	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	12 8	12 —	12 4	12 —
Bulandshahr	7 12	7 10	9 12	11 8	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	11 8	11 12	11 2
<i>Submontane, east—</i>												
Bellis	8 7	9 2	12 —	12 1	5 3	5 3	7 13	7 13	12 —	...	10 10	...
Asansgarh	8 —	8 2	12 —	12 8	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	7 11	8 14	11 4	12 4	5 6	5 6	8 14	8 12	...	...	11 4	...
Basti	7 12	10 —	11 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MAHUA OR BAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Ocifer aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Bengal—continued
...	7 8	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	19 —	13 —	Western—
...	7 8	8 —	...	...	5 5	5 8	16 —	16 —	Bankura
...	Burdwan
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	20 —	20 —	Birbhum
...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Midnapur
...	Murshidabad
...	9 6	9 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 8	Northern—
...	9 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	13 8	13 8	Pabna
...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Rajshahi
...	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	Malda
...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Bogra
...	7 13	8 6	...	...	6 5	6 10	15 —	15 —	Jalpaiguri
...	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	13 —	13 —	Dinajpur
...	Rangpur
9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Hills—
...	Darjeeling
...	8 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Bihar and Orissa—
...	8 12	9 8	12 8	13 —	6 6	5 13	15 —	15 —	Bihar, north—
12 1	13 2	...	...	8 13	8 13	12 1	13 8	6 9	6 9	16 8	15 6	Purnea
...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 8	6 12	6 12	17 8	17 8	Bhagalpur
...	Darbhanga
...	Muzaffarpur
...	16 —	10 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	12 8	12 4	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Saran
14 —	15 —	...	...	9 4	9 12	13 4	13 4	6 8	6 4	16 —	16 —	Champaran
...	7 8	8 —	11 —	11 —	6 8	6 —	16 —	16 —	Bihar, south—
...	8 8	8 15	12 10	12 12	7 —	7 —	18 14	18 14	Santhal Parganas
13 —	13 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	11 12	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Monghyr
14 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	7 8	8 —	18 —	18 8	Gaya
...	9 8	9 8	11 8	...	6 8	7 —	18 —	18 —	Patna
...	Shahabad
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Chota Nagpur—
...	8 —	8 8	12 —	14 —	6 8	7 —	16 —	16 —	Singbhum
...	Mandbhum
17 —	17 —	...	...	8 —	7 12	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Ranchi
...	9 9	10 11	13 8	11 13	7 5	7 5	18 —	18 —	Palamau
14 —	14 8	...	...	8 4	8 —	12 —	13 —	6 —	6 8	17 —	14 —	Hazaribagh
...	8 13	9 8	...	...	5 14	5 14	18 —	19 —	Orissa—
...	9 3	10 2	...	...	5 14	5 14	20 —	20 —	Puri
...	6 8 and 10 8	7 4 and 10 8	...	...	5 4	5 8	18 —	18 —	Cuttack
...	Balasore
...	5 4	8 —	11 8	...	6 4	6 12	15 —	15 —	Sambalpur
...	United Provinces—
...	(a) AGRA—
...	...	8 8	8 8	8 —	8 4	13 —	13 —	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Eastern—
...	...	13 —	13 —	8 15	8 15	13 —	13 9	6 8	6 8	15 12	15 12	Mirzapur
...	9 2	9 2	13 2	13 2	7 10	7 1	17 —	17 —	Benares
...	7 14	8 2	13 5	13 5	6 11	6 14	14 4	15 6	Ghasipur
...	8 5	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	19 —	19 —	Jannpur
...	Allahabad
...	8 —	8 —	14 —	13 —	7 —	6 8	19 8	18 —	Central—
...	9 —	8 12	12 4	13 —	6 8	6 12	19 —	19 —	Banda
...	8 8	8 6	...	...	6 4	6 4	17 4	17 4	Fatehpur
...	Hamirpur
7 —	...	16 —	16 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	Jalaun
15 8	15 8	14 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	6 12	6 12	22 —	22 —	Cawnpore
7 14	7 4	...	...	9 5	9 4	15 7	14 10	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 8	Jhansi
...	9 2	9 —	14 2	15 4	9 12	9 4	19 8	18 8	Etawah
...	8 4	8 9	14 12	15 1	6 13	6 14	20 15	21 5	Farrukhabad
...	9 —	8 8	15 —	14 8	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Mainpuri
...	8 12	9 —	12 8	15 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Etah
...	...	6 8	...	9 4	10 4	12 12	12 8	6 —	6 —	21 —	22 8	Western—
...	8 12	9 4	12 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	22 —	22 —	Meerut
...	9 12	9 12	14 —	15 —	6 8	6 8	21 12	21 12	Agra
...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 8	12 8	13 —	7 —	6 8	21 —	22 —	Muttra
...	9 8	9 8	12 8	11 12	7 8	7 —	20 —	20 —	Aligarh
...	Bulandshahr
...	8 7	9 2	12 —	12 6	7 7	7 13	16 14	16 14	Submontane, east—
...	8 8	8 8	12 8	13 8	7 4	7 4	17 —	17 —	Ballia
...	8 4	8 4	12 4	12 11	7 10	7 1	16 —	16 —	Assengarh
...	...	10 4	9 1	9 4	9 4	11 8	16 —	7 4	7 8	16 8	19 —	Gorakhpur
...	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1914—continued

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR OUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
	Half month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
United Provinces— <i>continued</i>												
(a) AGRA— <i>continued</i>												
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	8 —	8 8	10 —	11 —	4 12	3 —	10 —	9 4	15 —	15 —	14 12	14 4
Etahann	7 14	8 4	10 2	10 4	3 8	3 8	8 4	9 —	10 4	17 8	14 8	15 —
Pilibit	8 —	8 12	11 4	12 —	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 —	...	...	12 4	...
Bareilly	7 10	8 2	11 4	11 4	3 12	3 12	8 4	8 4	15 8	15 8	13 12	14 6
Moradabad	7 14	8 —	9 4	9 4	8 2	8 2	8 4	7 12	13 4	12 4	13 2	18 2
Bijnor	7 12	8 —	10 —	10 2	3 8	3 8	8 4	8 9	...	...	12 —	11 4
Muzaffarnagar	8 2	8 8	9 14	9 14	7 11	7 11	8 4	8 4	...	...	12 1	12 1
Saharanpur	8 —	8 —	12 4	12 4	3 8	3 8	6 14	7 7	...	...	11 11	11 11
Dehra-Dun	8 —	8 8	12 12	12 —	3 —	3 —	8 6	6 10	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 —
<i>Hills—</i>												
Naini Tal	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	2 12	2 12	6 —	6 —	...	...	7 —	7 —
Almora	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	3 4	3 4	7 12	7 4	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	3 8	3 4	6 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
(b) OUDH—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Partabgarh	8 —	8 4	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 —	...	13 8	12 8	...
Saltanpur	8 2	8 12	12 —	11 8	5 —	5 —	7 4	8 —	12 8	14 —	...	...
Rae-Bareilly	8 4	8 8	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	8 8	15 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Unao	7 2	7 10	10 4	10 8	5 8	5 12	8 8	8 8	15 12	15 12	14 12	14 12
Lucknow	7 8	7 12	11 4	11 —	4 —	4 —	7 4	7 4	14 4	14 —	14 8	14 —
Hardoi	7 8	9 —	9 4	10 —	3 —	3 —	9 —	8 8	16 4	...	15 4	15 8
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad	7 14	8 12	9 12	10 4	...	...	7 —	9 0	13 4	13 8	12 8	12 8
Barabanki	8 —	8 15	11 2	11 14	4 6	4 8	8 3	8 12	14 6	17 4	11 —	15 5
Gonda	7 8	7 12	10 —	10 —	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Bahraich	7 4	8 —	9 5	9 4	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 4	14 8	15 4
Sitapur	7 14	8 2	10 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 8	11 —	14 8	14 —	14 —
Kheri	8 —	8 4	10 —	11 8	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	15 —	14 —	14 4
Rajputana—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Mewar (Udaipur)	9 7½	9 7½	17 5	17 1	5 15	5 15	6 10½	6 10½	18 10	18 10	10 12	10 12
Ajmer	7 —	6 12	11 —	11 —	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	14 —	12 —	11 8	11 8
Kishangarh	7 8	7 4	11 8	11 8	2 8	2 8	5 —	3 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	11 8
Tonk	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 —	10 4	10 —
Jaipur	7 5	7 1	11 12	11 8	5 —	5 —	5 12	5 12	15 11	12 13	12 9	12 9
Karauli	7 3	8 2	13 12	13 12	6 4	6 4	8 12	8 2	15 15	15 10	13 12	15 —
Dholpur	7 5½	8 4½	10 4	10 1	4 10	4 12	4 14	5 —	16 1½	16 15	15 3½	15 4½
Bharatpur	7 4½	7 15	11 12	11 3	4 7	4 7	4 13½	4 13½	16 —	15 8	11 2	14 2
Alwar	8 8½	8 7½	12 2	12 2½	5 4	5 4	6 12	6 12	15 10½	16 5	18 5½	18 10½
Nasirabad	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	7 —	13 —	13 —	11 8	11 8
<i>Western—</i>												
Bikaner	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	10 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Jaisalmer	6 —	6 10	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 1	6 1	11 4	10 7	9 6	9 6
Jodhpur	7 4	{ 7 5 and 8 — }	12 10	13 —	5 3	5 3	6 8	6 8	14 —	13 —	{ 10 8 and 11 7 }	{ 10 2 and 12 4 }
Central India—												
Indore	8 12	8 4	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 8	8 —	8 —	18 —	15 —	13 —	13 —
Neemuch	7 12	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	14 —	15 —	10 8	10 —
Gwalior	6 12	6 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 4	5 8	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Hissar	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	12 12	12 12
Ferozepur	8 4	8 4	14 —	17 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	11 —	11 —
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore	8 —	8 4	13 8	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	10 —	10 —
Gujranwala	8 12	8 12	15 8	15 8	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Gujrat	9 8	9 12	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Jhelam	9 8	10 —	15 8	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	13 —	11 —	11 —

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MARUA OR BAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Oicer aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DÁL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
United Provinces— continued												
(a) AGRA—continued												
Submontane, west—												
...	18 —	9 8	9 12	14 12	15 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Shahjahanpur
...	...	15 —	15 —	9 9	9 12	16 4	17 8	9 2	6 10	20 —	20 —	Budaun
...	9 —	9 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Pilibit
12 8	9 6	10 —	14 6	14 10	6 12	6 12	20 8	20 8	Bareilly
...	...	16 4	16 4	9 4	9 4	13 14	13 14	6 6	5 12	21 2	20 12	Moradabad
...	9 —	10 8	...	...	5 10	5 10	19 8	19 8	Bijnor
...	8 12	9 5	12 10	12 10	5 8	5 8	20 14	20 14	Muzaffargarh
...	9 5	9 5	12 12	12 12	6 6	6 6	21 4	21 4	Saharanpur
10 —	10 —	...	...	9 4	9 8	13 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Dehra-Dun
Hills—												
...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Naini Tal
12 8	13 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Almora
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	4 8	10 —	10 —	Garhwal
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Partabgarh
...	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 —	7 4	21 —	21 —	Sultanpur
11 8	14 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 —	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Rae-Bareilly
...	9 2	9 2	16 —	14 12	6 10	6 12	19 —	19 —	Unao
...	9 4	9 4	15 —	15 —	7 —	7 4	19 —	19 —	Lucknow
...	...	18 8	18 8	9 4	9 8	16 8	16 8	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Hardoi
Northern—												
...	...	12 8	12 8	8 8	8 12	12 12	12 12	6 8	7 —	18 8	18 8	Fyzabad
14 5	15 11	11 5	12 5	8 5	8 9	14 4	15 8	6 8	6 8	19 4	19 4	Barabanki
...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Gonda
...	...	7 8	8 —	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 4	6 8	7 —	18 —	18 —	Bahraich
...	...	16 —	16 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	15 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Sitapur
15 —	15 8	9 —	10 —	8 —	9 —	14 8	14 8	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Kheri
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
...	...	10 12	11 2	11 2	10 12	19 12	20 8	6 5	6 5	18 10	18 5 1/2	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 8	12 8	12 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Ajmer
...	9 —	9 4	13 —	11 8	...	...	24 8	24 —	Kishangarh
...	7 4	7 8	11 8	11 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Tonk
...	...	7 1	7 1	8 15 and 9 7	8 11 9 3	14 2	18 6	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	Jaipur
...	8 12	8 12	15 10	15 10	...	...	20 —	20 —	Karauli
...	...	10 8	10 —	9 4	9 4	...	...	6 —	8 4	21 —	21 —	Dholpur
...	9 4	8 14	14 10	14 10	5 12	5 12	22 —	22 —	Bharatpur
...	...	9 —	9 8	9 15	9 15	13 15 1/2	14 —	11 8	11 8	25 —	25 2	Alwar
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	24 —	24 —	Nasirabad
Western—												
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	22 —	22 —	Bikaner
...	7 3	8 4	...	...	...	...	22 — and 24 —	22 — and 24 —	Jaisalmer
...	10 1	10 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	27 —	27 —	Jodhpur
Central India—												
...	9 8	9 8	18 —	18 —	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Indore
...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	22 —	22 —	Narmada
...	...	15 —	15 —	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Gwalior
Punjab—												
Southern—												
...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Hissar
...	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Ferozepur
Central—												
...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	9 12	11 —	11 —	6 4	8 4	26 —	26 —	Lahore
...	10 8	10 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujranwala
...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 8	...	...	28 —	28 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1914—continued

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR OUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort	Common	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—continued												
<i>South-eastern—</i>												
Gurgaon*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	7 4	7 8	11 8	11 —	3 —	3 —	5 12	6 —	12 —	11 —	12 —	11 8
Rohtak	7 4	7 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 8	13 —	12 8	12 8
Karnal	7 12	7 12	10 —	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	12 —	...	11 8	10 8
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Ambala	7 6	7 12	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 12	13 —	9 12	7 12
Ludhiana	7 12	7 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	9 8	11 —	9 8	9 8
Jullundur	8 12	8 8	12 8	12 3	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	9 8	9 —
Hoshiarpur	9 12	8 12	14 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	9 —	9 8	9 8
Gurdaspur	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	...	...
Amritsar	8 12	8 12	13 8	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 8	13 —	10 —	10 8
Sialkot	8 4	9 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	...	11 —	...
<i>Hills—</i>												
Simla	8 5	7 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 6	8 4	7 8
Kangra	11 8	11 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rawalpindi	9 4	9 4	15 8	15 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	15 8	15 8	12 —	10 12
Attock	10 —	10 —	15 8	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	11 8	11 8
<i>Western—</i>												
Shahpur	8 14	8 14	14 14	14 4	...	...	6 8	6 11	...	...	...	11 8
Jhang	8 2	8 10	15 —	15 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 8	14 —	11 —	11 —
Lyallpur	3 4	8 4	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Multan	8 12	8 12	12 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 4	15 8	15 8	10 12	10 12
Montgomery	8 4	8 4	12 14	12 14	...	...	6 8	6 10	...	...	10 —	11 —
Musaffargarh	8 4	8 4	11 —	11 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	10 —	10 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	8 7	8 12	12 8	13 2	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 9	13 2	10 10	12 —
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazara	8 12	9 2	15 8	16 6	3 9	3 9	6 8	6 8	...	...	9 8	10 —
Peshawar	9 2	9 12	17 —	17 —	5 3	5 3	5 14	6 13	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —
Kohat	9 8	9 9	14 8	14 10	4 1	4 1	8 7	8 7	15 9	15 8	12 12	13 6
Bannu	10 —	10 15	15 10	16 1	4 6	4 6	7 13	7 13	16 14	17 8	12 3	12 3
Dera Ismael Khan	9 1	9 6	13 8	13 10	3 12	3 12	5 —	5 —	14 8	14 8	12 3	11 4
Tochi	11 4	11 4	20 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	9 12	10 —	18 8	19 —	9 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	9 12	11 —	19 —	19 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Wano	8 5	8 15	9 11	10 9	3 5	3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	7 —	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Hyderabad	7 4	7 8	...	...	5 8	6 —	6 8	6 8	13 —	12 —	13 —	13 —
Thar and Parkar (Mirpur Khas)	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 —
Shikarpur	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 —	11 8	11 —
Upper Sind Frontier	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	12 —	13 —	12 8	13 —
Quetta	3 12 to 9 —	9 4 to 9 7	10 13	11 2	3 —	8 —	5 12	5 12	12 7½	13 1	8 14	9 6
Bombay—												
<i>Konkan—</i>												
Karwar	5 14	5 14	...	...	5 8	5 12	8 6	8 6	9 10	10 9	...	...
Ratnagiri	6 1	6 1	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 11	7 11	9 2	8 7	8 10	7 15
Alibag	5 13	6 5	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 5	8 5
Bombay	5 14	5 14	...	...	5 2	5 2	7 2	7 2	9 8	9 3	8 15	8 10
Thanna	6 13	6 13	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	11 10	11 10	9 8	9 8
<i>Deccan and Karnatak—</i>												
Dharwar	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 5	7 5	7 13	7 13	14 11	14 4	11 1	11 1
Belgaum	8 15	8 11	...	...	7 8	7 —	8 —	7 8	13 8	13 8	11 6	11 6
Satara	6 11	7 1	...	...	5 14	5 14	7 2	6 7	12 —	11 5	12 7	11 6
Sholapur	6 13	6 13	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 15	7 15	17 2	16 3	16 10	15 12
Bijapur	6 14	8 7	...	...	5 9	6 1	7 8	7 8	19 4	15 12	17 6	18 14
Poona	6 8	6 13	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 9	6 15	14 4	13 1	12 —	10 13
<i>Khandesh and N.-E.</i>												
<i>Deccan—</i>												
Ahmadnagar	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 10	6 10	16 8	16 8	14 —	14 —
Nasik	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 15	5 15	7 7	7 7	...	...	12 7	11 11
Dhulia	7 10	8 2	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 9	6 9	16 —	16 —	12 15	12 15
Jalgaon	7 9	7 11	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 3	6 3	15 7	16 3	11 16	12 14
<i>Gujarat—</i>												
Surat	6 4	6 11	...	...	5 5	5 5	7 6	7 6	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4
Broach	7 1	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —
Kaira	6 1	7 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	10 8	12 —
Baroda	6 11	7 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	9 11	9 8
Ahmedabad	6 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	11 8	13 —	10 —	11 —
Godhra	6 8	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	10 —	9 8
Dise	7 4	6 4	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	14 —	...	11 —	10 12
<i>Kathiawar—</i>												
Rajkot	7 —	8 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 8	10 —	10 —
Central Provinces—												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nimar	7 12	7 12	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 14	6 14	16 8	16 8	...	...
Hoshangabad	8 9	9 2	...	...	2 12	2 12	7 1	7 1	15 8	...	...	...
Betal	8 12	8 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 15	6 4	14 13	12 15	...	...
Chhindwara	7 8	8 2	...	...	6 4	5 10	9 3	8 9	13 1	10 11	...	...
Nagpur	8 5	8 5	...	...	5 14	5 14	9 2	9 2	12 11	12 11	...	...
Wardha	8 4	8 4	...	...	4 7	5 2	8 5	7 11	13 9	13 9	...	...

* Return not received

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1914—concluded

Districts	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoidesum</i>)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Central Provinces—												
<i>concluded</i>												
<i>Central—</i>												
Narsinghpur . . .	7 15	8 2	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 6	7 6	14 —	14 —	...	...
Saugor . . .	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 4	8 —	14 —	12 —	...	...
Damoh . . .	7 15	8 5	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 12	8 2	17 6	...	...	...
Jubbulpore . . .	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 8	16 —	12 8	...	...
Mandla . . .	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni . . .	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 10	6 10	9 10	9 2	14 3	...	...	...
Balaghāt . . .	6 9	6 8	...	...	4 18	4 12	10 15	10 15	...	...	...	...
Bhandāra . . .	8 4	8 4	...	...	5 10	5 9	8 5	8 5	14 4	14 4	...	...
Chānda . . .	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 11	7 11	15 11	14 7	...	...
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Bilāspur . . .	8 —	8 9	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 13	9 2	...	...	...	...
Raipur . . .	7 4	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Drug . . .	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana . . .	8 12	8 —	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 12	6 12	18 5	18 5	...	...
Akola . . .	7 6	7 6	...	...	5 1	4 6	7 2	6 1	16 —	16 —	...	...
Amrāoti . . .	7 15	7 14	...	...	5 15	5 15	8 11	8 11	16 —	15 —	...	...
Yeotmal . . .	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad . . .	5 4	5 7	9 11	9 5	4 1	4 11	7 14	8 —	13 10	12 14	12 13	12 1
Madras—												
<i>Malabar Coast—</i>												
Malabar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
S. Canara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	...
<i>South, central—</i>												
Coimbatore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	11 12	11 12	10 15	10 4
Nilgiris . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	...
Salem . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	12 9	12 9	9 9	9 9
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 4	14 13	...	...
Anantapur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	14 9	14 9	...	...
Cuddapah . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	7 3	13 5	13 5	16 6	16 6
Karnul . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	17 11	17 4	...	...
<i>East Coast, north—</i>												
Ganjam . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	13 15	14 14
Godāvari . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	8 10	...	...	...	...
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Kistna . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 4	13 —	13 —	...	...
Guntur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 13	13 12	13 14	13 2	13 4
Nellore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 8	13 8	...	...
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15	6 12	...	...	...	...
Chingleput . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	6 15	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 —	...	...	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	12 5	12 5
Tanjore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	...	...	12 5	12 5
Trichinopoly . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 6	11 12	9 9	10 4
<i>Southern—</i>												
Tinnevelly . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	14 8	14 8	12 11	11 5
Madura . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	7 11	11 12	11 12	10 4	10 4
Mysore—												
Mysore . . .	6 8	6 8	5 12	5 12	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	14 —	12 8	...	...
Bangalore . . .	6 8	6 8	5 12	5 12	4 12	4 12	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg . . .	6 —	6 —	5 —	6 —	6 5	6 8	9 4	9 —	...	...	...	...
Aden . . .	6 3	6 3	...	...	4 12	5 1	5 4	5 9	9 14	10 3	8 11	8 15

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

MAHUA OR BAGI (<i>Blechnum</i> <i>-coracense</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria</i> <i>italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, OHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Oler</i> <i>aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	6 12	6 12	16 —	16 —	Central Provinces —continued <i>Central—</i>
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	7 4	15 —	14 —	
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	5 13	5 13	16 —	16 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 12	...	...	7 —	7 8	17 —	18 —	Sangor
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	6 8	7 —	14 —	14 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	16 —	16 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 2	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 10	13 13	Mandla
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 6	6 6	13 11	13 11	Seoni
...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	7 15	7 15	14 10	14 10	Balaghāt
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 2	...	...	7 2	8 —	12 13	12 13	Bhandāra
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	15 —	15 —	Chānda
...	...	...	...	8 —	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	15 —	14 8	<i>Eastern—</i>
...	...	...	...	7 7	6 6	...	...	6 9	6 9	16 —	16 —	Bilāspur
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	8 3	8 3	19 —	19 —	Drug
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	<i>Berar—</i>
15 3	15 5	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 2	9 13	13 12	14 —	Buldāna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Akola</i>
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amrāoti
14 18	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yectmal
12 9	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Hyderabad—</i>
10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Secunderabad
13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Madras—</i>
15 9	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Malabar Coast—</i>
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malabar
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	S. Canara
14 2	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	<i>South, central—</i>
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	14 3	Coimbatore
14 11	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	10 6	Nilgiris
11 18	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6	16 6	Salem
14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Central—</i>
12 2	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	Bellary
11 5	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 15	19 15	Anantapur
13 14	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 6	21 6	Chidambaram
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	Karnul
12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>East Coast, north—</i>
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 6	13 8	Ganjam
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam
13 5	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Godavari
13 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 4	27 —	27 —	<i>East Coast, central—</i>
12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	24 14	24 14	Kistna
14 8	14 6	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	28 13	28 13	Guntur
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 7	...	...	6 1	6 3	...	...	Nellore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 9	28 3	<i>East Coast, south—</i>
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 6	28 6	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 15	23 11	Chingleput
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 6	22 6	N. Arcot
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 5	24 11	S. Arcot
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 11	22 11	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 6	23 2	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 13	<i>Southern—</i>
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tinnevely
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Mysore—</i>
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Coorg—</i>
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Aden</i>

NOTE.—Statistics of prices (wholesale and retail) for the fortnights from the second half of August to the second half of October, 1914, will be published in the Gazette in the course of this month.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, January 7, 1915

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) -
[In thousands of Rupees]

		IN THE NINE MONTHS, APRIL TO DECEMBER, OF									
		1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
SEA CUSTOMS											
Imports											
Special Import Duties											
Arms, ammunition, and military stores		3,07	3,16	4,06	3,99	3,76	3,74	3,67	4,67	4,94	4,31
Liquors—											
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors		2,13	2,22	2,17	3,71	3,74	5,93	5,80	6,35	6,21	5,38
Spirits and liqueurs		58,80	55,16	68,02	69,59	69,81	79,52	80,38	79,99	85,46	81,60
Wines		2,89	2,75	2,92	2,87	2,84	4,17	4,22	4,03	4,21	3,38
Opium and its alkaloids *		3	2	2	2	3	5	5	5	5	3
Petroleum		28,81	26,75	31,91	40,01	34,96	43,57	55,99	49,25	49,03	62,00
Silver, bullion and coin (a)		19,54	31,04	37,34	50,08	44,42	1,26,90	79,83	83,54	63,91	1,07,88
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)		1	1	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	...
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)		1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tobacco (a)		2,25	2,19	2,76	2,59	3,28	22,32	19,88	19,80	21,74	19,16
General Import Duties											
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)		14,21	14,41	18,07	20,02	18,00	19,09	19,98	21,58	22,72	20,57
Sugar (ordinary duties)		25,82	34,90	33,54	39,40	43,90	47,63	42,63	53,73	73,32	34,91
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding opium and its alkaloids* and tobacco), and dyeing and tanning materials		8,26	8,65	10,70	9,70	10,56	12,27	12,04	13,09	13,86	10,35
Cotton manufactures—											
Piece goods, grey		47,16	47,96	50,19	39,67	45,58	42,90	50,00	63,74	65,23	58,21
„ white		20,84	17,63	28,51	21,54	17,42	22,69	27,28	31,27	36,34	30,38
„ coloured		24,25	24,63	27,96	27,24	21,34	29,75	31,71	36,47	49,61	31,79
Other goods		4,64	4,92	5,89	4,93	4,91	6,49	6,69	7,23	10,28	5,26
Metals (excluding silver, bullion and coin) and manufactures thereof		22,99	25,17	30,71	36,00	32,90	38,25	37,63	36,03	52,37	41,10
Oils (excluding petroleum)		95	1,54	2,01	1,06	88	1,04	85	1,10	1,41	1,27
Manufactured articles		62,76	62,02	73,20	73,93	68,89	85,90	93,78	1,02,87	1,17,40	84,32
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles		8,97	8,48	19,43	12,54	10,95	10,81	11,05	13,21	10,29	10,20
TOTAL IMPORTS		3,56,43	3,73,56	4,39,69	4,58,80	4,38,15	6,03,13	5,84,66	6,29,11	6,88,28	6,12,05
Excise duty on cotton goods											
16,73 18,55 22,25 22,69 24,04 25,50 31,37 34,19 34,89 32,90											
Export Duties—											
Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice-flour		69,21	57,81	53,19	42,27	52,08	69,23	74,93	86,11	75,53	54,53
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS											
6,37 6,78 7,50 6,57 7,44 7,37 8,55 9,59 10,16 10,88											
GRAND TOTAL											
4,52,74 4,56,73 5,22,63 5,19,73 5,21,71 7,05,23 6,99,51 7,59,39 8,08,86 7,10,36											
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports											
Bengal	{ Imports	1,31,41	1,31,91	1,64,97	1,19,17	1,56,54	1,89,73	2,05,03	2,14,73	2,47,10	2,14,43
	{ Exports	15,86	8,21	5,20	4,53	8,40	12,87	15,65	18,93	12,38	7,54
Bihar and Orissa	{ Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	76	14
Bombay	{ Imports	1,34,07	1,40,51	1,62,37	1,71,04	1,63,38	2,08,47	2,21,85	2,47,13	2,48,53	2,41,79
	{ Exports	1,28	1,22	1,11	1,51	2,30	1,55	99	1,29	1,74	1,88
Sind	{ Imports	31,37	35,28	37,00	46,10	39,58	53,05	57,86	59,62	66,83	52,55
	{ Exports	1,14	2,83	2,93	1,57	1,90	1,57	1,51	1,59	2,45	1,94
Madras	{ Imports	28,70	30,61	34,03	41,79	36,87	43,59	47,69	49,06	57,20	53,99
	{ Exports	3,24	6,63	9,11	7,84	4,77	4,62	5,87	4,68	6,80	7,46
Burma	{ Imports	32,88	35,39	41,32	50,49	41,78	48,29	52,23	58,47	68,62	49,39
	{ Exports	47,67	38,87	37,84	26,79	34,71	45,62	50,91	58,79	51,90	35,57

(a) Figures for the years previous to 1910-11 represent "General Import Duties"

C. FINDLAY SHIRRAS.

Director of Statistics

J. B. BRUNYATE.

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, January 6, 1915

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30, 1914.

CROP FORECAST.

WHEAT.

First General Memorandum on the WHEAT crop of the season 1914-15.

This memorandum is based upon reports received from local authorities and refers to 99·8 per cent of the total reported wheat acreage of India. The statistics below cover all the important wheat growing areas, except Hyderabad and a few other Native States. The figures set out in this report generally represent the area sown up to the end of November, and are therefore not complete as sowings have continued since that date.

The sowing season has been very favourable and an extended area has been sown in all the provinces, except Bihar and Orissa and Bengal, where the wheat crop is not of much importance, representing only 5 per cent of the total for India. The present condition and prospects of the crop are generally good; but rain is required in the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and Bengal. The total area under wheat reported up to date is about 28,694,000 acres.

The detailed preliminary figures are as follows:—

	Preliminary forecast	
	1914-15.	1913-14.
Punjab (a)	10,278,000	8,616,000
United Provinces	7,450,000	5,168,000
Central Provinces and Berar (a)	3,510,000	3,254,000
Bombay and Sind (a)	2,043,000	1,736,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,182,000	1,239,000
North-West Frontier Province	1,029,000	808,000
Bengal	133,000	139,000
Ajmer-Merwara	16,000	5,000
Central India (c)	2,625,000	2,183,000
Rajputana (d)	425,000	321,000
Hyderabad	(b)	(b)
Mysore	2,000	1,000
Total	28,694,000	23,536,000

From a comparison of these statistics of wheat sowings this year and the revised figures of 1913-14, it is clear that there has been an increase of 22 per cent. The statistics, it should be remembered, are preliminary estimates and not final estimates, the final estimates or actuals being given in the third wheat forecast published in May 1915.

The provincial reports are summarised below:—

Punjab (33·1 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The season has been exceptionally favourable. There was everywhere abundance of moisture in the soil at sowing time, while inundation canals ran well and river floods were exceptionally heavy. Good rain fell throughout the province in October, and also during November and at the beginning of December, except in parts of the south-east. Germination has been excellent and present prospects are exceptionally good. The total area sown up to the end of November is estimated at 10,278,000 acres (including 1,082,000 acres in Native States), which is 19 per cent above the revised estimate at this date last year and 7 per cent in excess of the total actual area of 1913-14. Further sowings are reported to be in progress, and a considerable increase may be expected in the next forecast.

United Provinces (23·5 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—Moisture in the soil was generally sufficient, and sowings began about the middle of October when light showers were received; the month was otherwise rainless. Useful rain fell during the second week of November in

Rohilkhand and part of the Meerut division. The rest of the month was practically rainless. Conditions were favourable at sowing time and germination was good, but temperature during the greater part of November was abnormally high and some of the young plants died down particularly in Bundelkhand and parts of the eastern districts before irrigation could be resorted to. A good deal of damage was also caused by white-ants. Prospects are good in the Rohilkhand and Meerut divisions, but fair elsewhere. The crop is being irrigated from all available sources, and an early fall of rain would be welcome everywhere. On the basis of the reports received the total area sown is estimated at 7,450,000 acres, which is 44 per cent larger than the area reported at this date last year and 17 per cent over last year's final area.

Central Provinces and Berar (11·7 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—Moderate to heavy rain fell in July, August, and up to the end of the third week of September, with opportune breaks at intervals. Light rain was received in certain districts in October and November. Sowings were generally successful and germination was on the whole good. Some re-sowing was necessary in Damoh and Narsingpur, owing to defective germination. Cloudy weather caused some withering in Damoh and Jabulpore. Condition of the crop is at present reported to be fair to good. The weather is now clear and cool, but one good shower, as early as possible, would immensely improve the condition everywhere. The total area is estimated at 3,510,000 acres (121,000 acres being in the Native States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon), which is 8 per cent above the acreage reported at this date last year and 4 per cent above last year's final area.

Bombay and Sind (7·4 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The information is up to the 5th December and is incomplete as sowings continued at that date. In the Presidency proper sowings began under favourable weather, and the November rain proved beneficial and helped sowings as well as seedlings. In Sind cultivation extended generally under favourable inundation. The crop is reported to be in fairly good condition everywhere. The total reported area in British districts and Native States (including Baroda) is 2,043,000 acres (566,000 acres being in Sind), which is 18 per cent above the revised area at this date last year but 10 per cent below last year's final area.

Bihar and Orissa (4·4 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—In September the rainfall was general but below the normal in almost all the districts. The October rains were scanty and deficient. In November there was no rain. The present condition of the crop is reported to be fair to poor. Rain is urgently needed in several districts, especially on unirrigated areas. The total area sown is reported to be 1,182,000 acres, showing a fall of 9 per cent as compared with the area at this date last year, which is attributed to want of rain at sowing time. As compared with last year's final area the present estimate is short by 12 per cent.

North-West Frontier Province (3·5 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The prospects are reported to be generally fair at present. The total area sown up to the end of November is estimated at 1,029,000 acres, recording an increase of 27 per cent over the acreage reported at this date last year and one of 4 per cent over last year's final acreage. The increase is attributed to timely sowing rains.

(a) Including Native States.

(b) Figures not available.

(c) Excluding Indore for which information has not yet been received.

(d) For thirteen States only.

Bengal (0·3 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The rainfall was defective both in September and October. Weather conditions have not been favourable, except in parts of the Rajshahi division. Want of sufficient moisture in the fields adversely affected the growth of the crop. The prospects are unsatisfactory unless there is some immediate rainfall. The total area placed under the crop is now reported to be 138,000 acres, being 4 per cent below the area reported at this date last year and 8 per cent below last year's final acreage.

Ajmer-Merwara (0·1 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area sown is estimated at 16,000 acres as compared with 5,000 acres reported last year.

Central India (8·6 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The state of the crop is reported to be good everywhere, except in Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand, where it is fair to good. The total area sown is reported to be 2,625,000 acres, (excluding the Indore State from which no returns have yet been received) as compared with 2,183,000 acres reported for the same tracts last year. This indicates an increase of 20 per cent. [The total area finally returned for all the Central India States last year was 2,684,000 acres.]

Rajputana (3·5 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—Many of the States from which

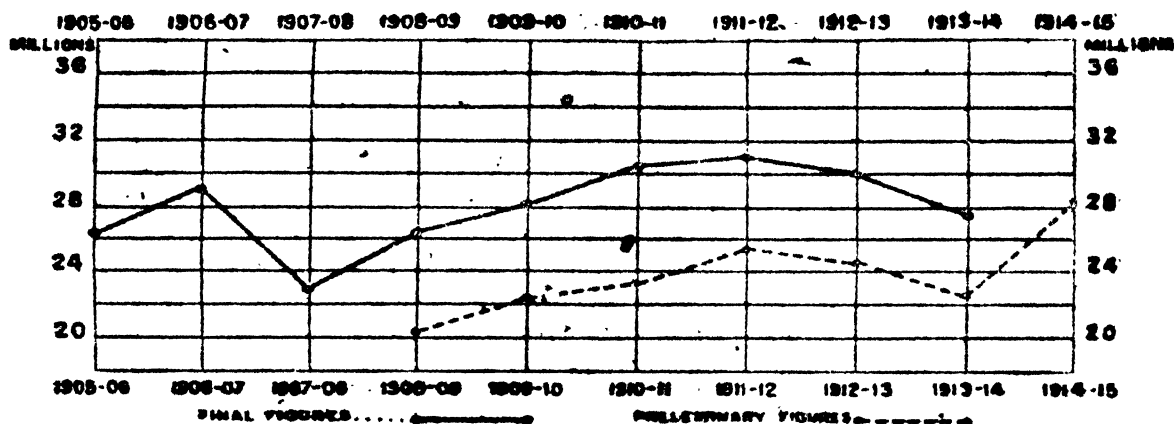
returns have been received have not given any estimate of the acreage sown. The condition of the crop is reported to be generally good. The total area sown in the States, which have furnished estimates, amounts to 426,000 acres as against 321,000 acres reported by these States last year. [The area finally returned for the whole of Rajputana last year was 622,000 acres.]

Hyderabad (3·5 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—No definite information is as yet available regarding the area sown. The condition of the crop is reported to be good, and as the season is favourable an increase is expected over last year's area.

Mysore (0·1 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area sown up to date is estimated at 2,000 acres as compared with 1,000 acres estimated at this date, and 3,000 acres finally returned, last year.

The chart below shows (1) the preliminary estimates of acreage and (2) the final estimates for the past few years for the whole of India. It should perhaps be added in regard to the curves that it would be unsafe to assume at present that the increase in the final estimate curve will be proportionately as great as it was in previous years, partly because in some provinces special measures have been taken to obtain figures as much up to date as possible, and partly because the season has been favourable for early sowings.

Preliminary and final estimates in millions of acres.*



Wheat Crops in Foreign Countries.—The latest available information from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, regarding the wheat crop of 1914-15 may be summed up as follows:—

In the United Kingdom autumn cultivation is generally well forward. During the fine weather in the earlier part of October, much sowing of wheat on the lighter lands was done, while the rain in the last few days of the month enabled progress to be made on the heavier soils. Reports from some districts indicate that an increased acreage is being put under wheat. In Canada on the 1st November the preparatory work for autumn sowing was carried out over 71 per cent of the total area to be sown during the present autumn against 54 per cent at the corresponding date of the last year. The total area to be sown in winter wheat is estimated at 1,293,000 acres against 972,000 acres in the previous year. In the Argentine the 1914-15 preliminary figures are 15,474,000 acres as against 16,237,000 acres in 1913-14, a decrease of 4·7 per cent. The crop, however, is promising and a full average yield is expected. (A Reuter's telegram from Buenos Aires of November 27th, states that the Minister of Agriculture estimates that the wheat crop of the Argentine for this year will amount to 5½ million tons, of which four million tons will be available for export. His Majesty's Minister at Buenos Aires reports that the

crops are in very good condition, and should the weather continue favourable a good harvest of wheat may be expected.) In Australia, the probable yield is estimated at from 500,000 to 800,000 tons on account of drought as against 2,770,000 tons in 1913-14. (According to later cables, it is understood that the official estimate for this year's total Australian wheat crop is for a yield of 643,000 tons.)

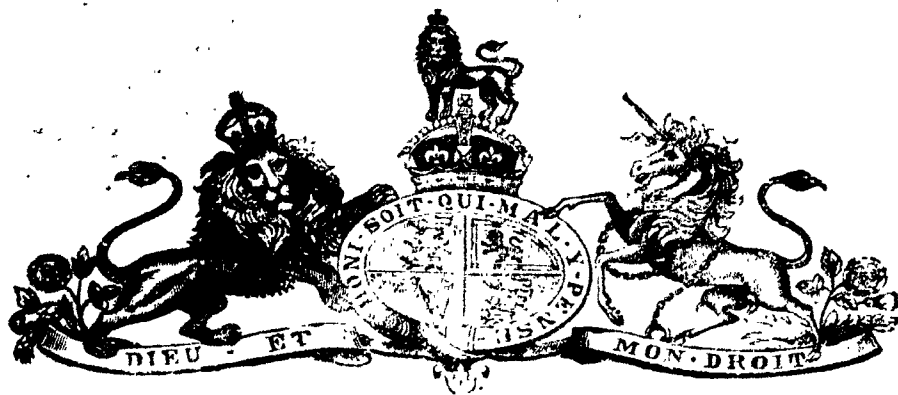
From unofficial sources it would appear that in Russia a full area has been sown of winter wheat and the condition of the crop is satisfactory. According to data collected by the Department of Excise the sowing of winter grain was practically finished towards the end of September, or nearly so, and the acreage sown is, as a rule, not smaller than last year except in the parts affected by the rains and the scarcity of hands, which have caused a moderate shortening of the sowings. In the United States winter wheat sowings are completed and an increase of about 10 per cent of last year's area is expected. The plant is generally strong and in good condition.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics.

* Preliminary figures prior to 1908-09 are incomplete as no preliminary figures were received from some of the provinces. The curve, therefore, of preliminary estimates begins from 1908-09.

and was prepared by a number of provinces and



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1915.

No. 132.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POLITICAL.

Delhi, the 13th January 1915.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the circumstances attending the arrival in India of certain passengers by the steamship *Komagata Maru*.

On the 29th September 1914, 321 passengers, the great majority of whom were Sikhs, landed at Budge Budge near Calcutta on return from an abortive attempt to enter Canada *via* Vancouver. In consequence of information in the possession of Government, they were met on arrival by representatives of the Bengal and Punjab Governments, who attempted to persuade them to proceed by special train to the Punjab in accordance with orders issued under the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914. In the case of 62 persons these efforts were successful, but the remaining passengers refused to comply with the orders, and in defiance of the authorities present proceeded to march by road in the direction of Calcutta. They were met *en route* by a force of police, and subsequently by military accompanied by Sir William Duke, then Member of the Provincial Executive Council. At his instance they returned to Budge Budge. While assembled near the railway station there, pending arrangements for their entrainment, a serious attack was made on the police in which firearms were used by the Sikhs. The police defended themselves using such revolvers as

they had, but were overpowered. The assistance of the troops was invoked to quell the riot which ensued, and they opened fire on the rioters who dispersed. In the result 2 Europeans (1 police officer and 1 railway official), 2 Punjab police officers, 2 Indian residents of Budge Budge and 20 Sikhs were killed, and 6 Europeans and 5 Punjab police officers, 1 villager, together with 22 Sikhs and 1 Muhamnadan from among the ship's passengers were injured. In connection with this occurrence 211 persons were arrested, while 28* (including the leader, Gurdit Singh) escaped.

* Of these two have been arrested in the Punjab subsequent to the Committee's report

2. Upon receipt of news of this unfortunate occurrence the Governor-General in Council considered that the circumstances demanded a formal enquiry.

Hon'ble Sir W. Vincent, Kt., I.C.S., President

Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Sir Bijoy Chand Mahtab, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., of Burdwan.

Hon'ble Mr. Fagan, I.C.S. (Punjab).

Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh, C.S.I.

H. Walsley, Esq., I.C.S. (Bengal).

He accordingly appointed a Committee of officials and non-officials drawn from Bengal and the Punjab, as the two provinces most closely concerned, composed of the gentlemen named in the margin. The report of that body has now been received, and is herewith published for general information.

3. The Government of India do not propose to attempt a summary or review of the conclusions arrived at. The whole report merits perusal, and the Governor-General in Council regards it as an eminently fair and judicial pronouncement, the findings in which he accepts as just and reasonable. He wishes to convey an expression of his warm appreciation and cordial thanks to all the members of the Committee for the ability and industry which they have brought to bear on their task, and to the two non-official members, in particular, for the time they have bestowed on this public duty.

4. It is not expedient in this connection to enter into a discussion of the merits of the ill-starred voyage to Canada of the *Komagata Maru*. The main facts are already known to the public, and the examination of the larger issues involved is a separate matter. It will suffice to say that in dealing with these men on their return to India Government desired to treat them with sympathy and consideration, as many of them had been misled and deluded by their leaders, and had suffered various hardships in the course of their protracted voyage. Their violent attitude at Vancouver was condoned; the liberality of the Canadian Government supplied them freely with provisions for their return journey, while the Government of India assisted them generously from Kobe onwards. Undoubtedly there existed a minority imbued with revolutionary ideas and feelings of active hostility to the British Government, but the majority, though in a dangerous state of mind, were probably not actuated by similar motives. In the face of considerable provocation the officers deputed to meet the passengers exhausted the resources of persuasion in attempting to secure compliance with the orders of Government without resorting to force, but it is clear from the report that this attitude was misinterpreted. The report, indeed, discloses that the generosity and clemency of Government towards these emigrants were deliberately misrepresented by the ringleaders, whose ascendancy over their followers was greater than had been supposed. Consequently the well-meant efforts of the officials were of no avail. The passengers met conciliation by violence, necessitating forcible measures for its suppression, with the resulting loss of life which the Governor-General in Council greatly deplures. It is regrettable that the evil influence of a few led to the death of so many of their foolish and ignorant fellow passengers; it is still more regrettable that innocent passers-by and officers in the discharge of their duties should have been killed and injured.

5. It is not the intention of Government to institute prosecutions in respect of this occurrence. The men arrested have necessarily been detained pending enquiry, but 90 have already been permitted to return to their villages and 87 others will now be similarly treated. The individual cases of the rest demand further consideration (the classification attempted in paragraph 47 of the Committee's report is admittedly incomplete), and they will be dealt with as circumstances may require.

6. The report makes mention of certain incidents connected with the riot at Budge Budge which appear to demand further enquiry, and this will be

made, but the Government of India are anxious that the findings of the Committee should be made known as soon as possible, and the publication of their report is not, therefore, further delayed on this account.

ORDERED that a copy of the report and of the above resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and communicated to the local Governments of Bengal and the Punjab with the request that they will reproduce the papers in the local Gazettes.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1893.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. H. WHEELER, C.S.I., C.I.E.,
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Simla, the 15th October 1914.

PARTMENT. SIR,

(local.)

WITH reference to the correspondence ending with your telegram of the 11th instant on the subject of the recent Budge Budge riot, I am directed to inform you that in view of the fact that considerations are involved concerning two local Governments, while an importance attaches to the incident which has more than provincial significance, the Government of India, with the concurrence of the Governor in Council, Bengal, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, have decided to appoint a Committee of Enquiry to be composed as follows :—

Chairman

THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM VINCENT, KT., I.C.S.

Members

MR. H. WALESLEY, I.C.S.

THE HON'BLE SRI BIJOY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.S.I.,

K.C.I.E., I.O.M.,

• *Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan.*

THE HON'BLE MR. P. J. FAGAN, I.C.S.

THE HON'BLE SARDAR DALJIT SINGH, C.S.I.

2. The terms of reference to the Committee are as follows :—

“To enquire into the circumstances connected with the voyage of the *Komagata Maru* to British Columbia, its return to British India, the riot at Budge Budge on the 29th September 1914, and the subsequent arrest of those concerned.

And to report to the Government of India thereon.”

3. The Committee has been requested to assemble in Calcutta at once, where the address of the Chairman (Sir W. Vincent) will be the Bengal Club, and with the permission of the Governor in Council, I am to ask that arrangements may be made to bring before them such witnesses as in the opinion of the local Government it is desirable that they should examine, or as they may wish to cite. Also such documentary evidence as may be requisite for the purpose of the investigation. It is hoped that the enquiry will be completed as expeditiously as possible. The details can be best settled in personal consultation with Sir W. Vincent.

4. The Committee will probably require help in the matter of a room for meeting, stationery, and establishment, and the Government of India have no doubt that the Governor in Council will accord all the assistance necessary.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 4465-A.

FROM

THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM VINCENT, KT., I.C.S.,
CHAIRMAN, AND THE MEMBERS OF THE "KOMAGATA
MARU" COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

Dated the 3rd December 1914.

SIR,

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your letter No. 1893, dated the 15th October 1914, we have the honour to submit the following report on the circumstances connected with the voyage of the steamship *Komagata Maru* to British Columbia, its return to British India, the riot at Budge Budge on the 29th September 1914 and the subsequent arrest of those concerned.

2. In order to obtain the evidence on which this report is based we have held meetings at Calcutta and Budge Budge and also at Jullunder in the Punjab, in which province a number of the witnesses examined reside. We have held 27 sittings and examined 201 witnesses. Many of these witnesses had been examined by responsible authorities prior to our investigation, and where this was the case we have admitted the statements so made in evidence before us, but before doing so, we have in each case, where such a course was possible, caused the statement previously made to be read over to the witness and given him an opportunity of correcting it or adding to it. We have also visited the steamship *Komagata Maru* and the scene of the actual occurrence near Budge Budge station and have scrutinized a number of documents which throw much light on the questions under examination.

3. In order to trace the history of the events which culminated in this riot it is desirable in the first place to ascertain the reasons which led to this unfortunate attempt on the part of the passengers of this steamship to evade the immigration law of Canada. This law so far as we have been able to ascertain it, is contained in the Canadian Immigration Act, 1910, as amended in 1911 and in certain Orders in Council issued under the provisions of that Act. Under sections 37 and 38 of the Act the Governor-General in Council of Canada is authorised to impose certain restrictions on immigration into Canada. In accordance with these provisions of the law the Orders in Council contained in Appendix I of this report were issued on the 9th May 1910. These orders were subsequently superseded by the later orders contained in Appendix II, which were issued on the 7th of January 1914. An examination of the law and of these later orders makes it clear that, in addition to the general restrictions imposed upon all immigrants into the Dominion, every Asiatic immigrant before he is allowed to enter Canada has to satisfy the authorities, save in particular cases, that he is in possession of 200 Canadian dollars and has travelled by continuous journey from his native country to Canada on a through ticket.

4. We are informed that there are at present in Canada about three or four thousand Indians, chiefly inhabitants of the Punjab, and it is a matter of common knowledge that, tempted by prospects of high wages, a large number of Indians both in British India and in China and Japan have for some years been very anxious to secure admission to that country. These efforts have, to a great extent, been unsuccessful recently owing to the provisions of the law to which reference has already been made. Towards the end of the year 1913, however, a rumour

was started and became very prevalent in Hong Kong, Shanghai, Singapore, Japan, Manilla, and possibly to some extent also in India, that the restrictions on immigration into Canada had been removed or rendered of no effect; and efforts were in consequence renewed by many Indians resident in the Far East to obtain passages to the Dominion, and numbers of Indians collected at various ports with a view to proceed there. From the evidence on record it is also clear that for some reason which is not very apparent these emigrants were particularly anxious to reach Vancouver before the 25th of March. It is probable that they believed that on that date the law on the subject of immigration was likely to be made more stringent.

5. On the 5th of January 1914, Gurdit Singh, the leader of the *Komagata Maru* expedition, came to Hong Kong. The only information we have regarding his previous career is that he was a native of the Amritsar district and a man of no great social status there, though he owned a few acres of land. He emigrated from India some 25 or 30 years ago, and for some years carried on business as a contractor in Singapore and the Malay States. We are informed that in 1909 he returned to British India and was in 1912 before the Criminal Courts when he was bound down to keep the peace, but we have not been able to verify this statement. In 1913 he returned to Singapore. No satisfactory evidence has been produced before us as to his pecuniary position, but it does not appear that when he went to Hong Kong in January 1914, he was possessed of any considerable wealth. He was, however, a person of strong character and succeeded in a short time in acquiring great influence over his fellow countrymen in Hong Kong. Shortly after his arrival at that port he began to take a keen interest in this emigration movement, and it is in evidence that he discussed the matter of chartering a vessel to convey a number of Indians to Canada with intending emigrants at Hong Kong on various occasions. It may be observed that by this time about 150 Sikhs had collected at the Gurdwara or Sikh Temple at that place with the intention of emigrating to Vancouver. Towards the end of January, Gurdit Singh left Hong Kong for Singapore promising to make every effort to procure a vessel to convey these emigrants to the desired destination. It is not clear whether it was then intended to charter a vessel from Hong Kong or to take passengers in the first instance from Calcutta; but on the departure of Gurdit Singh from the former place, a difference of opinion arose among the intending emigrants as to the best method of obtaining the object in view. Gurdit Singh himself proposed, as far as can be seen, to charter a vessel in Calcutta for the voyage to Vancouver, and to arrange that this vessel should touch at Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai and Japon *en route*, and this proposal was accepted by some of the intending passengers at Hong Kong. Others were apparently of a different opinion, for on the 29th January a wire was sent from the Committee of the Gurdwara at Hong Kong to Gurdit Singh urging him not to go to Calcutta at all, but to charter a vessel to proceed to Vancouver direct. On receipt of this telegram Gurdit Singh addressed his fellow countrymen at Hong Kong pointing out the difficulties which faced them in respect of this proposal and the advantages of starting the voyage from Calcutta. In the letter he asked the Committee to deposit £10,000 in cash to meet the expenses of chartering a vessel and referred definitely to the legal obstacles which would probably be encountered by them in Vancouver. In consequence of these difficulties it appears that Gurdit Singh continued his attempts to charter a vessel to proceed from Calcutta, and with this object in view, he published on the 13th of February an advertisement for intending emigrants explaining in some detail what his proposals were. From the statements in this advertisement it is clear that he was well aware of the restrictions imposed by the Canadian law on the immigration of Asiatics into that country. But he added that this law had been declared to be invalid by a decision of Chief Justice Hunter's dated the 24th November 1913. Nevertheless he proposed to avoid the effect of these restrictions, by chartering a Chinese steamer to proceed from Calcutta to Vancouver and by raising subscriptions to provide indigent emigrants with the 200 dollars which the law required every immigrant to have in his possession on landing.

6. We have not been able to obtain an authenticated copy of the decision referred to above, but we gather from the information before us regarding it that

the effect of the judgment was to decide that the notifications of the 9th May 1910 referred to in paragraph 3 of this report were for certain legal reasons invalid and *ultra vires*. We doubt, however, if Gurdit Singh can have believed that the judgment had the effect alleged by him or that he was unaware of the actual state of the law, for in another advertisement issued by him on the 21st of February he again referred to the existing restrictions and the manner in which he proposed to meet the legal difficulties, and state specifically that he has just received a wire from Ottawa saying that intending immigrants must travel direct from India and produce 200 dollars on landing. His efforts to secure a vessel at Calcutta and to obtain subscriptions of £10,000 were unsuccessful; and Gurdit Singh, who had apparently already entered into negotiations to obtain a charter of the steamship *Komagata Maru*, continued his efforts in this direction. Indeed, before the issue of the advertisement of the 21st of February, in which he refers to an arrangement with a Chinese Company to charter a vessel to sail from Calcutta, he had in a previous advertisement of the 13th of February made an incorrect allegation to the effect that he had already chartered the *Komagata Maru*, and on the strength of this allegation he actually in the latter part of March issued a number of tickets to passengers who were desirous of proceeding to Vancouver and received payment for the same. Finally on the 24th of March he succeeded in obtaining the charter of the S. S. *Komagata Maru* from Mr. Bune, a German shipping agent at Hong Kong. This vessel is owned by a small Japanese Company, the Shinei Kishen Go Shi Kaisha, which consists, as far as the evidence shows, of 4 or 5 persons of Japanese nationality and owns only one ship, the vessel in question. Mr. Bune acted as agent for the Company under telegraphic authority and nothing is known of his antecedents, except that he is a German. From the information before us it appears that the owners of the ship were ignorant of the purpose for which she was chartered. The vessel was chartered for six months from the 27th of March 1914 for 11,000 Hong Kong dollars per month, the charterer contracting to pay in addition all charges for coal, water, pilotage and port charges. 11,000 dollars due for the first month's hire were payable when the charter was signed and 11,000 dollars within a week of the date of the commencement of the charter, *viz.*, the 27th March; of the balance, two months' hire was to be paid within 14 days of the date of the commencement of the charter and before the ship left Japan for Canada, the remainder being payable at Hong Kong within two months. Having chartered this vessel, Gurdit Singh issued tickets to a large number of intending emigrants; and finally the vessel started with 165 passengers, all Indian emigrants who had come originally from the Punjab, for Shanghai *en route* for Vancouver. The departure of the ship was delayed until the 4th of April by the Hong Kong Government, and it was only after threatening that Government with a suit for damages and after personal interviews with the local authorities that Gurdit Singh finally obtained permission to leave Hong Kong. The reason for this action on the part of the Hong Kong Government was that they desired to prevent the vessel from starting as the authorities were aware that the passengers would not be admitted into Canada. Indeed if such a course had been possible under the law, the Colonial Government would have absolutely prohibited the vessel from leaving Hong Kong. The *Komagata Maru* arrived at Shanghai on the 8th of April and left that port with 111 new passengers for Moji on the 14th of the same month. It should here be noted that before the ship started from Hong Kong there had been some discussion as to whether she should call at Manilla or not, and advance agents had been sent to Shanghai, Manilla and other places to secure passengers from ports to be touched *en route* for Vancouver. Before the commencement of the voyage, however, it was decided to call only at Shanghai, Moji and Yokohama. From Shanghai the ship proceeded to Moji, where 86 new passengers were taken on board, and thence to Yokohama, where 14 passengers embarked. From there the vessel departed for Vancouver with 376 passengers on board, all being Panjabis and, excepting 25 Mahammadans, Sikhs.

7. It will be convenient here to stop to examine various questions which arise for consideration in regard to this part of the journey. In the first place, it is important to ascertain the motives which led these emigrants to

attempt to secure admission into Canada in apparent defiance of the law. On an examination of all the circumstances and the evidence which has been placed before us we think that the great majority of these emigrants, probably, acted *bond fide* in this matter when they left Hong Kong, and that they were at that time under the belief that there was no legal objection to their immigration into the Dominion. They were anxious to get to Canada as they had been led to believe that very high wages were paid to labourers there. Indians already resident in Vancouver had written frequent letters to them advising them to emigrate and pointing out the pecuniary advantages which they could secure in Canada, and it is in evidence that some of them were informed by Gurdit Singh that they could earn as much as Rs. 10, *i.e.*, 13s. 4d. a day there. At this time there was a very general belief that owing to this decision of Chief Justice Hunter to which reference has been made, the restrictions on Asiatic immigration into Canada had been removed, and it is stated by many of these men that they were also informed by Gurdit Singh that he had obtained authority from the Government of Hong Kong to take passengers by the *Komagata Maru* into Canada, and that there would be no difficulty in securing admission there. In fact, this argument was used to demonstrate the advantage of taking a passage by this particular ship. It may seem impossible to conceive that any intelligent man would accept this last story, but it is well-known that the average Indian makes no distinction between the Government of the United Kingdom, that of Canada, that of British India or that of any colony. To him these authorities are all one and the same. So much so is this the case, that many of these unfortunate people are at the present moment under the impression that the Government of India is responsible for the misfortunes which they have suffered. More than one of the prisoners stated that the Sirkar (the Government) allowed the vessel to depart, promised them that they should be allowed to land in Canada, then refused to allow them to enter that country and sent them back to British India and caused them to be arrested there. It is possible, also, that the action of the Hong Kong authorities in first refusing to allow the *Komagata Maru* to proceed on her voyage and subsequently granting permission to the Captain to depart had something to do with this impression, as the fact that permission was at first withheld and subsequently granted was taken as evidence of the allegations made by Gurdit Singh that the Government of Hong Kong had at last given the passengers permission to enter Canada. It is true that Gurdit Singh was informed by the Hong Kong authorities that the passengers would not be allowed to enter Canada, but we are not satisfied that this information was communicated to all the passengers, and even if it was communicated it was apparently not accepted by them as correct, in view of the allegations of Gurdit Singh. It further appears from the statements of some witnesses, that the friendly manner in which (as alleged) the authorities in Hong Kong treated Gurdit Singh, gave colour to his allegation that he had used his influence with them to procure the necessary permission to enter Canada. It is also proved that each passenger, in addition to a blue passenger ticket, received from Gurdit Singh a white ticket signed by one G. Grimble, a passage broker of Hong Kong. This white ticket was, according to the evidence before us, represented by Gurdit Singh to be a ticket issued by Government, authorising the recipient to enter Canada. These tickets, which are really contract passage tickets intended for the use of indentured Chinese emigrants to Vancouver, were signed in blank by Mr. Grimble, and contain a clause to be signed by an emigration officer certifying to the fact that the contract has been explained (presumably to the emigrant) and registered. This certificate clause is not signed by any Government officer in any of the tickets we have seen, but we are inclined to believe that many of the passengers were deceived by Gurdit Singh into the belief that the tickets referred to contained a permit from the Government of Hong Kong authorising them to land at Vancouver. We think, however, that it is only fair to Gurdit Singh to observe that this and the other opinions expressed here and elsewhere on this point are based on *ex parte* evidence, and that we have not had the opportunity of hearing his version of the facts.

8. It must also be remembered that according to the evidence a number of Indian emigrants had been allowed to enter Canada about this time, and that

information had reached Hong Kong, Shanghai and Japan of the judgment of Chief Justice Hunter. In these circumstances it is not surprising that the intending immigrants were easily misled into the belief that their immigration into Canada would not be objected to; indeed we are of opinion that if they had been aware of the actual facts many of the passengers would never have started on this journey; for the majority of them were poor men who had saved but little, and many had sacrificed all they had in the way of savings to pay the expenditure incurred by this voyage. There is also evidence to prove that many gave up regular service and appointments in which they were receiving good pay in Hong Kong, Shanghai and elsewhere to embark on this disastrous voyage.

9. The conduct of Gurdit Singh and his immediate following stands, however, on a different footing. It has been freely suggested in the course of the enquiry that they were well aware that the emigrants would not be allowed to enter Vancouver and that Gurdit Singh took money from the passengers with the deliberate intention of defrauding them, that he dishonestly misappropriated the money paid for fares and in this way made a large profit out of the present venture. For the first of these suggestions there is much support in the fact that Gurdit Singh did, as we believe, make a number of false allegations as to his having procured authority for their admission into Canada. It is clear from the statements of a large number of the passengers (many of whom are even now not in any way hostile to Gurdit Singh) that he stated to them that he had secured permission from the Government of Hong Kong for the unrestricted entry of the passengers by the *Komagata Maru* into Canada, and that he deceived many of them into believing that the white tickets already referred to were permits from the Colonial Government issued for this purpose. There is documentary evidence also to prove that before the ship left Hong Kong, Gurdit Singh cabled to Manilla stating that he had obtained permission for the passengers to land at Vancouver; and to this extent he certainly did, in our opinion, deceive the passengers. It is also very difficult having regard to the internal evidence on record to believe that he, or the more intelligent of his immediate following who were men of some education and could read and write English, were ignorant of the real state of the law. In a letter addressed from Hong Kong on the 5th of February to Thaman Singh, the leader of the committee at the Gurdwara there, Gurdit Singh wrote as follows:—

“Hence it is necessary to get answers to the following questions:—

- (2) Whether we can land there (at Vancouver)? If we are not allowed to land whether we can fight out a case or not?
- (3) Is it a fact that no Hindustani can go to Vancouver, as mentioned in the “Khalsa Sewak” till a new law is passed? If this is a fact, what should we do now?”

Again in a notice purporting to be issued by Gurdit Singh and dated Calcutta, the 21st February 1914, there is the following sentence:

“We have just received a telegram from Ottawa saying that intending immigrants should book directly from India and show \$200 on landing; so we have arranged for both of these things”

Finally in a notice which is undated, but which from the contents was probably written between the end of March and the 4th April, and which purported to be issued by Gurdit Singh, the following statement occurs:

“What led me to do this work is that when I came to Hong Kong in January 1914 I could not bear the trouble of those who were in the Gurdwara waiting to go to Vancouver. They were waiting there for years and living at their own expense; how tyrannical and hard was this on our brothers:

“This affected my mind with the result that I resolved to take them to Vancouver under any circumstances. I promised the passengers that if no company will issue tickets to them and they wrote to me, I would do the needful and fight out the case in the Supreme Courts of Vancouver to get the

matter settled for ever. If the Canadian Government will prevent us from landing I will ask many questions from our Government and will not return until the matter is finally settled and will notify the full details of these proceedings to the people of India."

These extracts indicate that Gurdit Singh was aware of the state of the law and that many of his promises made to the passengers were entirely untrue. In fact the last extract shows that he intended to force a way into Canada for these immigrants by an appeal to the Courts. At the same time we think that it is quite possible and even probable that he was under the impression that there was some defect in the law which he would be able to overcome by such an appeal or that he would be able to bring such political pressure to bear on the Canadian Government that they would be unable to keep the intending immigrants out of the country. We doubt if he would have had the courage to deceive all these passengers and induce them to embark upon this desperate venture unless he had had some genuine hope that he would be able to secure their admission into Canada. We also think that in embarking on the voyage Gurdit Singh was much influenced by the advice and encouragement which he received from Indians resident in Vancouver.

10. The second suggestion is that Gurdit Singh conceived the whole of this scheme purely for his own pecuniary benefit and that he started proceedings by systematically misappropriating the money paid by the passengers, but we find no sufficient evidence to support this allegation. There is no doubt that Gurdit Singh hoped to obtain considerable pecuniary advantage out of the venture, and if he had succeeded in effecting the entry of these immigrants into Canada within reasonable time, he would probably have made a very large profit. The ordinary fare from Hong Kong to Vancouver is, as we are informed, £10, and Gurdit Singh charged £20 per passenger. He hoped to book 500 passengers, the full complement of the ship being 533; if this number of tickets had been sold he would have realised 100,000 dollars out of the fares, against which he would have had to pay the cost of chartering the vessel for a couple of months, 22,000 dollars, plus the cost of coal, say 10,000 dollars, and of feeding the emigrants on the outward journey, say 10,000 dollars more. Moreover, if the venture had succeeded, the number of passengers on subsequent voyages would have largely increased and the profits would have been proportionately greater. It is clear from the evidence that if he had been successful in the first voyage Gurdit Singh intended to return to Calcutta, and if he had done so he would certainly have been able to get a fresh complement of passengers there without difficulty. We are also inclined to the view that Gurdit Singh was largely actuated by the desire to pose as a political hero who had obtained for Indians the free right to enter Canada, which is now denied them, and if he had succeeded in securing the admission of the passengers by the *Komagata Maru* into Canada it appears that he would have been successful in both of his main objects. In the result, however, his efforts to carry this difficult commercial enterprise to a successful termination were a complete failure, and we think in the circumstances that this was to be expected. For it appears that Gurdit Singh started on his venture with no capital and no knowledge of business methods or of accounts and book-keeping. Several books of account have been filed before us, and we have had them examined and have caused a complete translation to be made of one which purported to be the daily cash book. It is, however, utterly unintelligible and kept in such a manner that it is impossible to get from it any accurate information as to the financial details of this enterprise. It also appears that the number of passengers was smaller than Gurdit Singh anticipated, and if the promissory notes found on board are accepted as genuine documents they indicate that many of the intending immigrants were not able to pay the full amount of their fares in cash, as we find notes for nearly 24,000 dollars executed by various passengers for their dues on this account. Owing to the fact that Gurdit Singh engaged upon this undertaking without any capital it further appears that from the commencement of the voyage there was a want of requisite funds to pay for the hire

of the steamer and other urgent charges. We have already stated that the second month's hire was to be paid within one week of the date of the charter; but this payment, which was really due before the ship left Hong Kong, Gurdit Singh was unable to make in full until he reached Shanghai, whence out of the new fares realised he cabled a remittance to the bank at Hong Kong to meet the demand. Similarly, when the vessel reached Moji, Gurdit Singh's finances were in a very bad state. He had promised a great many of the passengers who came to Moji from Manilla that he would make good to them the cost of their journey to Moji, as the ship did not call at Manilla. These promises he was unable to fulfil. He had also to find at Moji two months' hire for the vessel, *plus* the price of the coal for the journey to Vancouver. At Hong Kong he had bought 350 tons of coal only at a price of 3,500 dollars. The average consumption of the *Komagata Maru* was 26 tons per day. A large additional supply of coal was therefore necessary. Moreover, the vessel was so light in the water that it was advisable to load some cargo to steady her; to effect this it was decided to purchase coal in excess of the quantity needed for the voyage, the intention being to sell the surplus at Vancouver. To meet these demands Gurdit Singh had as he said 17,000 dollars, which was 5,000 short of what was necessary for the hire of the ship alone; and to obtain funds for the rest of the money due from him he had to raise a subscription among the passengers, out of which he paid part of the balance of the two months' hire and part of the price of the coal purchased. The actual amount of coal bought was 2,000 or 2,500 tons according to various witnesses, the price being 15,000 yen, out of which 7,000 yen only, or 7,700 dollars was paid in cash. According to the evidence of the Japanese officers, the agent of the Steam Ship Company guaranteed that the balance of the price should be paid later, it being arranged that the captain of the *Komagata Maru* was to hold any balance of the coal on arrival at Vancouver as security for the unpaid purchase money. It is difficult to ascertain the actual amount raised from the passengers at Moji, but we think that it was at least 10,000 dollars, and we are satisfied that in the case of those who were unwilling to subscribe voluntarily considerable pressure was used to induce them to comply with Gurdit Singh's demands. Receipts were, however, generally given, so far as we can ascertain, for the amounts received, and there is nothing to indicate that Gurdit Singh did not intend to repay his creditors if, as he hoped, his voyage ended successfully. It has been suggested, as already stated, that the raising of this subscription and the manner in which the accounts were kept, indicate a fraudulent intention on the part of Gurdit Singh and that they are evidence of the fact that he systematically misappropriated the money of the passengers. We think, however, that his conduct is capable of explanation without any suggestion of fraud, if it is once understood that a man of some cunning but little real intelligence and with no experience of shipping business or accounts was attempting to carry out a difficult undertaking without any capital and without any expert assistance. At the same time it cannot be denied that Gurdit Singh's conduct was characterized by a reckless disregard both of his promises to the passengers and of his obligations to the owners, while it should be borne in mind that the so-called Sri Guru Nanak Steamship Company, which he freely advertised, styling himself manager or director, was a bogus concern, in which the solitary shareholder was Gurdit Singh himself, and which possessed only one vessel, the *Komagata Maru*, and that a hired one. In connection with this point it may be desirable to refer to the opinions expressed in Canada that the voyage of the *Komagata Maru* was deliberately promoted and financed by political agitators in Vancouver in order that they might have an opportunity of rousing public feeling in India against the Government, when the immigrants were refused admission. There is reason to believe that the Vancouver Indians encouraged the passengers to embark on this enterprise and they must have been well aware of what the final result must be, and it is difficult to see what object they could have had in view except to excite political feeling. As to financial assistance it is proved that at Vancouver the Indian residents did assist the

passengers, but there is no evidence of any pecuniary aid before the arrival of the ship at that port except that Gurdit Singh promised those persons who advanced money to pay the expenses of the voyage that the Khalsa Dewan at Vancouver would make good the amounts and the passengers engaged *per contra* that Gurdit Singh was only to be called on to do so in the event of the Khalsa Dewan failing to meet this obligation. This undertaking on the part of Gurdit Singh lends some support to the view that before the *Komagata Maru* started on her voyage the Vancouver Indians in addition to encouraging the emigrants to proceed had made some promises of financial assistance. Nevertheless we retain the view that Gurdit Singh when he started on this enterprise hoped that he would be able to obtain admission for himself and his fellow passengers into Canada, though very possibly those who were encouraging him to undertake the voyage were well aware that the enterprise would not be successful.

11 In connection with this journey from Hong Kong, we have also had to consider how far the undertaking might have been engineered at the instigation of Germany. We are aware of the fact that it is generally believed that German influence has for some time been at work in various parts of the British Empire to create disaffection to Government, but beyond the fact that this ship was chartered from a German agent at Hong Kong we have not been able to secure any evidence of German influence in respect of this voyage. There are, however, suspicious circumstances in connection with the undertaking, and it is quite possible that even if German influence had been at work we should be unable to secure direct evidence of it. Thus it is worthy of note that until Gurdit Singh met Mr. Bune he was entirely unable to hire any vessel to convey these emigrants to Canada; and this is not surprising in view of the provisions of the Canadian law regarding the duty of companies to re-convey rejected immigrants to the country of their birth and the penalties to which such companies are subject if these provisions of the law are not complied with. It is also possible that Bune in aiding Gurdit Singh to secure the charter of the *Komagata Maru* acted with the intention of causing embarrassment to the Canadian authorities and indirectly to the British Government, as he was aware that the passengers would not be allowed to land at Vancouver, but of this there is no direct evidence. It is also noteworthy that the *Komagata Maru* was owned by a German Company before she became the property of Shinei Kishen Go Shi Kaisha and that the first intimation as to her departure from Hong Kong reached London through Germany, the news being published in the Berlin papers eleven days after the vessel left that port. That the Indians resident in Vancouver were intimately connected with the venture of the *Komagata Maru* is clear, and it is also believed that the Indian Revolutionary Societies in America are in close connection with certain societies in Germany. It is only fair, on the other hand, to state that some of the passengers allege that Bune attempted to dissuade Gurdit Singh from starting on this venture and there is no trace in the accounts of Gurdit Singh's having received any pecuniary assistance from Germany or from Bune. Indeed, the accounts filed show on the other hand that Bune received a sum of \$2,500 as commission for his services in connection with the charter of this vessel. We observe that it has been stated in the Press that the Canadian Government has direct proof to show that the *Komagata Maru* enterprise was engineered by Germany, but no evidence to this effect has been placed before us.

12. The only other matter in which attention need be invited at this stage of the voyage of the *Komagata Maru* is in respect of the attempts made to promote sedition and disloyalty to the British Government at various ports at which the ship touched. There is some evidence that on the outward voyage Gurdit Singh delivered lectures in which disloyal and seditious language was used, and according to other witnesses Gurdit Singh met with considerable sympathy in Japan for the cause which he advocated. We are not, however, prepared to accept these statements as entirely trustworthy. We have more credible testimony that consignments of the *Ghadr* newspaper were received on board at Shanghai, Moji and

Yokohama. This paper, specimen copies of which we have seen and had translated, is published by a revolutionary organization in America and openly advocates mutiny against the British Government in India; it appears that it circulates freely in the Far East and in America, and we think that it was introduced into the *Komagata Maru* through the agency of these revolutionary societies in order to promote disloyalty and disaffection among those on board. It is also in evidence that at Yokohama two reputed revolutionaries, Bhagwan Singh and Barkatulla, visited the ship, and that Bhagwan Singh, the deported priest of the Sikh Temple at Vancouver, delivered a spirited lecture to the passengers in which he instigated them to rise against the British Government in India. It is difficult to believe that Gurdit Singh would have allowed newspapers like the *Ghadr* to be introduced on board and lectures of this kind to be delivered if he had not even at that time had considerable sympathy with the American revolutionary movement.

13. From Yokohama to Vancouver no incident of any great importance occurred on the vessel, except that there were some quarrels as to the quality of the food provided by Gurdit Singh for the use of the passengers. Some attempt has been made to magnify the importance of these differences, but on the whole, having regard to the subsequent facts and conduct of the passengers and the evidence before us, we are not inclined to accept the view that these differences were more than disputes of a temporary and trifling character. It appears, however, that during this part of the voyage, the passengers divided into two factions or parties, one of them headed by Gurdit Singh and his following, and the other by the medical officer of the ship, Dr. Raghunath Singh, and that feeling between the two factions was at times very bitter.

14. On the 21st May the *Komagata Maru* arrived at Victoria Quarantine Station and from thence she proceeded to Vancouver, on the 23rd May. The authorities at that port refused to allow the immigrants, with certain exceptions, to land as they had failed to comply with the requirements of the Canadian law. Permission to disembark was, however, granted to some of the passengers, including Dr. Raghunath Singh, and as alleged Bhan Singh who represented himself to be a student. Of these two, Dr. Raghunath Singh was able to land, but Bhan Singh was prevented by his fellow passengers from taking advantage of the permission granted to him by the Canadian Government.

15. The action of the Canadian Government in refusing to admit the immigrants was keenly resented both by the passengers and by their fellow countrymen on shore, and it is in evidence that meetings were held both on the ship and in Vancouver to protest against the action of the Canadian authorities, and that very violent language against the British and Canadian Governments was indulged in at these meetings. The immigration officers, however, remained firm and refused to allow the passengers to land in spite of these protests and of repeated communications from Gurdit Singh and his Secretary Daljit Singh. On the other hand, the passengers refused to depart and adopted various devices in order to get permission to land. Failing to secure their object by any of these means Gurdit Singh and his associates decided to bring a test case in the courts in the name of one of the passengers named Mansa Singh in the hope of obtaining an order of the court which would override the decision of the executive authorities; the application of this immigrant to be allowed to land was, however, rejected by the courts. It is interesting to note that, in instructing his lawyer at Vancouver and in addressing the local officers of the Canadian Government, Gurdit Singh attempted to make out that by their conduct the Canadian Government had led him to believe the passengers would be allowed to enter Canada, and also produced a written opinion of a Hong Kong lawyer which he alleged supported his contention that they were entitled to land. On examination, this letter, which has been filed before us, proved to be nothing more than an expression of opinion that the Hong Kong Government had no right to prevent the *Komagata Maru* from sailing from Hong Kong. There is little doubt, however, that this letter, though it was useless

for the purpose of influencing the Canadian authorities, was used by Gurdit Singh more successfully in deluding the unfortunate passengers.

16 In the meantime, while negotiations were pending between the Canadian Immigration Office and the passengers, the Agent of the owners of the *Komagata Maru* made a demand for 22,000 dollars still due for the hire of the ship, and at the same time called upon Gurdit Singh to pay the balance of the price of coal bought at Moji. These demands Gurdit Singh resisted on the ground that he was unable to pay, as he was not allowed to land, a plea which was utterly irrelevant as the owners were in no way concerned with the question whether the immigrants were permitted to enter Canada or not. It appears, however, that the Indian residents in Vancouver came to the assistance of Gurdit Singh in this matter and that they raised the amount of 22,000 dollars for the payment of the charter money, and on payment of this amount the charter was, with the consent of Gurdit Singh and of the Agents of the owners at Vancouver transferred to the two leading Indian residents in Vancouver, Bhag Singh and Rahim. The former of these men is the priest of the Sikh Temple at Vancouver, is believed to be a leader of the disaffected Indian party in Vancouver, and has as we are informed recently been murdered by some of his fellow countrymen there. Rahim is stated to be the Editor of the *Hindusthanee*, a proscribed paper.

17. After the decision of the courts in the case of Mansa Singh, matters reached a deadlock. The authorities refused to allow the Indians to land and directed the Captain to remove the vessel from the port, and the passengers refused to allow the Captain and crew to weigh anchor or get up steam. A body of police was sent to enforce the orders of Government, but they were resisted by the passengers and a serious affray ensued, in which 22 police officers were injured and the captain of the police launch had two ribs broken. It may here be noticed that in a description of this incident in a history of the voyage, compiled on board the *Komagata Maru* and found amongst the papers of Gurdit Singh, this affray is referred to as a defeat inflicted on a man-of-war and army by unarmed Indians who only used coal to repel their assailants. On the other hand, it is proved by the Japanese officers and by documentary evidence that the passengers used fire-arms in resisting the police. After the failure on the part of the police to enforce the orders to depart, a Government vessel, *The Rainbow*, was requisitioned with an armed force to compel compliance with these orders; the passengers saw that it was impossible for them to resist this force, and came to terms, and finally on the 23rd of July the *Komagata Maru* departed from Vancouver, but not until Gurdit Singh had obtained from the Canadian Government a very ample supply of provisions for the return journey. There can be no doubt that these supplies were granted out of charity and as the result of repeated allegations made by Gurdit Singh and his adherents that the passengers were starving. Indeed, from the evidence before us, there is little doubt that there was a great want of provisions on board at this time and the vessel could not have sailed without some supplies. It is, however, difficult to believe that the articles demanded and supplied were not in some cases in excess of what was necessary, as it is in evidence that a large quantity of these stores were left on board the ship unconsumed when the vessel arrived at Calcutta. The actual articles supplied were :—

- 800 sacks of flour.
- 600 pounds of curry powder.
- 5,400 pounds of pulse.
- 6,000 pounds of sugar.
- 5,000 pounds of potatoes.
- 20 sacks of onions.
- 10 sacks of carrots.
- 360 pounds of Cayenne pepper.
- 6,000 pounds of butter.
- 2,000 pounds of rice.
- 500 pounds of salt.
- 7,000 pounds of C y on tea.

10 boxes of Sunlight soap.
 240 cases of canned milk.
 600 pounds of ginger.
 500 pounds of pickles.
 1,000 bottles of hair oil.
 200 bottles of vinegar.
 20 tons of wood for fuel.
 1 box (case ?) of matches.
 200 pounds of tobacco
 200 quarts of molasses.
 Toilet paper.
 Kerosene oil.
 Toilet soap,

The supply of 200 pounds of tobacco in view of the fact that all the passengers except 25 Muhammadans were Sikhs, seems somewhat generous, and to those who are familiar with conditions of life in India, some of the other articles supplied may appear to be unnecessary. It has already been stated that these supplies were given from charitable motives by the Canadian Government, but that this was not the view of the passengers, or at any rate of their leaders, is evidenced by the following extract taken from the history of the voyage found among Gurdit Singh's papers on board the vessel:—

“24,000 dollars worth of provisions were supplied to us. To copy the example of the avaricious and deceitful *faringhees*, we said we would not sail until a hundred goats, fowls, and eggs had been supplied. We began to have faith in our own strength. We got 24,000 dollars worth of provisions by shoe-beating a few. More threatenings would surely produce goats, eggs and fowls”

18. At this point it is convenient to pause to consider in greater detail the part played by the revolutionary party in Canada in respect of these passengers at Vancouver. There is reason to believe that there are, both in America and Canada, certain associations of a revolutionary character composed mainly of Indian residents. The avowed object of many of these associations is to secure the overthrow of British rule in India, and, with this aim, persistent efforts are made to seduce Indians, both in and out of British India, from their loyalty to the Crown, and to induce them to join in a movement for an armed rising against the Government. China and Japan afford an excellent field for the operations of these associations, as large numbers of Indians reside there, and persistent efforts are, therefore, made to promote disloyalty and disaffection amongst them by the means of seditious literature and in other ways. One of the most important publications of this party is the *Ghadr* newspaper, to which reference has already been made. Attempts had been made by emissaries of this party, as already described, to create disaffection towards Government among the passengers, both at Moji, Yokohama, and elsewhere, and these efforts were renewed, and apparently with more success at Vancouver. By this time the passengers were in a desperate condition and many were ready to listen to incitements to disaffection. The large majority were poor men who had staked all their possessions on this enterprise, and, on an average, they had probably spent 400 or 500 rupees each on the voyage. They had started in the belief that their admission to Canada was assured and guaranteed by the Government, and now, after suffering the hardships of nearly four months' detention in very insanitary surroundings on the *Komagata Maru*, they were ordered to return to the ports from which they had started. It is not unreasonable to suppose that in these circumstances they entertained the most violent feelings of irritation against the Canadian Government, and that they were in such a state of discontent as to be peculiarly open to evil influences. It is not surprising, therefore, that incitement to sedition were readily listened to by many, and that efforts to render the passengers actively disaffected to the Government were more or less successful. At this period of the voyage, moreover, we think that Gurdit Singh, whatever his previous sentiments had been, found it necessary to join wholeheartedly in

the attempts to promote disaffection in order to divert attention from his own misdeeds and to cast the odium for the failure of the venture upon the Government. Revolutionary literature of a violent character was introduced and circulated on board, and during the stay of the vessel at Vancouver and on the return voyage systematic efforts were made to excite the passengers against the authorities and to promote a rising against Government. There is also evidence to prove that attempts were made at Vancouver by members of the revolutionary party on shore to smuggle arms on board, and one man was convicted for the unlawful possession of arms which were procured for the use of these passengers. It has already been stated that the passengers had successfully resisted the police at Vancouver; they had succeeded in intimidating the Master and crew of the ship and had also, as they believed, forced the Government of Canada to provide them with a quantity of valuable supplies. They were, therefore, at this time in a very dangerous frame of mind, many of them being obsessed with an exaggerated idea of their own power, full of the disloyal and seditious theories inculcated by revolutionary leaders, intensely irritated at the treatment meted out to them, and ready for any mischief. So dangerous indeed had they become, that the Captain of the ship was advised by the Canadian authorities to purchase firearms to enable the officers and crew to protect themselves against possible attacks from the passengers.

19. In this mood the passengers started on their return journey to Yokohama, which was the first port of call. Here a few persons disembarked. It is not very clear what the final port of destination was intended to be when the *Komagata Maru* left Vancouver, but, apparently, up to the time of her arrival at Yokohama, it was intended that she should, at any rate, touch at Hong Kong, so that passengers who might be desirous of landing there should have an opportunity of doing so. At Yokohama a letter was received by Gurdit Singh from the Colonial Secretary of Hong Kong informing him that the Government of that Dependency considered it undesirable that any of the passengers should land at Hong Kong and threatening to enforce a local Vagrancy Ordinance against any who might attempt to land at that port. Gurdit Singh replied in a letter addressed to the Consul at Yokohama stating that the passengers were perfectly willing to go to any port in India if provisions were supplied. It does not appear that he had any authority for this statement as many of the passengers say that they were in fact anxious to return to China to earn money and repair their shattered fortunes. It is probable that in refusing to allow the passengers to land the Hong Kong Government was influenced by information received of their conduct at Vancouver. Whatever the reasons for the orders were, they were the cause of considerable inconvenience and loss to many of the passengers. The views of Gurdit Singh and his immediate following, as contained in the history already referred to, were that the Government at Hong Kong was afraid to allow the passengers to land as they apprehended that they might cause a mutiny among the Sikh regiments stationed at that place; we do not know if there is any foundation for this statement which was, as alleged, based on information received at Kobe; but if it is true, it explains the conduct of the Hong Kong authorities in this matter.

20. Returning from these considerations to the actual history of the voyage, the Consul at Yokohama firmly declined to meet Gurdit Singh's requests for additional supplies, observing at the same time that the demands made seemed most exorbitant. From a letter of Gurdit Singh addressed subsequently to the Consul-General at Kobe we learn that at this period of the voyage the Captain of the *Komagata Maru* received telegraphic orders from the owners of the ship to proceed to Kobe, and accordingly the vessel left Yokohama for that port on the 18th of August, arriving at Kobe on the 21st. At Kobe about 15 passengers disembarked. The remainder under the leadership of Gurdit Singh again attempted to secure further supplies from the British Consul-General there. They landed in large bodies of 100 and 150 men, repeatedly besieging the Consulate, and were so importunate in their demands that they appear to have caused very great inconvenience to the Consul-General and almost to have intimidated him. They represented that they were entirely destitute and demanded large sums of money for the purchase of provisions and for payment of the balance of the cost of coal purchased on the outward journey at Moji.

On receipt of this deputation the Consul-General wired to His Majesty's Ambassador at Tokio that he could arrange for the passage of the returned emigrants to Hong Kong if 8,000 yen were paid for the price of coal, *plus* 1,700 yen for provisions. If, however, the passengers were not allowed to land at Hong Kong, he said that they could be sent to Calcutta at a cost of 13,000 yen, *plus* 6,000 yen for the cost of returning the vessel to Hong Kong. He added that it was of the greatest importance that these Indians should be removed as soon as possible and that provisions would in any case have to be supplied shortly to them. As to the amount payable for supplies, we find from a subsequent letter addressed to the Government of India that the Consul-General understood at first that 200 Hong Kong dollars was the estimate of the daily cost of provisioning the ship. At a later interview the passengers alleged that this estimate of expenditure was in gold dollars, thus doubling the cost. The Consul-General accepted the suggestion that this change in the estimate was due to a mistake on his part, but, having regard to the circumstances, it appears to us that possibly this was not the case. The ordinary currency of Hong Kong is, as we understand, the silver dollar, and the passengers were well aware of this fact; and in the circumstances we suspect that the allegation that gold dollars had originally been demanded was untrue. There were on the ship at this time very considerable stores of provisions, and a very small amount of additional supplies was really necessary, for the purchase of which neither 4,500 gold dollars nor 4,500 silver dollars were necessary. There are also grounds for believing that Gurdit Singh had ample funds in his possession to meet any urgent expenditure. We incline to the view therefore that when the leaders of the passengers found that the Consul was willing to accept their statements as correct, apparently without any detailed enquiry into the facts, they thought that the opportunity was too good to be lost and at once doubled their original demands. It is impossible, however, to be definite on this point as we have not had the advantage of hearing the statement of the Consul-General. Whether our opinion on this point is correct or not, it is certain that the allegation of the passengers that they were entirely destitute was untrue.

21. Under instructions from His Majesty's Ambassador at Tokio, the Consul-General at Kobe then entered into negotiations with the Government of India, soliciting sanction to the expenditure of 19,000 yen for the repatriation of 30 destitute Indians on the *Komagata Maru*, and his request was acceded to. The telegram of the Consul-General runs as follows:—

"Urgent. 350 Indians *Komagata* alleged to be completely destitute. Only possible solution present, sending to India, requesting you will sanction expenditure not exceed 19,000 yen repatriation."

The reply of the Government of India is reproduced below:—

"Your telegrams of 27th and 30th instant. *Komagata Maru* Indians. Government of India agree to pay expenses of repatriation up to 19,000 yen and would like to know immediately arrangements proposed. Very desirable they should return in one ship and land Madras; also that immediate intimation be given to allow officers to be sent to meet them in Singapore and travel rest of journey on board. Presumed you contemplate payment of passage and messing fares to those otherwise destitute only. If names of any specially undesirable or any other particulars likely to be of assistance known, would you kindly telegraph."

22. On receipt of this telegram the Consul decided, after discussing the question with Gurdit Singh, to send the passengers to Calcutta, and accordingly on the 3rd of September the *Komagata Maru* left Kobe for Calcutta, 9,000 yen having been paid in cash to Gurdit Singh for the purchase of provisions. Of this amount he expended, as far as the evidence indicates, about 435 yen only in the purchase of food, retaining the balance of approximately £856 and promising to divide it among the passengers on their arrival at Calcutta. The account of the proceedings of the *Komagata Maru* passengers at Kobe in the history of the voyage compiled on board states that the passengers besieged the Consulate, surrounded the Consul and openly accused him of fraud and treachery, and that it was only by a show of

force and by threats that they were able to secure compliance with their demands. To the Captain of the *Komagata Maru* the Consual entrusted a letter addressed to the Government of India, to be delivered after arrival at Calcutta, in which he said that he left the question of diverting the *Komagata Maru* to Madras for settlement by the Government of India when the vessel arrived at Singapore and added that the Captain of the ship had asked him to telegraph to Calcutta to request that a strong guard should be sent down to him on board the boat bringing the pilot. He at the same time wired to the Government of India stating that the ship had started and that one of the passengers, Jawahir Mul, was a dangerous character. It is to be observed that in the wire no reference was made to any change in the ship's destination being arranged at Singapore, or to the request of the Captain for an armed guard.

23. The practical utility of communicating this suggestion as to diverting the destination of the vessel and the request of the Captain in a letter which could not be delivered until the ship had actually arrived at Calcutta is not very apparent, and it is ~~in~~ our opinion, a matter for some regret that the Consul did not cable to India more accurate information regarding these passengers and the request of the Captain for armed assistance on arrival. We also are of opinion that, if the real facts had been ascertained, it would not have been necessary to advance this large sum of £900 to Gurdit Singh. The allegation in the cable to the Government of India that the only possible solution of the difficulty was to send the men to India is also open to question. Many of the passengers did in fact not want to return to India at all, and they are at present much aggrieved at having been sent back here. It is not very clear from the information before us why many might not have returned to the places from which they had come, and the net result of the action taken by the Consul-General at Kobe was that the Government of India has been put to a large amount of unnecessary expenditure in repatriating a number of Indians, many of whom did not wish to return to India, and whose return to this country was in no degree necessary or desirable from the point of view of the Government. The passenger Jawahir Mul, to whom reference was made in the telegram to the Government of India, was one of two passengers who joined the *Komagata Maru* at Kobe; the other new passenger being his brother Narain Das. Various opinions have been expressed as to the character of these two men, and the question is discussed in a later portion of this report.

24. On the 16th September the *Komagata Maru* arrived at Singapore, and the authorities at that port refused to allow any one to land, as this was not considered desirable owing to the state of war. It is probable that this decision was also in some degree due to the fact that the character and previous conduct of these passengers were known to the local authorities. Gurdit Singh attempted to get special permission to go on shore to purchase stores, but the request was refused. It also appears that at one time preparations were made to resist the Singapore police if they attempted to board the vessel. After a few days, however, all attempts to land were given up and the vessel resumed her voyage to Calcutta. It may here be noted that, according to the Japanese officers, the Singapore police were the only police for whom Gurdit Singh had any respect, and it was possibly for this reason that he desisted so quickly from his attempts to land there.

25. On 26th of September the *Komagata Maru* arrived at the mouth of the Hughli. In the meantime information had reached the Government of India as to the probable date of the ship's arrival, and measures were taken in order to assist indigent passengers to their homes in the Punjab and to prevent any undesirable agitation and disturbance in Calcutta upon their arrival. With this object in view the Bengal Government, in consultation with the Government of the Punjab, decided to utilise the provisions of the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914. This Ordinance, which has been enacted since the commencement of the present war, empowers the Government of India to restrict the liberty of any person entering into India after the 5th September, if such action is necessary in order to protect the State from the prosecution of some purpose prejudicial to its safety, interest or tranquillity. By Notification

No. 1374, published in the *Gazette of India* on 16th September 1914, the powers conferred by this Ordinance on the Government of India have been delegated to Local Governments. This Ordinance, therefore, with the Notification issued under it, gave the Local Government ample power to restrict the liberty of the passengers by the *Komagata Maru*, if such a course appeared to be necessary, and, having regard to the information before it, the Local Government of Bengal decided to utilize the provisions of the new law. After some discussion as to the best manner of dealing with the passengers, it was finally decided that they should be landed at Budge Budge, some 14 miles south of Calcutta, and there put into a special train and conveyed to their homes in the Punjab. From the information before Government, however, there was reason to believe that there were among the passengers a certain number of men whom it was unsafe to allow to remain at large in India in the present condition of affairs, and the intention was to detain these men in custody for such period as might be necessary or to take such other measures in respect of them as might be requisite to ensure the public safety and tranquillity.

26. In accordance with these arrangements a number of European and Indian officers, including Mr. Donald, District Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, within which district Kalpi and Budge Budge are situate, Mr. Humphreys, a Deputy Commissioner of the Punjab, Mr. Slocock of the Criminal Intelligence Department, Messrs. Petrie and Anley of the Police Department and Sirdar Sukha Singh, a Deputy Superintendent of the Punjab Police, met the *Komagata Maru* on the 27th September at Kalpi, some miles down the river Hughli below Calcutta. They interviewed the passengers and explained the intentions of Government. The luggage of the passengers was also examined for arms and seditious literature, and it appears that the persons of some of the returning Indians were also searched. Although, however, the general intentions of Government in respect of these emigrants were explained, they were not then told that they were to travel to the Punjab from Budge Budge or that any of them were to be subjected to restraint either in Bengal or on arrival in the Punjab. On the 29th the ship arrived at Budge Budge and was moored to the jetty there about 11 A.M., and the passengers were directed to disembark and to proceed to the special train which was in readiness to convey them to the Punjab. It may here be noted that on arrival at Budge Budge the *Komagata Maru* was also met by Sir F. Halliday, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. At this period serious differences with the passengers began. There were in all 321 passengers on board, the very great majority being Sikhs. Amongst them were, however, 17 Muhammadans from the Shahpur districts in the Punjab. These 17 Muhammadans managed to elude the efforts of their fellow passengers to detain them and entered the special train not only willingly but gladly, as they alleged that they had been subjected to great ill-treatment by Gurdit Singh on the voyage. The remainder of the passengers steadily refused to disembark, in spite of the efforts of the various officers to induce them to do so. Finally, after a considerable delay, they were induced to take their luggage off the vessel, and disembarked. They then proceeded in a procession, headed by the Granth Sahib, the holy scripture of the Sikhs, which was carried by some of the passengers, up to a level-crossing close to the railway station. Here they again halted and refused to proceed to the station, alleging that they did not believe that the train provided for them was going to the Punjab, that they were being deceived and would be sent to Assam and that in any case they wished to go first to Howrah to deposit the Granth Sahib in the Gurdhwara or Sikh temple there. The officers present, who had been joined on the arrival of the ship at Budge Budge by a force of 27 Punjab police constables, attempted to induce the Sikhs to enter the train, but their efforts were fruitless in respect of the great majority of the passengers. Mr. Donald explained the effect of the Ordinance to them and pointed out that they would have to comply with the orders, but in vain. So serious had the position then become that Mr. Donald telephoned to Calcutta for military assistance; Sir William Duke, the only Member of the Executive Council of Bengal then in Calcutta, however, directed him to make further efforts to induce the men to entrain without the assistance of

troops. Finally, at about 3 or 4 o'clock, there was an apparent change in the attitude of the passengers and all the officers present thought that they had at last agreed to go to the station. The Sikhs, who had previously been seated round the Granth Sahib, rose to their feet and prepared apparently to move to the train. It is clear, however, that by this time they had decided to adopt different tactics and intended to force their way to Calcutta; for instead of taking the path which leads to the station, they marched in a body across the line on to the Calcutta road. The officers present attempted to stop them and pointed out the folly of the course they were adopting and succeeded in inducing a few persons to return and enter the special train; but the majority persisted in proceeding on their way, accompanied by a body of Punjab police. This party under command of Deputy Superintendent Sukha Singh was directed to follow the Sikhs quietly but not to attempt to interfere with them. Indeed at this period the police force on the spot was utterly inadequate for any attempt to restrain them by force. Seeing that if the orders of the Government were to be carried out it was necessary to invoke military aid, Mr. Donald again telephoned to Calcutta for troops to be sent out to his assistance, and between 4 and 5 p.m., ~~150~~ of the Royal Fusiliers, under command of Captain Moore, and accompanied by the Hon'ble Sir William Duke, and the Hon'ble Mr. Cumming, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, proceeded from Fort William in motors to Budge Budge. Sir Frederick Halliday, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, also telegraphed to headquarters for a European police force to be sent out without delay, and about 30 European police armed with bamboo sticks started for Budge Budge by motor. The officer in command of this police force was Superintendent Eastwood, and the evidence indicates that he took four revolvers with him. It may also be noted that one other European police sergeant had with him an automatic pistol of his own. In the meantime it was ascertained at Budge Budge that 59 of the passengers of the *Komagata Maru* were ready to start in the special train and it was decided to despatch them without delay to their destination.

27. The European police met the main body of the Sikhs on their journey to Calcutta some 4 or 5 miles from Budge Budge and were able to arrest their progress for a short time until the troops arrived in spite of one or two endeavours to break through. On the arrival of Sir William Duke with the troops, the passengers were told that they would have to comply with the orders of Government and return to Budge Budge, and under compulsion they did so escorted by the European police and also by the Punjab police who had accompanied them on their way from Budge Budge. The troops followed at some distance behind. The Sikhs appear to have proceeded peaceably to the level-crossing near the station already referred to, and the only difficulty was that, on the way, various individual members of the crowd with a view to escaping attempted to stray into shops on the roadside and elsewhere, alleging that they wanted to get water; but these attempts at escape were ineffectual and the stragglers were made to return to Budge Budge with the main body of the passengers.

28. On arrival at the level crossing there was a halt and some discussion took place as to the arrangements to be made in respect of the passengers for the night. It was then 6-30 or 7 p.m. and getting dark, though there was a rising moon. There was some uncertainty as to whether a second special train could be provided to convey the passengers to the Punjab immediately or whether it would be necessary to detain them on the ship under guard for the night, and the passengers were not allowed to go to the station until the matter was decided. During this halt a number of the passengers sat down and a cordon of police was formed round them. It was shortly after this that the serious riot occurred in which so many lives were lost.

29. In order to understand the position at this time it is necessary to refer to the plan annexed to this report and marked Appendix III. This plan is a sketch not prepared to scale, but it illustrates the actual position with sufficient accuracy and is readily intelligible. An examination of it shows the position of the passengers and the police when the riot began. The passengers were in a more or less compact body north-west of the level-crossing on a small

road or path leading to the station, which is about 40 yards away from the level-crossing. The northern end of this crowd was guarded by the European police, the Punjab police being at the southern end. The European officers in attendance were scattered from the level-crossing to the station, some talking to the passengers and others making arrangements for their conveyance to the Punjab. While Sir William Duke was in the station arranging for the second special train Mr Donald came up to the crowd and called for Gurdit Singh and asked him to come forward in order that the exact position of affairs might be explained to him. Gurdit Singh refused to come out of the crowd and asked Mr. Donald to address him where he was. An European police sergeant went in among the Sikhs to bring Gurdit Singh out but was ordered to desist from any attempt to do so. At this moment Superintendent Eastwood who was standing among the European police stepped forward into the crowd. His own statement, before he died, was to the effect that he went to get back a stick which one of the Sikhs had snatched away from a police officer, but it seems to us more probable that he really went in order to call out Gurdit Singh; and, whether this was the case or not, ~~was~~ were clearly of opinion that this is what all the Sikhs believed. Directly he went in among the Sikhs they closed round him and assaulted him, and one of them fired a shot which probably was the cause of the injury which resulted in the death of Mr Eastwood. As soon as this shot was fired there was a general attack on the police and a large number of shots were fired at them by the Sikhs. Those police who had firearms used them against their assailants, and a *melée* ensued in which the Sikhs used any weapons they had, the police using their sticks to protect themselves and, in the case of the Punjab constables, apparently their swords also. The majority of the troops at this moment were some distance in the rear on the Calcutta road, that is, to the east of the scene of the riot. Two platoons of 40 or 50 men had, however, been brought up to the railway line and took up the position marked "Troops" in the plan, but for a short space of time they were unable to use their rifles as the attacking Sikhs and the police were so mixed up that it would have been dangerous to fire. In a short time the police managed to extricate themselves from the crowd and took refuge, some near the level-crossing and behind the troops, and others in the direction of the station. In the meantime the Sikhs continued firing at them and Captain Moore asked Sir Frederick Halliday, who was standing near the level-crossing, if he was to order his men to fire. Receiving a reply in the affirmative, he at once opened fire and the Sikhs after a short time broke and fled in various directions. A number, however, continued to use their firearms, particularly from the direction of three shops to the west of the level-crossing. The troops returned this fire with considerable effect and also according to the evidence fired at individual Sikhs who were using firearms from other places of shelter. In a few minutes the firing ceased and shortly afterwards the wounded were collected and sent to Calcutta. Superintendent Eastwood, who had been fatally injured in the early part of the riot, was, it should be noted, removed to a place of safety while the firing yet continued. Captain Moore put out a number of pickets round the station and collected all the European women and children living in the vicinity in a house which was guarded by some of the troops. It is alleged that there were some shots fired later on, but save as described in a subsequent paragraph of the report the only satisfactory evidence we have of this is that a picket used its rifles on a Sikh who had opened fire upon it, and that during the night one soldier fired at some unknown person who did not answer when challenged; it is very doubtful whether anyone was injured by this shot, as the private who fired believes that he did not hit the man aimed at. The following morning the dead bodies of those killed in the riot were collected and examined by Colonel Newman, Civil Surgeon of the 24-Pargannas, and arrangements which had been commenced at night for the arrest of fugitive rioters were completed.

30. Our enquiries have shown that, in all, this riot resulted in the loss of 26 lives. These include 20 Sikhs, 2 Europeans, 2 Punjab police officers, and 2 Indian residents of Budge-Budge. The two Europeans killed were Superintendent Eastwood of the Calcutta police and Mr. Lomax, District Loco.

Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The former was the first man attacked by the Sikhs and was fatally injured early in the riot. He was removed without delay to a place of safety and then conveyed to the General Hospital, but died a few days later in consequence of the injuries which he had received. Mr Lomax had gone to Budge-Budge, to assist in making the railway arrangements, and whilst standing on the railway line close to the scene of occurrence was wounded by a shot from a .38 revolver which must have been fired by one of the Sikhs. He was also conveyed without delay to hospital, but died before he arrived there.

The two Indian police officers killed were Mal Singh, Head Constable, Ludhiana Police, and Sawan Singh, a constable of the same force, both of whom had come to Calcutta to assist in the arrangements for conveying the passengers by the *Komagata Maru* to the Punjab. The manner in which these officers met their death is discussed in a later portion of this report. For the present, it is sufficient to say that Mal Singh died at Budge-Budge and Sawan Singh died while he was being conveyed to Calcutta.

The two spectators who were killed were Rukmini Kanta Majumdar, a relative of the compounder of the local hospital, and Dinabandhu Pande, the Uriya servant of a shopkeeper who trades close to the level-crossing. The first of these men was, we believe, killed by the troops, as the bullet wound from which he died is described as having probably been caused by a .303 rifle. There is no evidence to explain his presence at the scene of this occurrence except that it is said that he was coming up from the river at the time of the riot, and we have no doubt that he must have been accidentally shot at that time. In view of the circumstances and of the fact that the riot took place at night, we are satisfied that no blame attaches to the troops for the death of this unfortunate man.

Dinabandhu Pande, or Patak, the remaining outsider killed, was found dead on the morning following the riot in the shop of his master, just west of the level-crossing. Adhar Dwari, in whose service this man was, alleges that the deceased died from the effects of a gunshot wound; but the medical evidence indicates that his death was, in fact, the result of wounds in the abdomen received from some pointed weapon. It appears that the deceased also had a serious injury on his arm caused by some cutting weapon. There is no evidence as to how he came by these wounds, but there is some evidence that the shop and its vicinity were the scene of a *melée* between the Sikhs on the one hand and the Punjab police officers on the other. Some of the former had knives and axes with them and the latter had swords, some of which were snatched away from them by the Sikhs in the course of the riot. It is probable, therefore, that the deceased was mistaken for an enemy in the dark and killed either by one of the Sikhs or by a constable; but of this there is no definite evidence.

31. Of these twenty Sikhs, eighteen died from the effects of gunshot wounds; one was accidentally drowned apparently in an attempt to escape by swimming across the Hughli, and one who was injured died of cholera while in hospital. Of the Sikhs who died from the effects of gunshot wounds, all but one were killed by bullets from .303 rifles, service revolvers, or .32 pistols, according to the medical evidence, but one man, Narain Singh, was killed by a bullet from a .38 revolver. It is in evidence that the only weapons used by the police and troops were service revolvers of .450 bore, .303 rifles and two automatic pistols of .32 bore. There is ample evidence, on the other hand, to show that many of the Sikhs were armed with American revolvers of .38 calibre. It is therefore in our opinion clear that this man Narain Singh was killed by one of his own companions, probably by accident.

32. The information before us as to the number of persons injured in the course of the riot is not very definite so far as the passengers by the *Komagata Maru* are concerned. This appears to be due partly to the frequent recurrence in different reports of unfamiliar names and partly also to the fact that certain of the rioters with marks of wounds on them were not arrested until several days had elapsed after the riot. Collating, as far as possible, the material available, it appears that of the passengers, 23 including

one Muhammadan, were more or less seriously wounded in the riot. In addition to this, 6 European and 5 Punjab police officers were injured, together with an Indian who was in the vicinity of the riot but did not take any part in it. The total number of persons injured was thus 35. The European officers were Mr. R. Humphreys, I.C.S., of the Punjab Commission, whose forehead was grazed by a bullet and who was also wounded by a blow from a stick; Mr. D. Petrie of the Punjab Police who received bullet wounds in the arm and thigh; Sir Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, who was similarly injured in the left foot; and Sergeants Quinlan, Boyd and Edwards of the Calcutta Police who sustained more or less serious injuries. Of the five Indian Punjab Police officers, Sub-Inspector Nanak Chand had his left arm broken by a blow from a stick, while Constable Hari Singh received five wounds inflicted by a cutting instrument, of which one severed the bone of his left forearm, and another on the head, which is 6 inches long, cut into and exposed the brain. The latter wound was of a most dangerous character, but the patient has made a most unexpected recovery. The evidence proves that all the persons above referred to were wounded by some of the Punjab passengers of the *Komagata Maru*. Constable Allah Baksh received two bullet wounds from one of which, after the lapse of more than a month, a man-stopping bullet from a revolver of .455 or possibly .450 bore was extracted. Ammunition of this kind is not ordinarily issued either to the military or to the police, so that it may be inferred that the revolver with which the wound was inflicted was used by one of the rioters. The bullet extracted from the second wound of Allah Baksh was one from a .38 revolver and it is obvious that the wound was caused by one of the Sikhs. Of the *Komagata Maru* passengers, Pir Baksh, a Muhammadan, was shot through the chest. From the size of the bullet extracted from the patient which was one from a 33 bore revolver it is clear that it must have been fired by one of the rioters and this is in agreement with the evidence of Pir Baksh himself. Mangal Singh, one of the Sikhs, was severely wounded, sustaining an extensive fracture of the head of the left humerus. Another serious case was that Rulla Singh whose lower jaw was completely shot away probably by a .303 military bullet. Another man Badal Singh received no less than 6 bullet wounds, all apparently caused by a small bore weapon. The spectator, Naba Kumar Hazra, who was injured, received a dangerous wound through the chest from a bullet, fired apparently from a .38 revolver; the shot which caused this wound must therefore have been fired by one of the Sikhs. According to his own account he was standing some 120 yards from the scene of the riot at a place which was not in the line of fire from the troops.

33. It will be convenient here to deal with the question of the two Punjab police officers who were killed in the course of this riot, namely, Head Constable Mal Singh, and Constable Sawan Singh. Two of the Indian railway officials at Budge Budge state that these 2 police officers were shot without any justification by a body of Fusiliers on the railway platform close to the booking office. The witnesses state that the 2 deceased were standing in the station guarding 3 Sikhs who had been arrested, when 10 or 15 Fusiliers advanced to the edge of the platform and that 4 or 5 shots were then fired at the constables or at the Sikh prisoners whom they were guarding by some of these Fusiliers with the result that Head Constable Mal Singh was wounded so severely that he died almost immediately and that Sawan Singh received injuries which subsequently proved fatal. On the other hand, the Punjab police constables who were at Budge Budge give an entirely different account of the manner in which these 2 men met their deaths. In these circumstances we had to make somewhat detailed inquiries into the matter, and as a result of them, we are satisfied that the whole of the story as told by these two Indian railway officials is false. In the first place we find that Mal Singh and Sawan Singh were not shot at the same time or place, and that neither of them was shot in the railway station. As to Sawan Singh it appears from the evidence given before us, that he died from the effects of a gunshot wound received on the road in which the Sikhs assembled after their return to Budge Budge somewhere near the level crossing. He was removed after the riot to the station and was subsequently sent in for treatment.

in Calcutta. He died before he reached hospital, and his body was examined by the Police Surgeon. It was then ascertained that death was the result of a gunshot wound, but at the time there was no one present to identify the body of this man. This was also the case in respect of two other Sikhs who were sent in at the same time, although all these three deceased were subsequently identified by means of photographs taken after their decease. It is proved that all these three unknown deceased persons died from the effects of gunshot wounds. Major Moses, the Police Surgeon, who held the post mortem, inclines to the view that the wounds of all these unknown deceased were probably caused by a firearm of 32 bore but the bullets were not recovered and he is not certain of the correctness of this opinion. It has also been proved by the constables who picked up Sawan Singh that it was never suggested at the time that he had been shot by the Fusiliers; and, indeed, one man states that Sawan Singh himself said he had been killed by the Sikhs. If he was shot by the Fusiliers or the Police there is no evidence how it was done and it must have been an accident, but in the circumstances we think it probable that he was killed as stated by him by one of the Sikh rioters. The evidence indicates that the Sikhs had in addition to revolvers of 38 bore at least one pistol of 32 bore, and that two pistols of the latter bore were used by two police officers, Mr. Petrie and Sergeant Borgen.

34. The case of Mal Singh is more important. North of the station building there is a fence which divides the platform from a plot of ground at the back of the station. It appears from the deposition of an European police officer, who states that he was an eye-witness of this occurrence, that about half an hour after the riot had been quelled, 10 or 12 of the Fusiliers came up to this fencing and that some of them saw through the fence a man moving in this plot of ground behind the station with a sword in his hand. Two soldiers, as it is stated, fired at this man and injured him very severely. The person wounded proved to be Mal Singh, a Head Constable of police, and it is probable that he was really searching for fugitive Sikhs when he was shot, having his sword in his hand to protect himself and also using it to search for persons concealed in jungle growth. The wounded man was according to the evidence of this police officer shortly afterwards brought into the station and placed on a table in the booking-office; and in consequence of the want of vigilance of two Punjabi constables who were supposed to be watching him, he rolled on to the floor and shortly afterwards died from the effects of the injuries received. It was freely stated at the time that he had been killed by some of the troops and this story appears to be correct. The medical evidence as to the weapon which caused this Head Constable's death is not very clear and no bullet was found on his body. At one time Colonel Newman stated that he thought the wound was probably caused by a bullet from a 303 rifle but he modified this opinion later and stated that it might have been caused by a small bore pistol. We think that the opinion first expressed was probably correct. We are further of opinion that the testimony of the police officer referred to is worthy of credit and if this is accepted we think the conduct of the soldiers who shot this head constable cannot be justified. If they had taken reasonable precautions to ascertain who the man was, the accident would not have happened.

35. With the exception referred to in the previous paragraph, and subject to the result of enquiries in regard to an incident to which reference will be made later, we think on the evidence before us that the conduct of the troops was satisfactory. They did not fire until it was absolutely necessary to do so, and there was, as far as we have been able to ascertain, no wild or unnecessary firing in the suppression of this riot. The death of Mazumdar, to which reference has already been made, was an accident which was we think unavoidable in the circumstances, in the confusion of a serious riot of this nature at night. The evidence as to the number of cartridges used shows that 177 cartridges were fired by the troops.

36. It has been suggested that the number of Sikhs actually killed in this riot was larger than has been reported, that many innocent men and women were also shot by the troops, and that a number of Sikhs were killed after the

riot was over and thrown into the river. These allegations have no foundation in fact. No single witness has stated before us that he either saw or heard of any outsider being killed or injured other than those who have already been referred to; and as to the story of men being shot and thrown into the river, or that more Sikhs were killed than was stated in the Government report, there is equal lack of evidence. Indeed the only person who makes any statement on this point is Amir Mahomed Khan, a leader of the disaffected party on board the ship and a man of such character that his statements are unworthy of credit.

The suggestion that any of the rioters were killed by bayonet wounds is also, in our opinion, untrue. In fact the only person who is known to have been wounded with a bayonet was injured very slightly, and though we are sceptical as to some of the details of the story told to us of the manner in which he received his injuries, we do not think that any blame attaches to the Fusiliers in connection with the incident, and in any case the injury inflicted was very trifling.

37. Having now concluded the general account of the main facts connected with the voyage of the *Komagata Maru* and the riot at Budge Budge, it is necessary to deal with a number of important questions which require separate and careful examination. In the first place, it is desirable that we should place on record our views as to the necessity of taking action under the Ingress into India Ordinance in respect of these passengers. We consider that, in the circumstances, the Government of Bengal was justified in having recourse to the provisions of this law. We believe that in deciding to provide a special train for these passengers, this Government was to a great extent actuated by charitable motives, as the information before it was to the effect that these returned emigrants were in a destitute condition, and it was therefore very desirable, in the interests of the passengers themselves, that they should be assisted in their journey to the Punjab. But independently of this, the character of many of these passengers and their violent conduct at Vancouver, Kobe and Singapore, and subsequently at Budge Budge, indicates that many of them were men of a dangerous character: most of them were by this time under the influence of Gurdit Singh and his followers, many were actually disaffected towards Government and ready for any mischief. If they had been allowed at large in Calcutta they would have endangered the public peace, and we think that the Government of Bengal acted wisely in deciding to send them direct to the Punjab and to give them no opportunity of disturbing the public tranquillity during the present state of war.

38. As to the methods adopted for enforcing these measures, there is perhaps more room for criticism, but it is always easy to be wise after the event; and it appears to us that the Government decided to adopt the measures actually taken partly owing to a lack of information and more particularly from a misapprehension as to the real position of affairs on the ship. From information received at the time the vessel arrived at Vancouver the Government had been led to believe that there were two factions on board the ship, that the party opposed to Gurdit Singh was considerably stronger than that of his adherents. It was also believed that the sufferings on the voyage, the disputes as to food and the discovery of the worthless nature of the promises made by Gurdit Singh had engendered very bitter feelings against him. The facts, however, were that whatever the feelings of the passengers towards Gurdit Singh were when they first arrived at Vancouver, he had subsequently regained the whole of his influence over them. The real leader of the faction opposed to him, Dr. Raghunath Singh, landed at Vancouver and another leader, Bhan Singh, also tried to disembark. Both these men were therefore regarded by their fellow-passengers as deserters and traitors. Gurdit Singh and his adherents on the other hand remained on boardship, supported the passengers in all their endeavours to secure admission into Canada, and if they were not successful in these attempts at least obtained from the Government of Canada a quantity of provisions, for the return journey. Their statements, that these articles had been extorted by force out of the Canadian Government were accepted, and their power on the *Komagata Maru* proportionately increased. This influence was further strengthened by

Gurdit Singh's successful endeavours to obtain a large sum of money out of the British Consul at Kobe. There is also evidence to prove that Gurdit Singh told the passengers that, on his return to India, he would similarly secure compensation for them from the Government of India on account of their pecuniary losses. Finally the evidence indicates that the attempts on the part of the revolutionary party in Canada and of the disloyal party on the vessel to excite disaffection against the Government had been remarkably successful on the return journey among many of the passengers, all of whom were smarting under a sense of injustice and injury. Gurdit Singh, throughout the return voyage posed as a revolutionary leader on board the steamer, and this also tended to bring many of the passengers on to his side. When the *Komagata Maru* arrived at Calcutta, therefore, the Government officers, who had expected to find a large number of destitute passengers on board, the majority of whom were violently hostile to Gurdit Singh, found instead that he had at this time most of the passengers completely under his control; that many of them had been excited to a state of serious disaffection towards the Government, and it turned out that a considerable number of them were armed and prepared to go to almost any length in their opposition to the authorities. The question of the number of firearms on this vessel is discussed later, but for the present it is sufficient to state that there were in fact a number of firearms on board of which the authorities had no information. It seems to us probable that if the real facts had been before the Government, the measures taken would have been of a different character, but in the circumstances and having regard to the information of the Local Government as to the position of affairs on the ship, we do not think we should be justified in coming to the conclusion that the measures taken were, save in one respect, unsuitable. It was very desirable for obvious reasons to avoid the use of force as far as possible, and the Government had every reason to hope and believe that, with a small body of police to assist, there would be no difficulty in inducing the emigrants to accept the arrangements made for them.

39. There is one point, however, regarding which we are not satisfied that the measures adopted by the Government were either appropriate or adequate and that is the measures taken for searching the passengers. We think that, if it was considered necessary to search these passengers at all, it would have been better to have had effective searches made. As it was, the luggage of these men was searched on more than one occasion and the persons of some were examined, and there can be no doubt that the passengers were irritated at these prolonged examinations. Both the evidence and the actual results indicate, moreover, that these searches were entirely ineffective. Some of the witnesses inform us that the searches were undertaken mainly in the hope of preventing seditious literature from being introduced into India; but it is, we think, clear from the evidence that the officers who carried out the searches were also on the look out for firearms. If it was necessary to search for arms, we think that each individual passenger and his luggage should have been examined as he left the ship, and that if it was apprehended that the passengers would openly defy the authorities in such a search it would have been wise to have had an armed force in attendance to overawe any resistance. We admit, however, that there is considerable force in the arguments against such a procedure, and as before said, we feel and recognise how easy it is to criticise the action taken after the whole affair is over.

40. In regard to the arrangements made for meeting the ship we have mentioned that Mr. Donald, the local District Magistrate, Sir Frederick Halliday, the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police, Mr. Humphreys, a Deputy Commissioner of the Punjab, Mr. Slocock of the Criminal Intelligence Department, and Mr. Petrie of the Punjab Police were all present at Budge Budge when the ship arrived. The presence of all these officers might suggest that there was some confusion as to who was ultimately responsible for the orders given, but Mr. Donald's evidence proves that he was in charge of the arrangements and that the others attended only to advise him, and we do not think that there was in fact any division of authority.

41. As to Sir Frederick Halliday giving the order to fire, it appears that the troops were not within his jurisdiction as Commissioner of Police when he gave this order; the boundaries of the Calcutta police jurisdiction and those of the District and Railway police are, however, very complicated and confused in that vicinity. We think that in any case the order to fire would have come more properly from Mr. Donald, but the officer commanding the troops was, in our opinion, justified in opening fire when he did, as the circumstances were such that this course was necessary to save the lives of those present. Captain Moore was also not aware of the fact that Mr. Donald was the senior Magistrate present, and there was no time for him to make enquiries as to who was "the Magistrate of the highest rank." He appealed to Sir Frederick Halliday as the chief civil authority known to him on the spot. And it should be noted that Sir Frederick Halliday is a Magistrate vested with first class powers, exerciseable as he states throughout the district of the 24-Parganas.

42 The question of arms has already been referred to more than once in this report, but in view of the importance of this question some more detailed discussion of the point seems desirable. It is in evidence that, on the voyage out to Vancouver, there were at first only three or four pistols on board, and it is clear that, when the riot took place at Budge Budge, the passengers had in their possession a considerable number of firearms in excess of this number. Some of the officers present estimate that the number of revolvers used by the rioters was 30 or 40. The evidence of other witnesses indicate that a much smaller number was used, one officer indeed mentions six as the number of firearms used by the Sikhs. We think that the actual number was probably between these two extremes and that these Sikhs had at least 20 revolvers. Six of these were recovered after the riot, some being picked up at the scene of the occurrence and others being taken from the persons of the rioters after arrest. It is noteworthy that these weapons are all American revolvers of the same pattern S & W. .38 Calibre, the serial numbers of five of them being 112357, 112377, 112388, 112390, 112429. The numbers indicate that, probably, these five revolvers were purchased at one and at the same time. It is stated, and we believe the statement to be true, that they were distributed among the passengers by Gurdit Singh on the morning on which this riot occurred. From the evidence and circumstances, we infer that Gurdit Singh or one of his adherents procured these arms for use in case of need and that the general body of the passengers had nothing to do with them until the day on which the ship arrived at Budge Budge. It is difficult to state definitely when and where these arms were procured, or the object for which they were purchased. There is evidence to prove that at Vancouver efforts were made by Gurdit Singh to obtain arms from the disaffected Indians on shore through the Captain and Steward of the *Komagatu Maru*, but there is nothing to show that these efforts were successful. The Captain of the ship speaks of 200 pistols being smuggled on board at Yokohama, but his evidence is very vague, and we think that the figure is probably exaggerated. There is again a suggestion that part of the money advanced by the Consul at Kobe was used for the purchase of firearms there: we cannot say that this is satisfactorily proved, but we think it is probable that a number of these firearms were obtained in Japan. In any case it is certain that when the vessel left Singapore on the return journey there were a large number of revolvers on board. There is evidence that some of these were thrown overboard between Singapore and Calcutta, and this story was accepted both by the Captain of the ship and by the officers who met the ship at Kalpi, but the depositions on this point are to some extent conflicting and also vague and unconvincing. Indeed this story that firearms were thrown overboard is chiefly important in that it was believed by the officers who met the vessel, and was one of the causes which led them to hope even after the ship arrived that they would not meet with serious resistance from the passengers. There is no direct evidence as to the purpose for which these arms were purchased. It has been suggested that they were procured in order to overawe the passengers who were hostile to Gurdit Singh, and also to enable his adherents to meet the crew on equal terms in case of necessity, but we incline to the view that the arms were really obtained

with the intention of using them against the authorities if occasion should arise, and that, in purchasing them, Gurdit Singh was influenced by the consideration prevalent amongst all those who take part in revolutionary movements that they should be possessed of firearms. As to the distribution of the arms on the 29th of September by Gurdit Singh, we think it is clear that, by this time, Gurdit Singh was eminently suspicious of the intentions of Government regarding him, and that he distributed the pistols amongst his adherents with the deliberate intention of using them, if necessary, to resist the Government officers in any action they might take against him. In any case it is certain that these weapons were loaded and ready for use at the moment the riot began, and that the use of them was foreseen and was part of a definite plan.

43. A discussion of the question of firearms naturally leads to two other important points in this enquiry, namely, the question of who began the firing at Budge Budge and whether any of the Punjabis who used firearms were identified. As to the first point there is abundant evidence to show that it was the Sikhs who opened fire, that the police used their revolvers to defend themselves against their assailants, and that the troops only opened fire at a subsequent period when it was absolutely necessary to do so and after the Sikhs had fired about 20 or 30 shots. An attempt has been made by many of the Sikh prisoners and some persons residents at Budge Budge as also by one Indian railway official to make out that the Sikhs on their return to Budge Budge were ordered to halt near the level crossing and that the troops then opened fire on them for no reason whatever. This story is in itself inherently improbable and there is ample evidence of the most trustworthy character to prove that it is false; this fact is so clear indeed that it would, in our opinion, be a waste of time to discuss it at any length. The Sikhs who made the statement have obvious reasons for inventing such a story and couple with it an allegation that they had no firearms with them, a statement which is certainly untrue. The only railway officer who makes this allegation does not give the same evidence before us on this point that he gave on previous occasion, and has also given us an incorrect version of two other incidents in this occurrence to which reference will be made later. The villagers who deposed to the fact that the troops began the firing did not, we believe, really see how the riot began, as the actual affray began after dark and at some little distance from their shops. We think also that directly there was any apprehension of a disturbance most of those residing in the vicinity fled from the scene of the occurrence in fear of injury. We apprehend that they may have been influenced in their evidence by the fact that a large number of Sikhs have been killed, by the stories which have been circulated of the ill-treatment of one Mangal Singh who was arrested on the 30th September, and by a feeling of sympathy with the passengers on account of the refusal of the Canadian authorities to admit them into Canada.

44. Although, however, we find that it is proved that the firing was begun by the Sikhs who were as the evidence indicates the only persons who had firearms ready for use at that moment, there is, in our opinion, no satisfactory evidence to indicate which of the Sikhs actually used revolvers. The man who fired at Superintendent Eastwood has not been identified, but from the statements of some of the witnesses it seems probable that he was killed in the riot, and in the confusion which followed it was impossible to identify any of the other passengers who used firearms. There is satisfactory evidence, however, to prove that weapons were found on the person of one man who was arrested after the riot, and that in the case of another absconder arrested some days after the occurrence a revolver was found lying under a tree where he had been seen just before he was arrested. But beyond this there is no satisfactory evidence to connect any individual Sikh with the possession of arms. The one man who was found armed on arrest, Surain Singh, has been prosecuted for possession of a revolver without a license under the Arms Act. Allegations have been made that another Sikh was arrested on the morning of the 30th with a revolver which he was about to fire at the Fusilier who arrested him, but for a variety of reasons we are rather sceptical as to this evidence.

45. We have already stated that, in our opinion, the immediate cause of this attack by the Sikhs upon the police was the action taken by Superintendent Eastwood to bring Gurdit Singh out of the crowd for an interview with Mr. Donald. But in the circumstances it is necessary to discuss this important question in greater detail. There is no evidence to indicate that Superintendent Eastwood deliberately provoked the attack on him, that he behaved improperly or used any violence to any of the Sikhs, and in these circumstances there was, in our opinion, no justification whatever for the violent attack of the Sikhs or for the use of firearms. Indeed, we think that, in ordinary circumstances, the action of Superintendent Eastwood would have had no harmful result and that it was the peculiar conditions and circumstances of the case which caused this action to be so keenly resented on this occasion. It must be remembered that the Sikhs are, generally speaking, both courageous and excitable, and the passengers on board the *Komagata Maru* were by this time in a state of acute discontent and irritation. Many of them were, we believe, full of the seditious doctrines which they had been taught on the journey, and had been led by Gurdit Singh to believe that their ends could only be gained by force. The conduct of the colonial authorities in refusing to allow them to land at Hong Kong or Singapore had rendered them more bitter than ever, and by the time they arrived in British India, they had come to believe that Gurdit Singh was the only man who would be able to secure some compensation for their losses and sufferings. They were therefore prepared to take any risk in protecting him from arrest. At the time of this outbreak, moreover, their tempers were not improved by a march of 8 or 10 miles in the heat of a September day, or by the treatment they had received from some of the European police sergeants on the way back to Budge Budge. As to this last point, it is in evidence that on the way back to Budge Budge, many of the passengers attempted to stray from time to time into shops and bye-ways, probably with a view to escape, but ostensibly to get water to drink, and they were forcibly brought back to the road and made to rejoin the main body of the passengers. Some of the passengers state indeed that during this part of their journey, the police officers repeatedly kicked them. We do not find any satisfactory evidence of this, but there is credible testimony that some of the police were rough to persistent stragglers and used more force than was necessary in preventing attempts to stray. We do not think that the violence used can have been very great or it would have led to immediate reprisals and also would have attracted the attention of some of the superior officers in attendance. All these circumstances, in our opinion, stimulated and accentuated the irritation which prevailed among the passengers. Under these conditions very little was needed to cause a breach of the peace. The advance of Superintendent Eastwood towards Gurdit Singh with the possible intention of arresting him was quite sufficient to cause the passengers to break out into open violence, and when a single shot was fired by some mischievous adherent of Gurdit Singh, those of the passengers who were in possession of firearms were ready enough to follow the example. It is probable also that the Sikhs were at the time when the riot began in ignorance of the presence of the troops at Budge Budge. The occurrence took place at night, the troops were some distance in the rear, and even if it is accepted that the troops had been seen when the passengers were turned back on the Calcutta road, it is quite possible that they were not aware that the troops had followed them as far as Budge Budge. It is difficult to believe indeed that men of ordinary prudence would have attempted to use firearms on the police if they had been aware that a large body of troops was in the immediate vicinity ready to assist the authorities if called on.

46. Another matter of some interest which we have investigated with considerable care is the reason which led the passengers by the S.S. *Komagata Maru* to refuse to proceed to the Punjab from Budge Budge. We are of opinion that in this matter, as in other matters of importance throughout the voyage, the majority of the passengers acted under the influence of Gurdit Singh and his immediate adherents. At the time Gurdit Singh was very anxious to get to Calcutta to pose as a martyr and inaugurate an agitation against the British Government in respect of this voyage of the *Komagata Maru*.

He had failed in his desire to secure admission for the emigrants into Vancouver and all he could hope for was that he might be able to inflame the minds of the public against the British authorities and in particular the Canadian Government; this object was likely to be frustrated if he and his fellow passengers were not allowed to go to Calcutta. Many of the emigrants did not, however, share this view; they were anxious to take advantage of the assistance offered to them by the Government, and for this reason about 60 of them did proceed in the special train provided for them at Budge Budge. It is stated that some of these men, notably the 17 Mahomedans from Shahpur, were the more ready to go as they owed Gurdit Singh money but they deny owing him anything. In any case it is not alleged that the rest of those who went off by the train were debtors of Gurdit Singh, and we do not doubt that a large number of the passengers would have consented to enter this train but for the misrepresentations of Gurdit Singh. To some of the passengers he alleged that the train was not being sent to the Punjab at all, that all trains for the Punjab started from Howrah, and that no train could go there from Budge Budge which is not on the Howrah side of the Hughli. This incorrect statement was the more readily believed, because in the ordinary course of events trains do not proceed direct from Budge Budge to the Punjab and the passengers had not apparently been warned that they would be landed there. To other passengers, to whom he owed money on account of the advances made to him at Moji, Gurdit Singh stated that he was unable to pay his dues at the time but would do so if he was given an opportunity of going to the Sikh temple at Howrah; and many of the Sikhs who were owed money by Gurdit Singh were unwilling to leave him until he had satisfied their demands. He had also promised to distribute among the passengers when they arrived in British India, the balance of the 9,000 yen given to him at Kobe. This too he refused to do until he had reached the Gurdwara at Howrah. Finally, it is in evidence that he promised many of these unfortunate people that if they accompanied him to Calcutta he would bring a suit against the Government to secure repayment of the money spent by them on the voyage to Canada, and many appear to have followed him on his march to Calcutta in the hope that he would be able to secure for them compensation from the Government for the losses which they had suffered. We are of opinion that the majority of the emigrants who refused to comply with the orders of Government to entrain at Budge Budge did so owing to their belief in these and other similar allegations made by Gurdit Singh. We believe also that if many of these men had been left to themselves they would have made no attempt to force their way to Calcutta and have proceeded quietly to the Punjab.

47. In the course of this report we have frequently referred to Gurdit Singh and his close adherents, and it may be useful therefore if we state our views as to who these adherents were, as they really constituted the leaders of the *Komagata Maru* venture, and are responsible in great measure for the misfortunes of the passengers. The list we give below does not purport to be complete, as there is a great lack of information regarding many of the emigrants; but of those whose names have been brought prominently to our notice, we think that the following were intimately connected with Gurdit Singh in this venture:—

1. Daljit Singh, Secretary to Gurdit Singh
2. Amir Mahommed Khan, Joint Secretary.
3. Bir Singh, Joint Secretary.
4. Amar Singh Nihang, of Lahore District.
5. Sucha Singh, son of Ala Singh, of Lahore District.
6. Kehar Singh, son of Jhanda Singh, of Khemoana, Faridkot State.
7. Harnam Singh, son of Rur Singh, of Khabra, Lahore District.
8. Surain Singh, son of Jowala Singh, of Sirhali, Amritsar District
9. Tehal Singh, son of Gonda Singh, of Rambala, Sirhali, Amritsar District.
10. Indar Singh *alias* Trilochan Singh, son of Partab Singh, of Chirik Kalsia Singh.

11. Sundar Singh, son of Wariyam Singh, of Ajitwal, Ferozepore.
12. Tara Singh, son of Kahn Singh, of Aluni Meani, Ludhiana.
13. Nabkaul Singh, son of Albel Singh, of Maharajbheri, Nabha State.

Of these Gurdit Singh and Daljit Singh have not been accounted for. Bir Singh left the ship in Japan on the return voyage; Tehal Singh and Khar Singh are, it is believed, dead; the rest are prisoners in the Kalighat Jail. Most of these men appear to be violent and dangerous characters and ready to go to great length in support of Gurdit Singh. On the other hand, we think that the majority of the rest of the passengers are in themselves harmless. We do not seek to justify their conduct at Budge Budge, as it is clear that a large number of them must have joined in this lawless and violent attack upon the police and we do not desire to minimize their guilt in this respect. At the same time we think that they are in many ways much to be pitied. They had waited many months at various ports in the East with the intention of proceeding to Canada, a land represented to them as flowing with milk and honey, and when they did start on this voyage, they were fully impressed with the idea that they would be allowed to land on arrival without objection. They suffered considerable hardships on the voyage out, and those who had any money with them were made to subscribe considerable sums over and above their fares for this venture. On arrival at Vancouver they were refused admission and waited there for a period of two months, making fruitless efforts to secure permission to land. During this period they suffered great hardships, and were for a time in actual want of food. Finally they were directed to return, having spent about a lakh and a half of rupees on the voyage. Throughout the voyage they were subjected to seditious influences, particularly at Vancouver and on the return journey, and in the circumstances were peculiarly susceptible to the advice of disaffected and seditious leaders. Their discontent was accentuated by the fact that they were refused admission to Hong Kong where many of them had lived before, and because they were not allowed to land at Singapore. Finally, when they arrived in the Hughli, their resentment was aggravated by prolonged searches of their luggage, and by the fact that they were denied access to Calcutta where they hoped to obtain some compensation for the losses which they had suffered. The ship was taken to Budge Budge, a place with which they were not familiar, and they were suddenly directed to proceed from there direct to the Punjab. Apart from any considerations of the propriety of the various measures to which we have referred, it is clear that they were likely to cause, and in fact did cause, active feelings of discontent and irritation among the passengers. Having regard to these facts, we think that, if the conduct of these men calls for very severe censure in many respects, they are also entitled to commiseration.

48. The case of Jawahir Mull and his brother Narain Das requires separate consideration. Jawahir Mull is a young man of 23 years of age and a graduate in Arts; Narain Das is a youth of 17 and well educated for his age. The evidence regarding them is very divergent. The Consul-General at Kobe described Jawahir Mull as a dangerous character, and the same opinion is expressed in more decided language regarding both brothers by all the Japanese officers. The passengers on the other hand speak of them as being perfectly inoffensive travellers. They certainly did not take any part in the movement to emigrate to Canada, as they did not join the ship until the return was nearly completed. We are not in complete agreement as to the character of these two passengers, and we find it very difficult to decide this question on the evidence before us. We consider, however, that it would be impossible to frame any definite opinion in respect of them until further inquiries have been made both in Kobe and in their native province.

49. We may now consider the incident referred to in paragraph 35, which is the subject of a police enquiry. It is in evidence that when the *Komagata Maru* came to Budge Budge there were in Gurdit Singh's safe on board the vessel considerable sums of money, including about £300 in gold, some Rs. 2,000 in Indian currency and a large roll of Japanese notes. The exact amount was unfortunately not ascertained, but the evidence of Mr. Petrie who saw the money in the safe is to the effect stated

above. There is reason to believe that before disembarking Gurdit Singh distributed part of this money to some associates, including one man called Tehal Singh, and that Tehal Singh handed over a part or the whole of the sum so received to a Sikh named Nand Singh, who was subsequently arrested in Bhowanipore in the suburbs of Calcutta. A large sum of money was found on the person of this prisoner when arrested, including Rs. 1,025 in cash and a number of notes among which were 8 notes of a hundred yen each. The money given to Gurdit Singh by the Consul-General at Kobe was, it is believed, paid by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank in yen notes. On the 1st, 5th and 10th of October a Bombardier of the Royal Garrison Artillery, at present attached to the wireless station in Fort William, where the Fusiliers are also stationed, cashed 29 hundred-yen notes of the approximate value of £290 at the Calcutta branch of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, receiving in exchange rupee-notes of various denominations, including a certain number of 100-rupee notes, the numbers of which are known. Five of these 100-rupee notes have been traced to a *poddar* or money changer in the Fort, who deposes that he received them from four soldiers in the Royal Fusiliers. The soldiers who changed these notes signed their names in the note register of the *poddar*, but of the signatures, all except one, are denied by the persons whose names purport to be signed, and on a comparison of the actual signatures of these men with the signatures in the book we think that the signatures are probably forgeries. The signature in the register relating to the remaining note is admitted. This note was, as alleged, received by a private in the Fusiliers from an European dressed in mufti at the regimental coffee shop in exchange for small notes. It is impossible at present to arrive at any definite decision as to the proper inferences to be drawn from this evidence, and the matter is still under police investigation. We are informed that this police investigation will not be concluded for some time as efforts are being made to trace other notes issued by the bank in exchange for the 100-yen notes and to ascertain who actually changed the notes already traced with the *poddar*. It has been suggested that some of the soldiers on duty at Budge Budge looted the hundred-yen notes referred to from some of the Sikhs. There is, however, no evidence of this, and it is possible that the possession of the notes by the Bombardier may be accounted for in some satisfactory manner or that the notes were never the property of the Sikhs. We think, however, that the matter calls for most searching enquiry by the police, and that the facts referred to above should be brought to the notice of Government. The only other mention of any attempt to loot is a statement by one witness that a European not in uniform was seen on the night of the occurrence putting his hand into a haversack lying on a bench near the level-crossing; but this man has not been identified, and the story does not seem to us to be entirely above suspicion.

50. In regard to the conduct of the police who were present at Budge Budge on the occasion of the riot, we find that there is nothing which leads us to suspect that they used any unnecessary violence in the performance of their duty save at one particular period which has already been referred to, namely, when they were escorting the passengers back by the Calcutta road to Budge Budge. We think that at that time some of the European Police Sergeants were somewhat rough and, in the circumstances, this perhaps is not surprising. When, however, the riot began they were inferior in numbers to the Sikhs, and, with the exception of five men, had no firearms. They were very severely assaulted by a body of men superior to them in number, many of whom were armed with revolvers, without any chance of being able to defend themselves effectively.

51. As to the other officers, both European and Indian, it is proved by the evidence of nearly all the witnesses, including a great majority of the passengers on board the ship, that they treated the passengers with the greatest courtesy and consideration; on the other hand, there is convincing testimony to prove that many of these returning Punjabi emigrants, after the arrival of the ship at Budge Budge, behaved in a very insolent and discourteous manner. In the circumstances we consider that the conduct of those officers was most praiseworthy and that they showed great tact and forbearance in dealing with a troublesome body of men.

52. Regarding the subsequent arrest of the fugitives, there is little, so far as the arrests at Budge Budge are concerned, of importance to report. When the rioters had dispersed, it was apprehended that a large number of them might try to escape or force their way to Calcutta, and to prevent this, adequate measures were taken to guard the main routes to the city. These precautions were continued for some days, during which period the police were assisted by detachments of troops and also by two squadrons of the Calcutta Light Horse, to whose services the Inspector General of Police specially refers in his report on the steps taken to arrest the fugitives.

The rioters arrested after the occurrence were not ill-treated and every care was taken to ensure prompt medical attendance in the case of any of them that were injured. It has, however, been alleged before us by the same two Indian railway officers, to whose evidence a reference has already been made, that one of the Sikhs, Mangal Singh by name, was seriously ill-treated on arrest at Budge Budge, and that he was suspended to a lamp post by a chain which was tied round his neck and drawn so tight that he was almost lifted off his feet. On enquiry we have ascertained that though this man was treated with considerable severity, this story is an exaggerated statement of the facts. The prisoner referred to, Mangal Singh, who is extremely eccentric, as we found on examination of him, made no complaint of any ill-treatment himself. From the evidence on record it is established that he was discovered hiding in a boat near Budge Budge on the morning of the 30th and that he attacked two European officers who attempted to arrest him with great violence. After arrest he was sent to the station in charge of two soldiers. On the way he escaped from their custody and ran into the river, and when arrested again he refused to move at all and again resisted those who had been deputed to remove him to the station. He was then tied to a bamboo and carried to the station, and in view of his dangerous character was tied to a lamp post by a chain which was passed first round his waist and then round his neck. The chain was not drawn tight, nor was he in any way suspended. The station master, however, pointed out that he was exposed to the sun in this position, and the prisoner himself told us that directly he began to suffer inconvenience from the treatment he was receiving, and promised to sit down quietly with the other prisoners, he was placed with them. It is clear from these facts that the statements of the railway officer already referred to in respect of this prisoner cannot be accepted in their entirety, but there is some evidence to show that Mangal Singh was treated with considerable harshness, and while we must admit that he provoked such treatment by his conduct, we think that it is a matter for regret that this was allowed. Incidentally it may be stated that we believe that the treatment received by this man excited considerable resentment against the troops among the residents at Budge Budge.

53. As to the arrest of the Sikhs who escaped to outlying districts the points of importance are noted below. Many of the fugitives appear to have escaped after the riot across the river into the districts of Howrah and Midnapore, some straying to Burdwan, Hughli and Bankura and a number were arrested in these districts. One of these men, Surain Singh, a name already mentioned, was arrested in the Midnapur district with a 38 Smith and Wesson revolver in his possession. A large body of men, some of whom must have been in possession of arms immediately before they were captured, were also arrested in Champadanga in the Howrah district. The evidence shows that information was received on 1st October that 25 armed Sikhs had been seen near a place called Jagatballabpur in the Howrah district and a body of troops and police proceeded in search of them. The fugitives were found in the middle of the night asleep close to the road near Champadanga, which is not very far from Jagatballabpur, and attempts were made to surround them. These attempts were discovered by the Sikhs, who at once made efforts to escape, and a shot was then fired into the air by one of the officers present as a signal that the police and troops engaged in the pursuit of these men were to close with the fugitives and arrest them. Immediately this shot was fired, the Sikhs, several of whom were armed, opened fire in return and the police and troops retaliated but with little effect, as no person was injured either on the

side of the Sikhs or the police. After a short time the order to cease fire was given and the absconders were called on to surrender and a certain number did so ; of this body of fugitives 17 were arrested though no arms were recovered and eight men escaped. It may be noted that Amar Singh and Surain Singh, referred to in para. 47, were among this party of twenty-five men. The fact that the Sikhs again used firearms on this occasion is of some importance as it indicates that they were prepared to resist any attempts to arrest them ; but we think they probably were also under the impression, when the signal shot was fired into the air, that they were being attacked with firearms and for this reason returned the fire. If some other more suitable signal had been selected to indicate to the police when to close, it is possible that the Sikhs would never have opened fire at all. The matter is however of no great importance as no one was injured on either side. In all 211 of the rioters have been arrested up to date. For convenience of reference we have caused a list to be prepared of these men. The list is contained in Appendix IV, which also shows the names of the rioters killed and those believed to be at large.

54. The preceding paragraph concludes our findings on the questions referred to us for inquiry. It will be noted that we have deliberately abstained from citing the evidence recorded in support of each of these findings. It appears to us that any such reference is unnecessary in a report of this nature. Moreover, any attempt to refer in detail to all the evidence which covers nearly a thousand printed pages would render our report undesirably long and complicated. Finally, in many cases it would be most undesirable, both in the interests of Government and in the interests of the persons concerned, to publish the names of those from whom we have received information in the course of this inquiry. We also desire to make it clear that in respect of many of the points that have arisen for consideration in our investigation the evidence before us has necessarily been very meagre. Indeed, many of these points could not be fully elucidated without prolonged enquiries in China, Japan and Vancouver, and the opinions expressed in this report on such points are only tentative and based on such information as we have been able to obtain.

55. In conclusion we desire to thank the Government of Bengal and the various officers whom we have had occasion to call before us for the assistance rendered to us in the course of this long and complicated inquiry. We also desire in particular to place on record our appreciation of the manner in which Mr. Twynam has performed his duties as Secretary to this Committee. His services were placed at our disposal by the Bengal Government and the assistance he has rendered to us in our investigations has been invaluable.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servants,

W. H. VINCENT.

DALJIT SINGH.

P. J. FAGAN.

BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB (BURDWAN).

H. WALMSLEY.

APPENDIX I.

By His Royal Highness the Governor-General (of Canada) in Council.

Order in Council, dated 8th May 1910. (P. C. No. 920.)

From and after the date hereof the landing in Canada shall be and the same is hereby prohibited of any immigrants who have come to Canada otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which they are natives or citizens, and upon through tickets purchased in that country or purchased and prepaid in Canada.

Order in Council, dated 8th May 1910. (P. C. No. 926.)

No immigrant of Asiatic origin shall be permitted to enter Canada unless in actual and personal possession in his or her own right of 200 dollars unless such person is a native or subject of an Asiatic country in regard to which special statutory regulations are in force or with which the Government of Canada has made a special treaty or convention.

APPENDIX II.

By His Royal Highness the Governor-General (of Canada) in Council.

Order in Council, dated the 7th January 1914. (P. C. No. 23.)

From and after the date hereof the landing in Canada shall be and the same is hereby prohibited of any immigrant who has come to Canada otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which he is a native or naturalised citizen and upon a through ticket purchased in that country or prepaid in Canada.

Order in Council, dated the 7th January 1914. (P. C. No. 24.)

From and after the date hereof no immigrant of any Asiatic race shall be permitted to land in Canada unless such immigrant possess in his own right money to the amount of at least two hundred dollars. Provided that this regulation shall not apply to any person who is a native or subject of an Asiatic country as to which special statutory regulations inconsistent with this regulation are in force, or with which there is in operation a special treaty, agreement or convention binding the Government of Canada if the provisions of this regulation be inconsistent with the stipulations of such treaty, agreement or convention.

APPENDIX III.

Plan of Scene of riot (not printed).

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing how the 321 Passengers on board the "Komagata Maru" are accounted for

Sent by train to the Punjab	62
Arrested after the riot	211
Killed	20
At large	28

321 passengers.

List of 59 passengers on the S.S. "Komagata Maru" who left Budge Budge by the special train before the riot began, and of 3 passengers sent to the Punjab later.

SHARUPUR.

Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Village.	Police Station.
1 Anwar Khan	Mehr Khan	Awan	Jahlar	Naushera.
2 Gaur Khan	Fatteh Beg	"	Uchali	
3 Sirkroo Khan	Mur Khan	"	Jahlar	Naushera.
4 Jowaya	Mian Muhammad	Kumhar	"	"
5 Hidayat Khan	Nur Ahmed	Awan	Buttewal	
6 Fakir Muhammad	Samand	Daryewal	Chorki	
7 Sirkroo	Ran Beg	Awan	Jahlar	Naushera.
8 Fatteh Sher	Fatteh Khan	"	"	
9 Begh Ali	Ghulam Muhammad	Modu	"	
10 Haji	Sher	Kumhar	"	
11 Sher Muhammad	Fatteh Sher	Awan	"	
12 Nadir Shah	Umbarik Shah	Sayyid	"	
13 Gulab Singh	Soma Singh	Jat Sikh	"	
14 Nur Muhammad	Ditta	Nai	"	
15 Mian Muhammad	Ahmed	Lakh	"	
16 Ramzan	Mian	Mirasi	"	
17 Yasin	Bahadur	Awan	"	
18 Arjan Singh	Bagh Singh	Sikh	"	
19 Kasim	Sultan	Awan	"	

Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Village.	Police station.
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FEROZEPUR.

20 Partab Singh .	Bhanga Singh .	Jat .	Baga Purana	Baga Puran.
21 Gajjan Singh .	Chanda Singh .	" .	Buttal	Moga.
22 Sundar Singh .	Anokh Singh .	" .	Khote	Nihalewala.
23 Mallah Singh .	Jaggat Singh .	" .	Sekha	Baga Puran.
24 Jaimal Singh .	Sawan Singh .	" .	"	Mogha.
25 Arjan Singh .	Dharam Singh .	" .	Maina	"

JULLUNDUR.

26 Bhan Singh .	Khusal Singh .	Jat .	Baring	Jullundur.
27 Kirpa Singh .	Fakir Chand .	Rajpur	Daloli	
28 Harnam Singh .	Bhagwan Singh .	Jat .	Randawe	Jullundur
29 Bhag Singh .	Bhagwan Singh .	" .	"	"
30 Harnam Singh .	Jiwan Singh .	" .	Sidhara	Nikodar
31 Dhalip Singh .	Attar Singh .	" .	Musapur	Banga.
32 Miban Singh .	Bachint Singh .	" .	R a i p u r Dabba.	"
33 Sundar Singh .	Sawan Singh .	" .	Jhingar	"
34 Gurbaksh Singh .	Dewa Singh .	" .	Bharoli	"
35 Mota Singh .	Acchar Singh .	" .	"	"
36 Cartar Singh .	Hamid Singh .	" .	Mehli	"

HOSHIAFPUR.

37 Chanda Singh .	Jai Singh .	Arora Kum- har.	Kot Fattai .	Mahalpur.
38 Pohlo Ram .	Rama Mal .	Katri	Anandpur .	Anandpur.
39 Ralla .	Mengol .	Bharai	Sus .	Rahauna.
40 Bhola .	" .	" .	" .	"
41 Munshi .	Wazir Singh .	Jat .	Gulpur	Balachore.
42 Ram Chand .	Fatteh Chand .	Brahmin	Jandauli .	Mahalpur

Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Village.	Police station.
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PATIALA.

43 Bishen Singh .	Kahn Singh .	Jat .	Khuldi	Barnala.
44 Bagga Singh .	Uttam Singh .	" .	Harampara .	"
45 Prem Singh .	Methob Singh .	" .	Pandori .	"
46 Kapur Singh .	Attar Singh .	Khialla .	Bhikki .	"
47 Wazir Singh .	Nand Singh .	Jat .	Majjahi Jalwandi.	Bhadaur.

KAPURTHALA.

48 Amir Singh .	Pala .	Kumhar .	Kalwan .	Kapurthala.
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NABHA.

49 Surjan Singh .	Karam Singh .	Rajput .	Khanyan .	Malla.
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GURDASPUR.

50 Indar Singh .	Dewa Singh .	Jat .	Ghanye ke Bangar.	Fattehgarh.
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LAHORE.

51 Batal Singh .	Phula Singh .	Jat .	Kirka .	Kahna Kacha.
52 Ganesha Singh .	Sunder Singh .	" .	Badhana .	Khalra.

AMRITSAR.

53 Bur Singh .	Lehna Singh .	Jat .	Janra .	Sartali.
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LUDHIANA.

54 Dan Singh .	Bhan Singh .	Jat .	Phulewali .	Sehna.
55 Naurnag Singh .	Lehna Singh .	Ahlerwalia .	Deotwal .	Ludhiana.
56 Harnam Singh .	Dewa Singh .	Jat .	Mallah .	Jagraon.
57 Bakhshi Singh .	Kulla Singh .	" .	Pandori .	Dakha.
58 Basant Singh .	Saltani Singh .	" .	" .	"
59 Suba Singh .	Nand Singh .	" .	Dalon .	Ludhiana

60 Kishen Kuar, wife of Sundar Singh of Timonwal, Amritsar.

61 Phanja Singh, son of Sundar Singh.

62 Daughter of Sundar Singh of Timonwal (aged one).

Descriptive roll of 211 passengers on the S. S. "Komagata Maru" who were arrested after the riot.

Serial No.	Name of prisoner. Father's name if known.	Caste or Race and address—Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Amritsar.

1	Norang Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Sandhu Sikh, village Munda, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Ariadah Police Station, Baranagore, by Babu Ferozat Chandra Mitter and Kapil Biswas.	
2	Sundar Singh, son of Santa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Timowal, Thana Jandiala.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Budge Budge.	
3	Bhagwan Singh, son of Atar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Musa.	In Jail, 10th October 1914.	Behala Police Station, 24-Parganas, Chowkidars—Ram Patra and others.	
4	Bhan Singh, son of Keshar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Lohar, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Motiaburuz, by Police.	
5	Sher Singh, son of Bishen Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kot (Syad Mahmood Kot), Thana Amritsar.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
6	Wadhawa Singh, son of Ganda Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Vhakna, Thana Ghrainda.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
7	Keshu Singh <i>alias</i> Sundar Singh, son of Sher Singh <i>alias</i> Buttan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Munda, Thana Taraturan.	In Jail 4th October 1914.	Howrah, by Police.	
8	Ajaib Singh, son of Mewa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kasel, Thana Karenda.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
9	Jagat Singh, son of Duta Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Taragarh, Thana Jandiala.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
10	Surain Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Panderi Varsich, Thana Amritsar.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Behala, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
11	Indar Singh, son of Gurmukh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Dodher, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
12	Atar Singh, son of Hira Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Gharaka, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
13	Bissen Singh, son of Kesar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Dodher, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Samalia, Bistupur, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
14	Chihan Singh, son of Sahel Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Pahel, Thana Warowar.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Motiaburuz, by Police.	
15	Kissen Singh, son of Jowala Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chhaj-jaiwali, Thana Jbandiala.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Ditto.	
16	Jawant Singh, son of Punjab Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kotdata, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Samalia, Bistupur, Police Station, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
17	Kissen Singh, son of Wasawa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jodha, Thana Bias-Nazir-pullar.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Samalia, Bistupur, Police Station, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
18	Ala Singh, son of Nihal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bharowal, Vairawal.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoner. Father's name if known.	Caste or Race and address -- Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6.

Amritsar—contd.

19	Mangal Singh, son of Sava Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Dhonu, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
20	Santa Singh, son of Atar Singh.	Maira Sikh, village Punjwari, Thana Tarantaran.	In Jail, 19th October 1914.	Ekbalpur, by Police.	
21	Teja Singh, son of Dayal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kasil, Thana Gharainda.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Superintendent of Police.	
22	Bhur Singh, son of Pal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Phail, Thana Varawal.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
23	Sarjan Singh, son of Issar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Nadhor, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Samalia, Bistupur Police Station, 24 Parganas, by Police.	
24	Ganesha Singh, son of Bhag Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khanpur, Thana Bias.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Diamond-Harbour Road near Thakurpur, Behala Police Station, 24-Parganas, by Daffadar Balashi Molla, Union II of Bistupur Thana and others.	
25	Harnam Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Shiron, Thana Tarantaran.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Concealed in an arabar field at Bonjonberia village, Budge Budge Police Station, by Police.	
26	Makhan Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Ladhowal, Thana Gharainda.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
27	Balwant Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sarhali, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
28	Bela Singh, son of Khem Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khanchapri, Thana Varawal.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
29	Tara Singh, son of Narain Singh.	Tillon Sikh, village Jomestpura, Thana Tarantaran.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.	Bistupur, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
30	Chhiyan Singh, son of Nehal Singh.	Sandu Sikh, village Sarhali, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Ditto.	
31	Jewant Singh, son of Sundar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Fategarh, Thana Amritsar.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Budge Budge near Jingirpole Outpost, by Police.	
32	Dewa Singh, son of Lal Singh.	Mehra Sikh, village Sheron, Thana Tarantaran.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
33	Samsher Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sarhali, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Budge Budge, near Jingirpole Outpost, by Police.	
34	Thakur Singh, son of Budha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Udhonangal, Thana Wasirpola.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	Bullet wound, left arm.
35	Sadhu Singh, son of Chagat Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Datdakote, Sarhali.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.	Ramkantapur, Police Station Bistupur, 24-Parganas, by Collecting Panchayat Dina Nath Mandal and others.	

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1	2	3	4	5	6

Amritsar—contd.

36	Bahadur Singh, son of Jawahir Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kaler, Thana Vairawal.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Banshibazar, Garden Reach Police Station, 24-Parganas, by Police.	Bullet wound, right forearm and left arm.
37	Buta Singh, son of Lena Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Mochbarh, Thana Jhandiala.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Houghly, by Police Superintendent.	
38	Fouja Singh, son of Dasandha Singh.	Telon Sikh, village Jamke, Thana Taran-taran.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
39	Sapuran Singh, son of Sarup Singh.	Sikh, village Nathapura, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
40	Surain Singh, alias Ratan Singh, son of Jawala Singh.	Sandhu Sikh, village Sarhali, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Midnapur, by Police.	Made over to Police for escort to Midnapur Central Jail, 16th October 1914.
41	Dayal Singh, son of Narain Singh.	Sikh, village Kurker, Thana Lapoke.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
42	Ker Singh, son of Wadhawa Singh.	Sikh, village Kote Data, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 26th October 1914.	Mitiaburuj, by Police.	
43	Mana Singh, son of Karak Singh.	Sikh, village, Totian.	...	Lyallpur.	

Patiala.

44	Santa Singh, son of Badan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kaleki, Thana Barnala.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Bistapur, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
45	Dayal Singh, son of Badan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sadheri, Thana Dirba.	In Jail, 10th October 1914.	Behala, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
46	Chanan Singh, son of Dhaunkal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Magju-ki-talwandi, Thana Padaer.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	24-Parganas, by Police.	
47	Bishan Singh, son of Hira Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Samir, Thana Bhatinda.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
48	Jagir Singh, son of Sher Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bela, Thana Bhadur.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
49	Chet Singh, son of Tots Singh.	Maira Sikh, village Badali-ala-singh, Thana Basi, Sirhind.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Barrackpore, by Police.	
50	Mastan Singh, son of Kahn Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Munh or Munh, Thana Barnala.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Houghly, by Police Superintendent.	
51	Chanda Singh, son of Sarmukh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Thikri-wala, Thana Barnala.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Ditto.	
52	Wazir Singh, son of Santokh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Balla, Thana Bhiki.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.		
53	Jai Singh, son of Kala Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bila, Thana Barnala.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
54	Gurdit Singh, son of Goka Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sekha, Thana Barnala.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	

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1	2	3	4	5	6

Patiala—contd.

55	Gujar Singh, son of Charat Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bekha, Thana Barnala	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
56	Mal Singh, son of Ran Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Allasingshwadati, Thana Lasi.	Ditto	Ditto.	
57	Harnam Singh, son of Anokh Singh.	Chattri Sikh, village Kumarwal, Thana Sherpur.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914	Barrackpore, by Police.	
58	Bhiktra Singh, son of Bhag Singh	Jat Sikh, village Kherichail, Thana Sherpur.	In Jail, 7th October 1914.	Ekdulpur, by Police.	
59	Nanda Sikh, son of Lal Singh.	Jat Singh, village Kullu Bandar, or Bandair, Thana Talwandi.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge-Budge	
60	Buktawar Singh, son of Prem Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Harika Buruj, Thana Bhike.	Ditto	Ditto	Bullet wound, right arm.
61	Mansha Singh, son of Chet Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chandheri also Chandair, Thana Lalru.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Howrah	Bullet wound, left forearm.
62	Inder Singh, son of Jamal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Thikriwala, Thana Barnala.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
63	Partap Singh, son of Gulzar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bella, Thana Bhadnaur	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto.	
64	Memam Singh, son of Harnam Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sil, Thana Kanawar.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto	
65	Chanda Singh, son of Manja Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bella, Thana Bahadaur.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Histupur, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
66	Bachan Singh, son of Kissen Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Thikriwala, Thana Barnala.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
67	Kessen Singh, son of Mahtab Singh.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	
68	Nar Singh, son of Udai Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jega, Thana Bikhli.	In Jail, 8th October 1914.	Midnapur, by Police	
69	Hira Singh, son of Punjab Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kala Bandi, Thana Talwandi.	In Jail, 4th October 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
70	Sarup Singh, son of Satta Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Banawara, Thana Roha	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
71	Phuman Singh, son of Harnam Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sindohra, Thana Talwandi.	In Jail, 4th October 1914.	Ditto.	
72	Pal Singh, son of Dewa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jalaidibag, Thana Bhadaur.	In Jail, 29th October 1914.	Bhistupur, by Police.	
73	Bijla Singh, son of Bhagat Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jatra, Thana Tilwandi.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge	Bullet wound, right forearm.
74	Jewan Singh, son of Sujam Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kaby-bandar, Thana Tilwandi.	In Jail 29th September 1914.	Ditto.	
75	Nar Singh, son of Samukh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Ralla, Thana Bikhli.	In Jail, 8th October 1914	Midnapur, by Police.	

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1	2	3	4	5	6

Ferozapore.

76	Sunder Singh, son of Varyam Singh.	Sandu Sikh, village Ajitwal, Thana Moga.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champa danga, Hooghly, by Superintendent, Police.	One cut on the back.
77	Dalel Singh, son of Bishen Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Alamwala, Thana Bagapurana.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-budge.	
78	Nand Singh, son of Gujjar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Ganga, Thana Kotkapura.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
79	Sucha Singh, son of Gurmukh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Machhike, Thana Nehalwala.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Ristupur, 24-Parganna, Rural Police and Constables.	
80	Channan Singh, son of Jagat Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Takhaouwdh, Thana Moga.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
81	Kapur Singh, son of Santa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Lau-pur, Thana Nyalewala.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto	
82	Iewar Singh, son of Anokh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Rauli, Thana Moga.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
83	Indar Singh, son of Varyam Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Rama Thana Nehalwala.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.	Ditto.	
84	Sahjada Singh, son of Gauda Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Abloo, Thana Khokapura.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto	
85	Govind Singh, son of Nehal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Ware, Thana Dharaykota.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Ditto.	
86	Meth Singh, son of Wazir Singh.	Khatri Sikh, village Tharaj, Thana Bage-wala.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
87	Ram Singh, son of Bhola Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tung-wali, Thana Nathana.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Barangore, by Police	
88	Kehar Singh, son of Lal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tung-wali, Thana Nathana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
89	Lakhraj Singh, son of Nanda Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Meraj, Thana Nathana.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.	Ditto.	
90	Mala Singh, son of Bhag Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jainel-wala, Thana Bagewala.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Behala, 24-Parganna by Police.	
91	Mit Singh, son of Hanira Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bagipura, Thana Moga.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
92	Nand Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Brahmin Sikh, village Laira, Thana Jira.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Ditto.	
93	Sohan Singh, son of Dhan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bandala, Thana Zira.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
94	Hira Singh, son of Prom Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tung-wali, Thana Nathana.	In Jail, 8th October 1914.	Behala, by Police.	
95	Gurmukh Singh, son of Kawal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tung-wali, Thana Nathana.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
96	Puran Singh, son of Burh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kolya, Thana Bagewala.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
97	Dewa Singh, son of Burh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Langsana, Thana Bagapona.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
98	Kissen Singh, son of Pova Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jeonwala, Thana Kotkaparu.	In Jail, 10th October 1914.	Behala, 24-Parganna, by Police.	

Serial No	Name of prisoners ; Father's name, if known.	Caste or Race and address— Home.	How disposed of in full ; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Ferozpur—contd.

99	Gurmukh Singh, son of Kharag Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Vare, Thana Dharamkot.	In Jail, 8th October 1914.	Midnapore, Police.	by
100	Keher Singh, son of Santa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Rode, Thana Bagapurana.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
101	Phagwan Singh, son of Bata Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Alam-wala, Thana Bagapurana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto.	
102	Keher Singh, son of Bhan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Rode, Thana Bagapurana.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
103	Jaimal Singh, son of Hukuma Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Langeana, Thana Bagapurana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto.	
104	Munshiram, son of Paras Ram.	Brahman, village Kotla, Thana Bagapurana.	In Jail, 15th October 1914.	Metiabruz, Police.	by
106	Indar Singh, son of Buha Singh.	Karigar Sikh, village Dunnewara, Thana Moga.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
108	Darbara Singh, son of Ram Singh	Jat Sikh, village Mallan Thana Bhaidakote.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Serakole Beat house Magrahat, 24-Parganas.	One contused wound on the abdomen said to have been inflicted by grazing of the bullet and one incised wound, left forearm.
107	Chandan Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kisenpura, Thana Dharamkot.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Budge Budge.	by 16th Rajputs.
108	Ram Ratan, son of Ami Chand.	Bania, village Tungwali, Thana Nathana.	In Jail, 8th October 1914.	Mahehtala, 24-Parganas, Police.	by
109	Nahan Singh, son of Sucheta Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Abhi Thana Kotkapura.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
110	Ramjidas, son of Sant Ram.	Brahman, village Tungwali, Thana Nathana.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.		
111	Bishon Singh, son of Sadhu Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chuhurchak, Thana Moga.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	Bullet wound right arm

Ludhiana.

112	Gurmukh Singh, son of Ushnak Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Lalta, Thana Ludhiana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
113	Lal Singh, son of Lehora Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Man Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Supdt. of Police.	
114	Lal Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Nitowli, Thana Delon.	In Jail, 7th October 1914.	Behala, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
115	Harnam Singh, son of Narsin Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Gujrawal, Thana Delu.	In Jail, 11th October 1914.	Manbhum, Police.	by
116	Sundar Singh, son of Gashar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chimus, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 11th October 1914.	Manbhum, Police.	by One cut-wound on his right sole (see order sheet, dated 11th October 1914)

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1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Ludhiana—contd.</i>					
117	Sher Singh, son of Kabu Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kamalpur, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 4th October 1914.	Budge Budge.	
118	Sundar Singh, son of Gurmukh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Man, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Supdt. of Police.	
119	Baroo, son of Henna	Arai Mahomedan, village Dholewal, Thana Ludhiana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
120	Dhan Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Acharwal, Thana Roykote.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Supdt. of Police.	
121	Natha Singh, son of Buta Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chakar, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Ditto.	
122	Puran Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Janet-pura, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Ditto.	
123	Dhyan Singh, son of Amar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kuman, Thana Roykote.	In Jail, 4th October 1914.	Budge Budge.	
124	Bir Singh, son of Khajana Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Gura, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Bistapur, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
125	Hasiar Singh, son of Indra Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kadar, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 18th October 1914.	Garden Reach, by Police.	
126	Kebar Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Acharwal, Thana Rakote.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
127	Lara Singh, son of Chandra Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Nata, Thana Ludhiana.	In Jail, 20th September 1914.	Ditto.	
128	Pratap Singh, son of Jagat Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Nathwal, Thana Rakote.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Ditto.	
129	Pala Singh, son of Saha Chand.	Jat Sikh, village Lohara, Thana Ludhiana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto.	
130	Prem Singh, son of Nihal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jawaddi, Thana Ludhiana.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
131	Mal Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Acharwal, Thana Roykote.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Behala, by Police.	
132	Kaka Singh, son of Hira Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Doba, Thana Ludhiana.	In Jail, 10th October 1914.	Ditto.	
133	Pakhar Singh, son of Ram Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Pandori, Thana Dhakhe.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
134	Natha Singh, son of Sudh Singh.	Chhirube Sikh, village Bopara, Thana Koto.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Ditto.	
135	Jati Singh, son of Bhag Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Boppara, Thana Raikot.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Ditto.	Bullet wound on the right shoulder.
136	Mal Singh, son of Sundar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Lakha, Thana Rakote.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	Bullet wound, left calf.
137	Tara Singh, son of Khan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Alunemaine, Thana Khanna.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
138	Pal Singh, son of Hira Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Rumi, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.	Budge Budge.	

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Ludhiana—conold.

139	Amir Muhammad, (son of Khan Gul Mabaumed Khan.	Pathan, Mohalla Ludhiana.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Budge Budge.	
140	Mastan Singh, son of Kakar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chodra, Thana Raikot.	In Jail, 24th October 1914.	Ludhiana, by Police.	
141	Arjun Singh, son of Ran Singh.	Sikh, village Taria, Thana Radhakote.	In Jail, 20th October 1914.	Budge Budge, by Police.	

Faridkote Stal

142	Narain Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Guniana, Thana Ninja- wala.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Jingirpole, Behala, 24-Pargana, by Police.	
143	Shazad Singh, son of Ganda Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Ahlu, Thana Kot-kapura.	In Jail, 10th October 1914.	Behala, 24-Pargana, by Police.	

Ambala.

144	Kher Singh, son of Bibu Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Patu, Thana Mamarakpur.	In Jail, 11th Octo- ber 1914.	Howrah-Amta, by Police.	
145	Badan Singh, son of Hamel Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sala- matpur, Thana Khair.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Mateaburuz, by Police.	
146	Kabil Singh, son of Mangal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sala- matpur, Thana Khair.	In Jail, 12th Octo- ber 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
147	Nand Singh, son of Kaka Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sala- matpur, Thana Khair.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Bistapur, by Police.	
148	Hakim Singh, son of Lal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Nan- beria, Thana Khurarah.	In Jail, 12th Octo- ber 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
149	Karam, son of Sadi Khan	Mahomedan, village Dhaner, Padawar.	In Jail, 29th Sep- tember 1914.	Budge Budge.	
150	Mongal Singh, son of Poopah Singh.	Sikh, village Dyampur, P. S. Kaira, District Umballa.	In Jail, 31st Octo- ber 1914.	Saudesh khali.	

Jallundar.

151	Kabil Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Hari- pore, Thana Adampur	In Jail, 12th Octo- ber 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
152	Udham Singh, son of Suba Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khur- pore, Thana Adampur	In Jail, 2nd Octo- ber 1914.	Howrah, by Police.	
153	Dalip Singh, alias Sarup Singh, son of Bute Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khur- pore, Thana, Adampur	In Jail, 12th Octo- ber 1914.	Bankura, by Police	
154	Mela Singh, son of Achar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khur- pore, Thana Adampur.	In Jail, 1st Octo- ber 1914.	Budge Budge.	
155	Karam Singh, son of Sunder Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Rarka- Kalan, Thana Phulawar	In Jail, 29th Sep- tember 1914.	Ditto.	
156	Inder Singh, son of Haur Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bajjon, Thana Rahor.	In Jail, 30th Sep- tember 1914.	Ditto.	
157	Bir Singh, son of Bhag Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kolar, Thana Nakodar	In Jail, 6th Octo- ber 1914.	Behala by Police.	
158	Byant Singh, son of Pal Singh.	Rajput Sikh, village Salu, Thana Rahor.	In Jail, 29th Sep- tember 1914.	Budge Budge.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoner ; Father's name, if known.	Caste or race and address—Home.	How disposed of in full ; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6

Jallundur—contd.

159	Bidhi Singh, son of Hakim Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khordpur, Thana Adampur.	In Jail, 4th October 1914.	Budge Budge.	
160	Gurdit Singh, son of Kala Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kolar, Thana Nakodar.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto	Bullet wound, left forearm.
161	Bhagwan Singh alias Bhan Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Rapur, Thana Banga.	In Jail, 8th October 1914.	Midnapur. Police.	by
162	Kartar Singh, son of Hardit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Musapur, Thana Banga.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
163	Dalip Singh, son of Galla Singh	Jat Sikh, village Budara, Thana Nurmahal.	In Jail, 7th October 1914.	Arambagh, by Police.	
164	Sundar Singh, son of Jawahir Singh.	Sikh Jat, village Kale, Thana Phillour.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	

Lahore.

165	Nadd Singh alias Gurbaksh Singh, son of Jewant Singh.	Dhuna (ring makers), village Sarsing, Thana Khabra	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Bistupur, 24-Paraganas, by Police.	
166	Dogar Singh, son of Jivan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Gumakhe, Thana Bhaipheru.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
167	Bhan Singh, son of Mian Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kot Rai Budha, Thana Walthowar.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Metiaburuz, Police.	by
168	Maben Singh, son of Nehal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Parham, Thana Khadra.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura. Police.	by
169	Harnam Singh, son of Bhur Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khatera (Ambisha), Thana Khatera (Ambisha)	In Jail, 8th October 1914.	Midnapur. Police.	by
170	Narain Singh, son of Balaka Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Goring, Thana Khatera (Amisha).	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Bistupur, 24-Paraganas, by Police.	
171	Narain Singh, son of Wadhawa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tonnear, Thana Khadra.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
172	Sucha Singh, son of Ala Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Goring, Thana Khatera.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto	One cent behind right ear.
173	Bhaghat Singh, son of Gurdetta.	Brahman Sikh, village Punia, Thana Bhalua.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
174	Surain Singh, son of Kurain Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Boda, Thana Khatera.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Behala, by Police.	
175	Ragail Singh, son of Ghulla Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Punia, Thana Walthowar.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Budge Budge.	
176	India Singh, son of Wasawa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bhikhivand, Thana Khatera.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
177	Sundar Singh, son of Hakim Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Ichhogi, Thana Jhnuawa.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Budge Budge.	Sent up by Jogin Singh.
178	Amar Singh, son of Khajan Singh.	Sikh Jat, village Saupura, Thana Khadra.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Houghli, by Superintendent of Police.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoners ; Father's name if known.	Caste or Race and address— Home.	How-disposed of in full ; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Lahore— contd.

179	Bir Singh, son of Jwala Singh.	Jat Sikh, Kasbat, village Thana Barki.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.		
180	Jagat Singh, alias Jog Singh, son of Atar Singh.	Sikh, village Baggaiana, Thana Patti.	In Jail, 29th October 1914	Histapur, Pargana, Police	24- by

Gudaspur.

181	Kisson Singh, son of Hem Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Dhallu, Thana Batala.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge	
182	Sunder Singh, son of Khan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bachoki, Thana Batala	Ditto	Ditto	Punctured wound behind left ear. Incised wound across left shoulder ; also two cut wounds on the back of left, middle and ring fingers

Gujrat.

	Raja alias Karamdad, son of Aladatta alias Meherdin	Muhammads (Gujjar), village Jhandu, Jhelum, correct village Bhao, Thana Dinga, (Punjab).	In Jail, 20th September 1914	Budge Budge	
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Gujranwala.

184	Narain Singh, son of Atar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Santura, Kamki.	In Jail, 12th October 1914	Bankura, Police	by
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Hissar.

185	Amar Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tadu, Thana Rhoi	In Jail, 4th October 1914.	Burdwan, Police	by
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Hoshiarpur

186	Santa Singh, son of Hakim Singh	Jat Sikh, Nangal (Isserka), Thana Hattiana.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, Superintendent, Police.	by
187	Mangal Singh, son of Tebra Singh	Jat Sikh, village Miza pur, Thana Gordiana	In Jail, 30th October 1914.	Budge Budge	A bit eccentric

Hydrabad (Sindh).

188	Narain Daa, son of Totiram.	Khatri Hindu, Mansukhani Lane, Hyderabad (Sindh).	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Metiabruz, Police.	by
189	Jawahr Mal alias Professor J. T. Mansukhani, son of Totiram.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoner ; father's name if known.	Caste or Race and address - Home.	How disposed of in full ; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6

Jhond State.

180	HarJat Singh, son of Gulap Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tadday, Thana Salewale, Jhond State.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champa danga, Hooghly, by Superintendent Police.	
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Kapurthala State.

191	Ram Singh, son of Atar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Taspur, Thana Sultanpur, Kapurthala State	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Budge Budge.	
192	Puran Singh, son of Ram Singh.	Jat Sikh (also says Chohi Sikh), village Sidhan, Thana Kapurthala State	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champa danga, Hooghly, by Superintendent Police.	

Lyalpur.

193	Bela Singh, son of Amar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kakar, Thana Sumundri, Lyallpur	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge	
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Nabha State.

194	Nabkaul Singh, son of Alwal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bainsi, Maharajki, Thana Tanola, Nabha	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
195	Surjan Singh, son of Ganga Singh	Jat Sikh, Burjail, Thana Phul, Nabha State	In Jail, 2nd October 1914	Champa danga, Hooghly, by Superintendent Police.	
196	Sundar Singh, alias Nehal Singh, son of Golab Singh	Sikh, village Tawla, Thana Tanola	In Jail, 26th October 1914.	Metiabruz, by Police	
197	Pratap Singh, alias Ragu Singh, alias Bage Singh, son of Gulab Singh alias Sundar Singh	Sikh, village Tawla, Thana Tanola	In Jail, 26th October 1914	Metiabruz, by Police.	

Rawalpindi.

198	Nanak Singh, son of Nehal Singh.	Khatri Sikh, village Kahuta, Thana Kahuta, Rawalpindi	In Jail, 29th September 1914	Budge Budge	
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Sialkote.

199	Mahaga Singh, son of Jamyal Singh.	Lubana Sikh, village Dinga, Thana Sidawari Miyani, Sialkote.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.		
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Shahpur.

200	Bishan Das, son of Bulaki Ram	Rorah Khatri, village Chauki, Thana Kharsab, Shahpur.	In Jail 30th September 1914	Budge Budge.	
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Kalsia State.

201	Indar Singh, alias Tarlochan Singh, son of Ishar Singh, alias Partap Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chirik-chubara, Thana Chirik-chubara, Kalsia State.	In Jail, 1st October 1914	Budge Budge, by Police.	
202	Marik Singh, son of Ram Singh.	Gailen Sikh, village Jandiana, Thana Chirik, Kalsia State.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
203	Ram Singh, son of Chota Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Dapar, Thana Deravasi, Kalsia State.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Baranagore, by Police.	

List of Sikhs in Medical College Hospital.

Serial No.	Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Village.	Thana.	District.
204	Bahador Singh	Chanda Singh	Jat	Gilanwali	Dherababank	Gurdaspur.
205	Pir Bux	Tedha	"	Nurenahal	Narmahal	Jullundar.
206	Hazara Singh	Tivan Singh	Rajput	Pasta	Phagwara	Kapurthala State.
207	Indar Singh	Sunder Singh	Jat	Thalwandi	Valtoha	Lahore.
208	Rala Singh	Bhir Singh	"	Depai	Dakha	Ludhiana.
209	Probha Singh	Kartar Singh	Rajput	Bahadurpur	Basi	Patiala State.
210	Mongal Singh	Taja Singh	Jat	Lakmipur	Rupa	Amballa.
211	Badal Singh	Dewa Singh	"	Hoshiarpur	Kharar	Amballa.

Names of passengers on the Komagata Maru concerned in the riot at Budge Budge, who are dead.

Serial No.	Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Village.	Police Station.	District.
1	Shihan Singh	Sewa Singh	Jat	Kut Data	Sarhali	Amritsar.
2	Bhagat Singh	Hira Singh	"	Rajiana	Moga	Ferozepore.
3	Arjun Singh	Lakh Singh	"	Dhude	Jullundhar	Jullundur.
4	Indar Singh	Ver Singh	"	Sidhwan	Rahon	Jullundur.
5	Narain Singh	Bachan Singh	"	Lanua Dewa	Zira	Ferozepur.
6	Lachhman Singh	Dewa Singh	"	Mano Chahal	Taran-Taran	Amritsar.
7	Rur Singh	Labh Singh	"	Kauoke	Amritsar	"
8	Bhajan Singh	Anakh Singh	"	Rajiana	Dhanala	Nabha
9	Chanan Singh	Kahan Singh	"	Wazirke	Barnala	Patiala.
10	Shib Singh	Matab Singh	"	Nonke	Taran-Taran	Amritsar.
11	Rur Singh	Sher Singh	"	Langiana	Bajewala	Ferozepur.
12	Kakur Singh	Ram Singh	"	Pakhari	"	Faridkot.
13	Ishar Singh	Java Singh	"	Manake Sidhu	Jagron	Ludhiana.
14	Masta Singh	Bishen Singh	"	Lil Magri	Raikot	"
15	Kehar Singh	Jhanda Singh	"	Khemounana	"	Faridkot.
16	Rattan Singh alias Karam Singh.	Batan Singh	"	Jamser	Jullundur	Jullundur.
17	Tahal Singh	Ganda Singh	"	Ramvala	Sarhali	Amritsar (died in Hospital) of cholera.
18	Indra Singh	...	...	...	...	No signs of injury; died from drowning.
19	} Unidentified.					
20						

List of 28 passengers on the S. S Komagata Maru who are still at large.

Serial No.	Name.	Father's name.	Village.	Tahsil.	REMARKS.
<i>Amballa District.</i>					
1	Kirpa Singh	Sher Singh	Mianpur	Kharar.	
<i>Gujranwala District.</i>					
2	Barkat Singh	Nabahu Singh	Santpur	Gujranwala.	

Serial No.	Name.	Father's name.	Village.	Tehsil.	REMARKS.
<i>Hoshiarpur District.</i>					
3	Mansha Singh . . .	Mehtab Singh . . .	Dhoda Majra . . .	Hoshiarpur.	
<i>Faridkot State.</i>					
4	Ram Singh . . .	Gurmukha Singh . . .	Abla . . .	Faridkot.	
<i>Lahore District.</i>					
5	Maya Singh . . .	Hem Singh . . .	Bhadana . . .	Kasur.	
6	Banta Singh . . .	Hakim Singh . . .	Thatta . . .	"	
7	Nand Singh . . .	Dhala Singh . . .	Baler . . .	"	
8	Bhag Singh . . .	Ala Singh . . .	Samra . . .	"	
<i>Patiala State.</i>					
9	Santa Singh . . .	Punjab Singh . . .	Kurdi . . .	Barnala.	
10	Guna Singh . . .	Lal Singh . . .	Ghaleti . . .	Pal.	
11	Arjan Singh . . .	Gobind Singh . . .	Khiala . . .	Nausa.	
<i>Amritsar District.</i>					
12	Vir Singh . . .	Lena Singh . . .	Chambal . . .	Tarn Tarn.	
13	Asa Singh . . .	Bhag Singh . . .	Khordata . . .	"	
14	Chhatar Singh . . .	Nor Singh . . .	Sarhali . . .	"	
15	Gurdit Singh . . .	Hukum Singh . . .	" . . .	"	
<i>Nabha State.</i>					
16	Narayan Singh . . .	Saltan Singh . . .	Karyawala . . .	Nabha.	
<i>Ferozepur District.</i>					
17	Budha Singh . . .	Prem Singh . . .	Tungawala . . .	Moga.	
18	Sher Singh . . .	Masa Singh . . .	" . . .	"	
19	Karta Ram . . .	Kahua Ram . . .	" . . .	"	
20	Kor Singh . . .	Suda Singh . . .	Sota . . .	Mukhtesar.	
21	Paker Singh . . .	Ram Singh . . .	Jandiala . . .	Faridkot.	
22	Daljit Singh . . .	Mullukh Singh . . .	Kauni . . .	Mukhtesar.	
23	Bansi Lal . . .	Ramji . . .	Tungawala . . .	Moga.	
24	Sadha Singh . . .	Kehe Singh . . .	Chukarchak . . .	"	
<i>Ludhiana District.</i>					
25	Lal Singh . . .	Gurmukh Singh . . .	Khiali . . .	Ludhiana.	
26	Bhagat Singh . . .	Hemdat Singh . . .	Seuha . . .	"	
27	Herman Singh . . .	Punjab Singh . . .	Dholian . . .	"	
28	Puran Singh . . .	Lal Singh . . .	Chan . . .	Ludhiana . . .	
29	Suntokh Singh . . .	Bishen Singh . . .	Kamelpur . . .	Jagraon.	
30	Godi Ram . . .	Bishen Ram . . .	Panchrval . . .	"	

The number of men actually believed to be at large is 28.

This list includes 2 dead bodies which were not identified, and so the number of those not yet accounted for is in excess of the number actually known to be at large.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 14th January 1915.

No. 90-W.—In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1034-W., dated the 17th December 1914, the following papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty are published for general information :—

Despatch from His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople summarising events leading up to rupture of relations with Turkey, and reply thereto.

London, November 20, 1914.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report on the circumstances which preceded and accompanied my departure from Constantinople on the 1st November.

On my return to my post on the 6th August, a fortnight after the outbreak of the European war, the situation was already such as to give ground for the apprehension that Turkey would be driven by Germany sooner or later to take part in it as her ally. The Ottoman army, under the supreme command of Enver Pasha who was entirely in German hands, had been mobilised, and although the Government had declared their intention of preserving their neutrality, they had taken no proper steps to ensure its maintenance. They had, on the contrary, jeopardised their ability to do so by the admission of the German warships "Goeben" and "Breslau" into the Dardanelles on the 10th August. Events have confirmed what I and my French and Russian colleagues constantly impressed upon the Grand Vizier and other Ministers at the time, that so long as the German Admiral and crews remained on board the German warships, the German Government were masters of the situation, and were in a position to force the hand of the Turkish Government if at any given moment it suited them to do so.

So far as the Grand Vizier was concerned, the warning fell upon deaf ears, and it was at no time possible to persuade His Highness to admit that he would not be able to control developments to which he was himself opposed and which had not the approval of the whole Government. It is quite possible that he was sincere in this conviction, but he was fully alive to the precarious nature of his own position and to the fact that any real attempt on his part to run counter to the policy of Enver Pasha and the military authorities would have meant his elimination. This event would have brought

matters to a head at once, which would have been contrary to the policy of the allied Powers of postponing for as long as possible, if they were unable to avert altogether, the intervention of Turkey in the war, with the vast and complicated issues involved in the raising of the Eastern question, so that my rôle and that of my French and Russian colleagues, with whom I acted in complete accord throughout, was necessarily restricted to one of remonstrance and to an endeavour to expose and defeat the German intrigues.

In pursuance of a long-prepared policy, the greatest pressure was at once exercised by Germany to force Turkey into hostilities. German success in the European war was said to be assured. The perpetual menace to Turkey from Russia might, it was suggested, be averted by a timely alliance with Germany and Austria. Egypt might be recovered for the Empire. India and other Moslem countries represented as groaning under Christian rule might be kindled into a flame of infinite possibilities for the Caliphate of Constantinople. Turkey would emerge from the war the one great Power of the East, even as Germany would be the one great Power of the West. Such was the substance of German misrepresentations. It is a matter of common consent that Enver Pasha, dominated by a quasi-Napoleonic ideal, by political Pan-Islamism, and by a conviction of the superiority of the German arms, was from the first a strong partisan of the German alliance. How far his several colleagues and other directing spirits outside the Ministry entered into his views is to some extent a matter of speculation; but it may be taken as certain that the Sultan, the Heir Apparent, the Grand Vizier, Djavid Bey, a majority of the Ministry, and a considerable section of the Committee of Union and Progress were opposed to so desperate an adventure as war with the allies. At what moment Talaat Bey, the most powerful civilian in the Cabinet and the most conspicuous of the Committee leaders, finally threw in his lot with the war party cannot be ascertained precisely. His sympathies were undoubtedly with them from the beginning, but the part which he actually played in the earlier stages is shrouded in mystery. I have reason to think that for some time he may have thought it possible, by steering a middle course, to postpone a decision until it was clearer what would be the result of the European war; and he may well have been anxious to gain time and to secure in exchange for Turkey's adhesion to the German cause something more solid than promises. These were tendered, indeed, on a lavish scale, but I am not aware that they were given in a form which could be considered binding. It is certain in any case that Talaat Bey's hesitations were overcome, and that he had definitely joined the conspiracy to bring about war this autumn some three weeks before the crisis was precipitated.

Whatever the views of individual Ministers or others may have been, the Turkish Government made no effort to emancipate themselves from German influence or to stem the tide of its progress. The material hold established by the introduction of the two German ships was on the contrary allowed to be strengthened. Not only did these ships remain under effective German control, but a strong German element was imported into the remainder of the fleet, even before the British naval mission, which had been reduced to impotence by order of the Minister of Marine, had been recalled by His Majesty's Government. Large numbers of Germans were imported from Germany as unostentatiously as possible, to be employed in the forts of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus and at other crucial points. Numerous German merchant vessels, of which the most important were the "Corcovado" and the "General," served as bases of communication and as auxiliaries to what had become, in effect, a German Black Sea Fleet. Secret communications with the German General Staff were established at the outbreak of the war by means of the wireless apparatus of the "Corcovado," which was anchored opposite the German Embassy at Therapia, and which was continuously used for this among other purposes throughout the whole period under review, in spite of my urgent representations and those of my French and Russian colleagues. Other German ships played with the Turkish flag as they pleased, in order to facilitate their voyages or cloak their real character while in port, and a department was constituted at the German Embassy for the purpose of requisitioning supplies for the use of the German Government and their ships. All these things were tolerated by a complaisant Turkish Government, who appeared to be indifferent to the incessant encroachments on their sovereignty if not to welcome them.

On land, the officers of the German military mission displayed a ubiquitous activity. Their supremacy at the Ministry of War, combined with the close co-operation which existed between them and the Militarist party, made it easy to fortify an already strong position. Acting in conjunction with other less accredited agents of their own nationality, they were the main organisers of those military preparations in Syria which so directly menaced Egypt, and which became a serious source of preoccupation and a constant theme of my remonstrances.

The evidence of these preparations became daily more convincing. Emissaries of Enver Pasha were present on the frontier, bribing and organising the Bedouins. Warlike stores were despatched south, and battalions of regular troops were posted at Rafah, whilst the Syrian and Mosul army corps were held in readiness to move south at short notice. The Syrian towns were full of German officers, who were provided with large sums of money for suborning the local chiefs. As an illustration of the thoroughness of the German preparations, I was credibly informed that orders were given to obtain estimates for the making of Indian military costumes at Aleppo in order to simulate the appearance of British Indian Troops. Under directions from the Central Government the civil authorities of the Syrian coast towns removed all their archives and ready money to the interior, and Moslem families were warned to leave to avoid the consequences of bombardment by the British fleet. The Khedive himself was a party to the conspiracy, and arrangements were actually made with the German Embassy for his presence with a military expedition across the frontier.

However difficult it would have been for the Ottoman Government to regain their control over the armed forces of the State after the arrival of the "Goeben" and "Breslau," the insidious

campaign carried on with their encouragement by means of the press, the preachers in the mosques, and the pamphleteers, is evidence that its most powerful members were in sympathy with the anti-British movement. I had, indeed, actual proof of the inspiration by Talaat Bey and Djemal Pasha of articles directed against Great Britain. Every agency which could be used to stimulate public opinion in favour of Germany and to inflame it against the allies was set at work with the connivance, and often with the co-operation, of the Turkish authorities. All the Turkish newspapers in Constantinople became German organs; they glorified every real or imaginary success of Germany or Austria; they minimised everything favourable to the allies.

The enclosures in an earlier despatch will have shown to what depths of scurrility some of the more corrupt and unbridled of them descended in their onslaughts on Great Britain, and how unequally the censors of the press held the balance when exercising their practically unlimited powers. The provincial papers were no less enthusiastically pro-German; the semi-official telegraphic agency, which is practically worked by the Ministry of the Interior, was placed at the disposal of German propaganda. Through these agencies unlimited use was made of Turkey's one concrete and substantial grievance against Great Britain as distinguished from other European Powers, that is, the detention of the "Sultan Osman" and the "Reshadie" at the beginning of the European war. Other grievances, older and less substantial, were raked out of the past; and the indictment of Great Britain and her allies was completed by a series of inventions and distortions of the truth designed to represent them as the enemy, not merely of Turkey, but of the whole of Islam. Attacks of the latter kind became especially frequent in the latter half of October, and were undoubtedly directly inspired by Germany. My urgent representations to the Grand Vizier and to Talaat Bey, both verbal and written, had hardly even a temporary effect in checking this campaign.

It may seem strange that, thus equipped and thus abetted, those who sought to involve Turkey in the European war failed so long to achieve their object. The reasons were manifold. As I have already indicated, the party which stood for neutrality contained men who, lacking though they were in any material means of enforcing their views, could not easily be ignored. By whatever various routes they may have been arrived at, the ideas of these men coincided with a body of less sophisticated and hardly articulate opinion which, however wounded by England's action in preventing delivery of the "Sultan Osman" and the "Reshadie," could still not reconcile itself to a war with England and France. In my despatch of the 22nd September I had the honour to report how frankly and how emphatically the Sultan himself voiced this feeling in conversation with me. There can be little doubt that the Grand Vizier exercised what influence he had in favour of neutrality. Djavid Bey, the Minister of Finance, whose influence in favour of neutrality was of weight as representing the Jewish element, and whose arguments in favour of peace were supported by the fact that Turkey was already absolutely bankrupt, and not in a position to embark upon war with the allies, became towards the end so formidable an obstacle to the fulfilment of the German plan that instructions were sent from Berlin to force his resignation.

Again, seriously convinced as most prominent Turks appear to have been of the ultimate success of Germany, their confidence could not but be a little dashed by the actual course of events in the two main theatres of war; and the more thoughtful realized that even in the event of Germany being victorious, the fact of Turkey having fought by her side would not necessarily ensure any advantage to the Ottoman Empire. As for the Germans themselves, it was true, as I have said, that they could at any moment force Turkey to march with them, but to do so before every means of suasion had proved useless would obviously not have been politic. It was clearly only in the last resort that the Monarch whom Pan-Islamic pro-Germans acclaimed as the hope of Islam, and whom the devout in some places had been taught to regard as hardly distinguishable from a true believer, would run the risk of scandalising the Moslem world, whom he hoped to set ablaze to the undoing of England, Russia, and France, by using the guns of the "Goeben" to force the hands of the Sultan-Caliph. But the factor which more than any other delayed the realisation of the German plans, and which enabled me and my French and Russian colleagues to protract the crisis until they could only be realized in such a way as to open the eyes of the Moslem world to the real nature of the conspiracy, was the inherent tendency of Turkish statesmen to procrastinate, in the hope that by playing off one side against the other they might gain more in the long run.

However slender the chances in our favour, it was obviously my duty, in conjunction with my French and Russian colleagues, to support and encourage by all possible means those forces which were obscurely striving for the preservation of peace.

If this policy necessarily involved the acceptance of acts on the part of the Ottoman Government which, in ordinary circumstances, would have called for more than remonstrance and the reservation of our rights, and which it would have been easy to make the occasion of a rupture of relations, the patience displayed by the allies was justified by the results achieved.

Although unsuccessful in averting war, two objects of main importance were gained by delaying its commencement. On the one hand, the allied Powers are now in a position to deal with the problem with a freer hand, and, on the other, Germany has been forced to show her cards and to act independently of a majority of the Turkish Cabinet.

Under the stress of events in the main theatre of the war, and owing to the vital necessity of providing a diversion in the Near East, Germany was constrained to intensify still further their pressure on the Turks. During the first three weeks of October their pressure took yet another form, and a new weight was cast into the scale by the importation into Constantinople, with every circumstance of secrecy, of large quantities of bullion consigned to the German Ambassador and delivered under military guard at the Deutsche Bank. The total amount was estimated at some 4,000,000/. This sum was far

more than was necessary for the maintenance of the German military and naval establishments, and I have every reason to believe that a definite arrangement was arrived at between the Germans and a group of Ministers, including Enver Pasha, Talaat Bey, and Djemal Pasha, that Turkey should declare war as soon as the financial provision should have attained a stated figure. My information establishes the fact that a climax was reached about the middle of the third week in October, when it had been decided to confront the Grand Vizier with the alternative of complicity or resignation, and that only the Russian successes on the Vistula, or some other more obscure cause, prevented this plan from being carried out.

Whatever the exact history of the first three weeks of October, it is certain that on or about the 26th of that month the German conspirators realised that the pace must be forced by still more drastic measures than they had yet used, and that any further attempts to win over the Grand Vizier and the Turkish Government as a whole to their ideas and to induce them to declare war would be useless. On that afternoon on an important meeting of Committee leaders was held, at which Enver Pasha was present, but which only decided to send Halil Bey, the President of the Chamber, on a mission to Berlin. In the circles in which this decision became known it was regarded as a partial triumph for the Peace party, and as a fresh attempt to gain time for the sake either of mere procrastination or of securing more concrete offers from Germany. Be that as it may, Halil Bey never left on his mission, and it is believed that its abandonment was due to a more than usually blunt hint from the German representative in Constantinople. Whilst Constantinople generally was comforting itself with the reflection that nothing could well happen until after the four days' Bairam festival, beginning on the 30th October, two events of capital importance occurred.

On the morning of the 29th I received intelligence from Egypt of the incursion into the Sinai peninsula of an armed body of 2,000 Bedouins, who had occupied the wells of Magdaba, and whose objective was an attack upon the Suez Canal. On learning this news I at once proceeded to the Yali of the Grand Vizier, to acquaint him of the serious consequences which must ensue if the expedition were not at once recalled. His Highness received the intelligence with every appearance of surprise. He emphatically disclaimed all knowledge of it, and gave me the most solemn assurance that if the facts were as stated he would at once issue orders for the withdrawal of the invading party. He assured me once more that nothing was further from the intention of the Government than war with Great Britain. It was unthinkable, he said, that an expedition of this kind could have been organised by any member of the Government; and he felt certain that if anything of the kind had occurred, it could only have been a raid by irresponsible Bedouins. I told his Highness that I feared that he deceived himself. I reminded him of the various occasions on which he had given me similar assurances, and of the negative results of the instructions which he had given on previous occasions. I warned him of the disastrous consequences to the Ottoman Empire of a crisis which could not now be long postponed unless he and the friends of peace were prepared to take some serious stand against the conspiracy of which I was fully cognisant, to involve it irretrievably in the general war. On this, as on every occasion of my interviews with the Grand Vizier, I was impressed with his inability to realise the facts or to disabuse himself of the conviction, in spite of his many unfortunate experiences, that he would be able, in a really serious crisis, to exert his authority with effect.

The second event of capital importance was the attack on Odessa and other Russian ports in the Black Sea on the morning of the same day, the 29th October. It is now certain that the actual orders for these attacks were given by the German Admiral on the evening of the 27th October, but it was not until after they had a fully taken place that, on the afternoon of the 29th October, when news of the raid on Odessa was telegraphed to me direct by Mr. Consul General Roberts, that my Russian and French colleagues and myself realised that the die had actually been cast and the crisis that we had so long feared and striven to avert had occurred. Immediately on receiving the news M. Bompard and I called on M. de Giers and decided to ask for authority from our respective Governments to confront the Porte with the alternative of rupture or dismissal of the German naval and military missions. On the morning of the 30th, however, I learnt from my Russian colleague that he had received instructions from his Government immediately to ask for his passports. He had written to the Grand Vizier to ask for an interview, which His Highness had begged him to postpone until the following day owing to indisposition. The instructions of my Russian colleague being in a categorical form, he had therefore been constrained to address a note to the Grand Vizier demanding his passports; and I and my French colleague, acting on the instructions with which the Ambassadors of the allied Powers had at my suggestion already been furnished to leave Constantinople simultaneously, should any one of them be compelled to ask for his passports owing either to a Turkish declaration of war or to some intolerable act of hostility, decided without further delay to write to the Grand Vizier and ask in our turn for interviews to enable us to carry out these instructions. In view of His Highness's indisposition we had not expected to be received that day, but a few hours later the Grand Vizier sent us word that he would, nevertheless, be glad to see us, and notwithstanding the excuse which he had made earlier in the day he received the Russian Ambassador also in the course of the afternoon. My interview with the Grand Vizier partly coincided with that of M. de Giers, and preceded that of M. Bompard. It was of a painful description. His Highness convinced me of his sincerity in disclaiming all knowledge of or participation in the events which had led to the rupture, and entreated me to believe that the situation was even now not irretrievable. I replied that the time had passed for assurances. The crisis which I had predicted to His Highness at almost every interview which I had had with him since my return had actually occurred, and unless some adequate satisfaction were immediately given by the dismissal of the German missions, which could alone prevent the recurrence of attempts upon Egyptian territory and attacks on Russia, war with the allies was inevitable. My Russian colleague had already demanded his passports, and I must, in

pursuance of the instructions I had received, follow the same course. The Grand Vizier again protested that even now he could undo what the War party had done without his knowledge or consent. In reply to the doubt which I expressed as to the means at his disposal, he said that he had on his side moral forces which could not but triumph, and that he meant to fight on to the end. He did not, indeed, hint at a possibility of immediately dismissing the German mission, but he informed me that there was to be a meeting of the Council at his house that evening, when he would call upon his colleagues to support him in his determination to avert war with the allied Powers.

The Council was duly held, and, as he had predicted, the majority of the Ministers supported the Grand Vizier, who made a strong appeal in favour of peace, and was seconded by Djavid Bey. But the powerlessness of the Sultan's Ministers to do more than vote in the Council Chamber was evident. The question of dismissing the German naval officers was discussed, but no decision to do so was taken, and no Minister ventured even to propose the expulsion of the military mission. In the interval the War party had sealed their resolution to go forward, by publishing a communiqué in which it was stated that the first acts of hostility in the Black Sea had come from the Russian side. Untrue and grotesque as it was, this invention succeeded in deceiving many of the public.

It is not possible to establish by proof which of the Ministers had pre-knowledge of the German admiral's *coup*, but it may be regarded as certain that Enver Pasha was aware of it, and highly probable that Talaat Bey was also an accomplice.

The story of a Russian provocation was plainly an afterthought, and if the official report of the Russian Government were not sufficient to disprove it, I could produce independent evidence to show that the orders to begin hostilities were given at the mouth of the Bosphorus on the evening of the 27th October, as the result of a conspiracy hatched between the German representatives in Constantinople and a small and unscrupulous Turkish faction.

My Russian colleague left Constantinople without incident on the evening of the 31st October. My own departure was eventually arranged for the following evening, when I left for Dedeagatch, accompanied by my staff of sixty officials and their families, the British advisers in the service of the Turkish Government and some other British subjects also travelled with me. My French colleague and his staff left by the same train.

Owing to the wanton refusal of the military authorities at the last moment to allow the departure of a great number of British and French subjects who were to have left by an earlier train than that which had been placed at my disposal, the station was for some hours the scene of indescribable confusion and turmoil.

My protests and those of the French Ambassador were disregarded, and after protracted discussion, we agreed to leave matters in the hands of the United States Ambassador, who undertook to use all his influence to procure the departure of our fellow subjects on the following day. The "sous-chef de protocole" of the Sublime Porte and the "chef de cabinet particulier" of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were sent to bid farewell to M. Bompard and myself at the railway station, and two Secretaries of the Political Department of the Ministry accompanied us to the frontier.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the assistance which I have received from Mr. Morgenthau, the United States Ambassador. During the last two days especially the difficulties arising out of the abnormality of the situation would have been immeasurably greater had it not been for his invaluable help and his untiring efforts on behalf of myself and my staff. We are heavily indebted not only to Mr. Morgenthau himself, but to every member of the United States Embassy. It is entirely owing to their exertions that the British and French subjects who were detained at the station on the night of my departure were allowed to leave on the following evening.

Before concluding this despatch I desire also to place on record my sense of the cheerful courage displayed by the British community in Constantinople, as well as in other towns, during the whole of this trying period. A large proportion of them have suffered severely in their business from the instability of the situation in Turkey. Many have suffered heavily and more directly by the military requisitions which from the beginning of August were carried out in an inconceivably arbitrary manner. By the suppression of the Capitulations all saw themselves deprived at a moment's notice of the secular privileges which had hitherto secured the persons and the property of foreigners against caprice and injustice. But they have one and all faced these adversities with a reasonable and manly fortitude.

Shortly after my return to my post, I recommended those British subjects who applied to me for advice to send home, when opportunity offered, those members of their families who had no particular reason to stay in the country.

A certain number left during the autumn, and many have left since. Those who have chosen to stay, or who have not been in a position to leave, remain under the protection of the United States Ambassador. As regards the British community at Bagdad, I instructed the acting British consul-general at Bagdad, early in October, to charter a steamer for the conveyance to the coast of any British subjects who might wish to leave. A large number of British and British-Indian subjects availed themselves of this opportunity.

I cannot conclude this report without calling your attention to the zeal shown by the junior members of my staff, including Mr. Ovey, Lord Gerald Wellesley, Mr. Charles Lister, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Astell, and by Mr. Fuller, Archivist to His Majesty's Embassy, in the performance of their duties in the Chancery, as well as to the able and conscientious work of the members of the Dragomanate and consulate-general.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY, JANUARY 15, 1915.

The Chancery was greatly assisted by the voluntary help kindly offered to them by Judge Oator, the Rev. Canon Whitehouse, Chaplain to His Majesty's Embassy, and by Dr. Clemow, Physician to His Majesty's Embassy, as well as by Mr. Weakley, Commercial Attaché.

I need not do more than refer to the work of Lieutenant-Colonel Cunliffe Owen, Military Attaché to His Majesty's Embassy, whose information respecting the military preparations was often obtained with considerable difficulty.

I should like to place on record my high appreciation of the conduct of His Majesty's consular officers throughout the Ottoman Empire during the whole period of the crisis. They one and all performed their often difficult duties with zeal and discretion. I was especially indebted to Mr. Cumberbatch, His Majesty's consul-general at Beirut, Mr. Heathcote Smith, acting British consul-general at Smyrna, and to Mr. Palmer, vice-consul at the Dardanelles, for the valuable information which they supplied.

I would wish to bring to your particular notice the services rendered by Mr. Ryan, Acting First Dragoman of His Majesty's Embassy. His ability, knowledge of Turkey, sound judgment and untiring industry, were of invaluable assistance to me, and are deserving of your special commendation

I have, &c.,

LOUIS MALLET.

No. 2

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

Foreign Office. December 4, 1914.

SIR,

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 20th ultimo, in which you summarise the events since your return to your post on the 16th August last until your departure on the 1st November.

I have read with great appreciation and pleasure of the invaluable assistance rendered to your Excellency in the difficult circumstances of your departure by the United States Ambassador and every member of the United States Embassy, and I have already requested the United States Government to convey to Mr. Morgenthau the most sincere thanks of His Majesty's Government for the valuable services rendered by His Excellency on that occasion, and subsequently in helping the British community to leave Constantinople.

I have also been much gratified to receive your Excellency's testimony of the cheerful courage of the British community in Turkey under exceptionally trying circumstances, and I have noted with great satisfaction your Excellency's appreciation of the valuable services of the embassy and consulate staff, and of the members of His Majesty's consular service throughout the Ottoman Empire.

I desire also to convey to your Excellency my high sense of the marked ability, patience, and discretion shown by your Excellency in carrying out, in the face of great difficulties, the policy of His Majesty's Government. War was eventually forced by wanton and unprovoked hostilities of the Turkish fleet under German inspiration and orders, but it was the desire of His Majesty's Government to avoid a rupture with Turkey; and your Excellency rightly directed all your efforts to encourage those influences at Constantinople that were moderate and reasonable. To your efforts it was at any rate in some degree due that the inevitable catastrophe did not occur sooner.

I am, &c.,

E. GREY.

No. 91-W.—In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 90-W., dated the 14th January 1915, the following papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty are published for general information :—

Diplomatic correspondence respecting the war published by the French Government.

CHAPTER I.

WARNINGS (1913).

No. 1.

M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of the Republic at Berlin, to M. Jonnart, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, March 17, 1913.

OUR naval and military attachés are sending to their respective Ministers reports on the new German military law. I take this opportunity of drawing the attention of Your Excellency to these important documents.

The consideration of the financial expedients by which Germany intends to provide for these military measures is the sole cause of the delay in the publication of the definite proposals of the Government. In spite of the patriotism with which the rich classes affect to accept the sacrifices asked of them, they are none the less, particularly the business circles, dissatisfied with the financial measures which have been announced, and they feel that a compulsory levy imposed in times of peace creates a formidable precedent for the future. On the other hand, the Federal Governments have strongly opposed an innovation which grants to the Empire resources derived from direct taxation. Hitherto, taxation of this kind has been reserved to the Federal States, and the latter see in the surrender of this principle a new declaration of the corporate unity (*personnalité*) of the Empire, constituting a distinct diminution of their own sovereign power.

However this may be, in increasing the strength of the German army the Empire desires to leave nothing to chance in the event of a possible crisis.

The German changes have produced a result unexpected by that country, *viz.*, the proposal of the Government of the Republic to re-establish the three years' service, and the manly determination with which this proposal has been welcomed in France. The surprise occasioned by these proposals has been utilized by the Imperial Government for the purpose of insisting on the absolute necessity of an increase of German military strength the German proposals are represented as a reply to our own. The reverse is the case, since the immense military effort which France is undertaking is but the consequence of German initiative.

The Imperial Government is constantly rousing patriotic sentiment. Every day the Emperor delights to revive memories of 1813. Yesterday evening a military tattoo went through the streets of Berlin, and speeches were delivered in which the present situation was compared to that of a hundred years ago. The trend of public opinion will find an echo in the speeches which will be delivered next month in the Reichstag, and I have reason to fear that the Chancellor himself will be forced to allude in his statements to the relations of France and Germany. It was of course to be expected that national patriotism would be worked up just when fresh sacrifices are being required, but to compare the present time to 1813 is to misuse an historical analogy. If, to-day, there is anything corresponding to the movement which a hundred years ago roused Germans to fight the man of genius who aspired to universal dominion, it is in France that such a counterpart would have to be sought, since the French nation seeks but to protect itself against the domination of force.

Nevertheless, it is true that the state of public opinion in both countries makes the situation grave.

JULES CAMBON

ENCLOSURE I.

Report of Lieutenant-Colonel Serret, Military Attaché to the Embassy of the French Republic at Berlin to M. Étienne, Minister of War.

Berlin, March 15, 1913.

THE patriotic movement which has manifested itself in France has caused real anger in certain circles.

I do not, indeed, mean to say that the virulent article in the *Kölnische Zeitung* is the expression of prevalent opinion. It is rather the angry outburst of an impulsive journalist, which has been immediately disavowed by the Government.

However, in spite of its want of good manners the article in the *Kölnische Zeitung* cannot be dis-regarded; several important newspapers have approved of its substance, if not of its form, and it appears to express a real feeling, a latent anger.

It is interesting to note this fact, because it throws very vivid light on the meaning of the present armaments.

For some time now it has been quite a common thing to meet people who declare that the military plans of France are extraordinary and unjustified. In a drawing room a member of the Reichstag who is not a fanatic, speaking of the three years' service in France, went so far as to say, "It is a provocation; we will not allow it." More moderate persons, military and civil, glibly voice the opinion that France with her forty million inhabitants has no right to compete in this way with Germany.

To sum up, people are angry, and this anger is not caused by the shrieking of certain French papers, to which sober-minded people pay little attention. It is a case of vexation. People are angry at realising that in spite of the enormous effort made last year, continued and even increased this year, it will probably not be possible this time to outrun France completely.

To outdistance us, since we neither will nor can be allied with her, is Germany's real aim. I cannot insist too much on the fact that the impending legislation, which French public opinion is too apt to consider as a spontaneous outburst, is but the inevitable and expected consequence of the law of June 1912.

This law, while creating two new army corps, had deliberately, according to German fashion, left regiments and other large units incomplete. It was evident that there would be no long delay in filling in the gaps*. The Balkan crisis, coming just at the right moment, furnished a wonderful opportunity for exploiting the centenary of the War of Liberation, and obtaining with greater ease sacrifices through the memory of those made in days gone by, and that too at a time when Germany was opposed to France.

In order to show clearly the genesis of this military programme, I beg to recall what was written by my predecessor Colonel Pelle a year ago, when the law of 1912 was published:

"We are discovering every day how deep and lasting are the feelings of injured pride and revenge provoked against us by the events of last year.

"The Treaty of the 4th November 1911 has proved a complete disillusion.

"The feeling is the same in all parties. All Germans, even the Socialists, bear us a grudge for having taken away their share in Morocco.

"It seemed, a year or so ago, as if the Germans had set out to conquer the world. They considered themselves so strong that no one would dare to oppose them. Limitless possibilities were opening out for German manufactures, German trade, German expansion.

"Needless to say, these ideas and ambitions have not disappeared to-day. Germany always requires outlets for commercial and colonial expansion. They consider that they are entitled to them, because their population is increasing every day because the future belongs to them. They consider us, with our forty million inhabitants, as a second rate power.

"In the crisis of 1911, however, this second rate power successfully withstood them, and the Emperor and the Government gave way. Public opinion has forgiven neither them nor us. *People are determined that such a thing shall never happen again.*"

And at the moment when the second and formidable part of the programme is about to be realised, when German military strength is on the point of acquiring that final superiority which, should the occasion arise, would force us to submit to humiliation or destruction, France suddenly refuses to abdicate, and shows, as Roman said, "her eternal power of renaissance and resurrection." The disgust of Germany can well be understood.

Of course the Government points to the general situation in Europe and speaks of the "Slav Peril." As far as I can see, however, public opinion really seems indifferent to this "Peril," and yet it has accepted with a good grace, if not with welcome, the enormous burdens of these two successive laws.

On the 10th March last, being the centenary of the *levée en masse* of Germany against France, in spite of a down-pour of rain, a huge crowd surged to the military parade in front of the Schloss, in the middle of the Tiergarten, in front of the statues of Queen Louise and Frederick William III. which were surrounded by heaps of flowers.

These anniversaries, recalling as they do the fight with France, will be repeated the whole year through. In 1914 there will be a centenary of the first campaign in France, the first entry of the Prussians into Paris.

To sum up, if public opinion does not actually point at France, as does the *Kölnische Zeitung*, we are in fact, and shall long remain the nation aimed at. Germany considers that for our forty millions of inhabitants our place in the sun is really too large.

* The problem which is set us to-day would, therefore, only be set again a few years later, and in a much more acute fashion, since the decrease of our contingents is continually lowering the number of our effectives on a peace footing.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY, JANUARY 15, 1915.

Germans wish for peace—so they keep on proclaiming, and the Emperor more than anyone—but they do not understand peace as involving either mutual concessions or a balance of armaments. They want to be feared and they are at present engaged in making the necessary sacrifices. If on some occasion their national vanity is wounded, the confidence which the country will feel in the enormous superiority of its army will be favourable to an explosion of national anger, in the face of which the moderation of the Imperial Government will perhaps be powerless.

It must be emphasized again that the Government is doing everything to increase patriotic sentiment by celebrating with éclat all the various anniversaries of 1813.

The trend of public opinion would result in giving a war a more or less national character. By whatever pretext Germany should justify the European conflagration, nothing can prevent the first decisive blows being struck at France.

ENCLOSURE II.

M. de Faramond, Naval Attaché to the French Embassy at Berlin, to M. Baudin, Minister of Marine.

Berlin, March 15, 1913.

In reporting on the examination of the Naval Budget by the Financial Committee of the Reichstag, I said that no Naval law would be introduced this year having as its object an increase of the fleet, and that the whole of the military effort would be directed against us.

Although the new Bill, having for its object the increase of the German effectives, has not yet been presented to the Reichstag, we know that it deals with "an increase of military strength of immense scope" to use the expression of the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*.

The official newspapers have also referred to the military proposal in terms which enable us to consider the communiqué of the *Lokal Anzeiger* as accurate.

The German effectives reach at the present moment 720,000 men. We are, therefore, entitled to conclude that on the 1st October 1914, the Imperial army will be raised to a figure not far removed from 860,000.

The importance of this figure would not be so great if the provisions of the proposed legislation (as far as one can gather from the official newspapers) did not tend, as, in fact, those of the law of 1912 tend, to place the army corps nearest to our frontier in a state which most nearly approaches a war footing, in order to be able on the very day of the outbreak of hostilities, to attack us suddenly with forces very much stronger than our own. It is absolutely imperative for the Imperial Government to obtain success at the very outset of the operations.

The conditions under which the German Emperor would nowadays commence a campaign against France are not those of forty years ago. At the commencement of the war of 1870 the Prussian General Staff had considered the possibility of a victorious French offensive, and Moltke, seeing that we might conceivably get as far as Mayence, remarked to his sovereign, "There they will come to a stop." William II. cannot allow a retreat to enter into his calculations, although the German soldier is no longer to-day what he was forty years ago, a plain religious man, ready to die at the order of his king. When it is remembered that at the last elections 4,000,000 votes were cast by the Socialists and that the franchise is only obtained in Germany at the age of 25, it may be presumed that the active army, composed of young men from 20 to 25, must contain in its ranks at considerable proportion of Socialists.

It would indeed be foolish to think that the German Socialists will throw down their rifles on the day when France and Germany come to blows; but it will be very important that the Imperial Government should persuade them that on the one hand we are the aggressors, and on the other that they can have entire confidence in the direction of the campaign and its final result.

On the last occasion when the recruits for the Guard took the oath at Potsdam I was struck to hear the Emperor take as a theme for his address to the young soldiers "the duty of being braver and more disciplined in adversity than in success."

And it is because a German defeat at the outset would have such an incalculable effect on the Empire, that we find in all the plans worked out by the General Staff proposals for a crushing offensive movement against France.

In reality the Imperial Government wishes to be in a position to meet all possible eventualities. It is from the direction of France that the danger seems to them greatest. The *Kölnische Zeitung* has said as much in an article both spiteful and violent, the form rather than the substance of which has been disavowed by the Wilhelmstrasse.

But we must be willing to realise that the opinion expressed by the *Kölnische Zeitung* is at the present moment that of the immense majority of the German people.

In this connection I think it is interesting to quote a conversation which a member of our Embassy had the other evening with the old Prince Henckel von Donnersmarck, as it may serve to reflect the opinions which dominate Court circles.

Referring to the new German military proposals Prince Donnersmarck spoke as follows :—

" French people are quite wrong in thinking that we harbour evil designs and want war. But we cannot forget that in 1870 popular opinion forced the French Government to make a foolish attack on us before they were ready. Who can assure us that public opinion, which in France is so easily inflamed, will not force the Government to declare war? It is against this danger that we wish to protect ourselves."

And the Prince added : " I have even been considered in France as one of those responsible for the war of 1870. That is quite false. Even if I took part in the war after it had begun, I did my utmost to prevent its outbreak. A short time before the war, happening to be at a dinner where there were some of the most important personages of the Imperial Government, I expressed my regret at the hostile sentiments which were already becoming manifest between France and Prussia. The answer was that, if I spoke like that, it was because I was afraid of a struggle in which the issue would certainly be unfavourable to Prussia. I replied, ' No, it is not because I am afraid, that I repudiate the idea of war between France and Prussia, but rather because I think that it is in the interest of both countries to avoid war. And since you have referred to the possible result of such a struggle I will give you my opinion. I am convinced that you will be beaten and for this reason. In spite of the brilliant qualities which I recognise are possessed by the French and which I admire, you are not sufficiently accurate ; by accuracy I do not mean arriving in time at a meeting, but I mean punctuality in the whole sense of the word. Frenchmen, who have a great facility for work, are not as punctual as Germans in the fulfilment of their duty. In the coming war that nation will be victorious whose servants from the top of the ladder to the bottom will do their duty with absolute exactitude, however important or small it may be.' " And Prince Donnersmarck added : " An exactitude which played so great a rôle forty years ago in moving an army of 500,000 men will have a far greater importance in the next war, when it will be a question of moving masses far more numerous."

In this way the old Prince gave expression to the confidence shared by all Germans in the superiority of their military organisation.

When I spoke above of the new German proposal I only alluded to increased effectives. But the proposal will include also an increase of material and of defence works, the details of which are not known, but some idea of which may be gained by the figure estimated to be necessary to meet the expenses, *viz.*, 1,250,000,000 francs.

The carrying into effect of the law of the quinquennium of 1911 did not necessitate any special financial measures.

The military and naval law of 1912 had been provisionally covered by the Budget surplus of the years 1910 and 1911, by the reform of the law with regard to alcohol and by delaying the reduction of the tax on sugar. (These last two resources only represent together the sum of 60,000,000 francs.)

It must also be remembered that large loans have recently been raised by the Empire and Prussia : 500,000,000 marks on the 29th January 1912, and 350,000,000 marks on the 7th March 1913. Quite an important part of these loans must have been applied to military expenses.

The military law of 1913 will require quite exceptional financial measures.

According to the indications given by the semi-official press, the " non-recurring " expenditure will amount to a milliard marks, while the " permanent " annual expenditure resulting from the increase of effectives will exceed 200,000,000 marks.

It seems certain that the " non-recurring " expenditure will be covered by a war contribution levied on capital. Small fortunes would be exempted and those above 20,000 marks would be subject to a progressive tax. Presented in this guise the war tax would not be objected to by the Socialists, who will be able, in accordance with their usual tactics, to reject the principle of the military law and at the same time to pass the votes which assure its being carried into effect.

The Government are afraid that among the rich and bourgeois classes this extraordinary tax of a milliard levied exclusively on acquired capital will cause permanent discontent. Accordingly they are doing everything in their power to persuade those on whom so heavy an exaction is to be levied that the security of the Empire is threatened, establishing for the purpose on analogy between the war-like times of 1813 and the present day.

By noisy celebrations of the centenary of the War of Independence it is desired to convince people of the necessity of sacrifice, and to remind them that France is to-day, as 100 years ago, their hereditary enemy.

If it is established that the German Government are doing their utmost to secure that the payment of this enormous tax should be made in full, and not by way of instalment, and if, as some of the newspapers say, the whole payment is to be complete before 1st July 1914, these facts have a formidable significance for us, for nothing can explain such haste on the part of the military authorities to obtain war treasure in cash to the amount of a milliard.

With regard to the manner in which the permanent expenditure resulting from the application of the laws of 1912 to 1913 is to be met, nothing has yet been said. Further legislation will certainly be necessary in order that the required annual amount may be forthcoming.

To sum up : In Germany the execution of military reforms always follows very closely the decision to carry them out. All the provisions made by the law of the quinquennium of 1911 and by the law of 1912 have already been put into operation. It is quite possible that part of the material,

the purchase of which will be authorised by the new law, is already in course of manufacture. Military secrets are so well kept here that it is extremely difficult to follow the changes in *personnel* and *matériel*.

With 700,000 men under arms (without counting the very large number of reservists who are at the present time in training), a perfect military organisation and a public opinion which can be swayed by the warlike appeals of the Military and Naval Leagues, the German people is at the present moment a very dangerous neighbour.

If the three years' service is adopted and immediately applied in France, the conditions will be less unequal next year. The German effectives will still be considerably more numerous than ours, but the call to the Colours of all available contingents will no longer allow any selection, and will bring into the ranks of the German army elements of inferior quality and even some undesirable individuals. The morale of the active army will deteriorate.

Germany has wished to upset the equilibrium of the two camps which divide Europe by a supreme effort beyond which they can do little more.

They did not think that France was capable of a great sacrifice. Our adoption of the three years' service will upset their calculations.

FARAMOND.

No. 2.

M. Etienne, Minister of War, to M. Jonnart, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, April 2, 1913.

I HAVE just received from a reliable source an official secret report concerning the strengthening of the German army. The report is divided into two parts; the first consisting of general statements, the second dealing with technicalities and describing in the greatest detail, for each branch of the service, the measures to be adopted. Especially striking are the instructions with regard to the employment of motor-traction and the utilisation of aircraft.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of the first part of this document, which seems to merit your attention.

ETIENNE.

ENCLOSURE.

Memorandum on the strengthening of the German Army.

Berlin, March 19, 1913.

I. GENERAL MEMORANDUM ON THE NEW MILITARY LAWS.

The increase has taken place in three stages:—

(1) The Conference of Algeciras has removed the last doubt with regard to the existence of an *Entente* between France, England, and Russia. Moreover we have seen that Austria-Hungary was obliged to keep some of her forces mobilised against Serbia and Italy; finally our fleet was not at that time sufficiently strong. At the end of the dispute the first matter taken in hand was the strengthening of our coast defences and the increase of our naval forces. To meet the English plan of sending an Expeditionary Force of 100,000 men to the Continent, it would be necessary to make a better formation of reserves to be used according to circumstances in the protection of the Coast, in fortresses and in siege operations. It was already clear at that time that it would be absolutely necessary to make a great effort.

(2) The French having violated the Morocco Conventions brought on the incident of Agadir. At that time the progress made by the French army, the moral recovery of the nation, the technical advance in the realm of aviation and of machine guns rendered an attack on France less easy than in the previous period. Further, an attack by the English fleet had to be considered. This difficult situation opened our eyes to the necessity for an increase in the army. This increase was from this moment considered as a minimum.

(3) The war in the Balkans might have involved us in a war in support of our ally. The new situation in the south of Austria-Hungary lessened the value of the help which this ally could give us. On the other hand, France was strengthened by a new *loi des cadres*; it was accordingly necessary to anticipate the date of execution contemplated by the new military law.

Public opinion is being prepared for a new increase in the active army, which would ensure Germany an honourable peace and the possibility of properly ensuring her influence in the affairs of the world. The new army law and the supplementary law which should follow will enable her almost completely to attain this end.

Neither ridiculous shriekings for revenge by French chauvinists, nor the Englishmen's gnashing of teeth, nor the wild gestures of the Slavs will turn us from our aim of protecting and extending *Deutschtum* (German influence) all the world over.

The French may arm as much as they wish, they cannot in one day increase their population. The employment of an army of negroes in the theatre of European operations will remain for a long time a dream, and in any case be devoid of beauty.

II.—AIM AND OBLIGATIONS OF OUR NATIONAL POLICY, OF OUR ARMY, AND OF THE SPECIAL ORGANISATIONS FOR ARMY PURPOSES.

Our new army law is only an extension of the military education of the German nation. Our ancestors of 1913 made greater sacrifices. It is our sacred duty to sharpen the sword that has been put into our hands and to hold it ready for defence as well as for offence. *We must allow the idea to sink into the minds of our people that our armaments are an answer to the armaments and policy of the French.* We must accustom them to think that an offensive war on our part is a necessity, in order to combat the provocations of our adversaries. We must act with prudence so as not to arouse suspicion, and to avoid the crises which might injure our economic existence. We must so manage matters that under the heavy weight of powerful armaments, considerable sacrifices and strained political relations, an outbreak (*Losachlagen*) should be considered as a relief, because after it would come decades of peace and prosperity, as after 1879. We must prepare for war from the financial point of view; there is much to be done in this direction. We must not arouse the distrust of our financiers, but there are many things which cannot be concealed.

We must not be anxious about the fate of our colonies. The final result in Europe will settle their position. On the other hand we must stir up trouble in the North of Africa and in Russia. It is a means of keeping the forces of the enemy engaged. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that we should open up relations, by means of well-chosen organisations, with influential people in Egypt, Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco, in order to prepare the measures which would be necessary in the case of a European war. Of course in case of war we should openly recognise these secret allies; and on the conclusion of peace we should secure to them the advantages which they had gained. These aims are capable of realisation. The first attempt which was made some years ago opened up for us the desired relations. Unfortunately these relations were not sufficiently consolidated. Whether we like it or not it will be necessary to resort to preparations of this kind, in order to bring a campaign rapidly to a conclusion.

Risings provoked in time of war by political agents need to be carefully prepared and by material means. They must break out simultaneously with the destruction of the means of the communication; they must have a controlling head to be found among the influential leaders, religious or political. The Egyptian School is particularly suited to this purpose; more and more it serves as a bond between the intellectuals of the Mohammedan World.

However this may be, we must be strong in order to annihilate at one powerful swoop our enemies in the east and west. But in the next European war it will also be necessary that the small states should be forced to follow us or be subdued. In certain conditions their armies and their strong positions can be rapidly conquered or neutralised: this would probably be the case with Belgium and Holland, so as to prevent our enemy in the west from gaining territory which they could use as a base of operations against our flank. In the north we have nothing to fear from Denmark or Scandinavia, especially as in any event we shall provide for the concentration of a strong northern army, capable of replying to any menace from this direction. In the most unfavourable case, Denmark might be forced by England to abandon her neutrality: but by this time the decision would already have been reached both on land and on sea. Our northern army, the strength of which could be largely increased by Dutch formations, would oppose a very active defence to any offensive measures from this quarter.

In the south, Switzerland forms an extremely solid bulwark, and we can rely on her energetically defending her neutrality against France, and thus protecting our flank.

As was stated above, the situation with regard to the small states on our north-western frontier cannot be viewed in quite the same light. This will be a vital question for us, and our aim must be to take the offensive with a large superiority from the first days. For this purpose it will be necessary to concentrate a large army, followed up by strong Landwehr formations, which will induce the small states to follow us or at least to remain inactive in the theatre of operations, and which would crush them in the event of armed resistance. If we could induce these states to organise their system of fortification in such a manner as to constitute an effective protection for our flank we could abandon the proposed invasion. But for this, army reorganisation, particularly in Belgium, would be necessary in order that it might really guarantee an effective resistance. If, on the contrary, their defensive organisation was established against us, thus giving definite advantages to our adversary in the west, we could in no circumstances offer Belgium a guarantee for the security of her neutrality. Accordingly, a vast field is open to our diplomacy to work in this country on the lines of our interests.

The arrangements made with this end in view allow us to hope that it will be possible to take the offensive immediately after the complete concentration of the army of the Lower Rhine. An ultimatum with a short time-limit, to be followed immediately by invasion, would allow a sufficient justification for our action in international law.

Such are the duties which devolve on our army and which demand a striking force of considerable numbers. If the enemy attacks us, or if we wish to overcome him, we will act as our brothers did a hundred years ago; the eagle thus provoked will soar in his flight, will seize the enemy in his steel claws and render him harmless. We will then remember that the provinces of the ancient German Empire, the County of Burgundy and a large part of Lorraine, are still in the hands of the French; that thousands of brother Germans in the Baltic provinces are groaning under the Slav yoke. It is a national question of restoring to Germany her former possessions.

No. 3.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Stéphen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Berlin, May 6, 1913.

I was talking this evening to the Secretary of State about the conference of Ambassadors and the results obtained at the meeting in London yesterday. The crisis with which Europe was threatened is in his opinion over, but only temporarily. "It seems to me," said Herr von Jagow, "that we are travelling in a mountainous district. We have just reached a difficult pass and we see other heights rising in front of us." "The height which we have just surmounted," I replied, "was, perhaps, the most difficult to cross."

The crisis which we have just gone through has been very serious. Here the danger of war has been considered imminent. I have proof of the anxiety of the German Government by a number of facts which it is important that your Excellency should know.

I received yesterday a visit from one of my colleagues with whom I maintain special and cordial relations. On the occasion of the visit he paid to Herr von Jagow, the latter asked my colleague confidentially what was exactly the situation of Russia in the Far East, and whether this Power had at the present time any cause for fear which might necessitate the retention of its troops in that quarter. The Ambassador answered him that he knew of nothing, absolutely nothing, which could be a cause of preoccupation for the Russian Government, and that the latter have their hands free in Europe.

I said above that the danger of war had been regarded here as extremely near. The Government have not been satisfied with investigating the position in the Far East; preparations have even been made here.

The mobilisation of the German army is not restricted to the recall of reservists to their barracks. There is in Germany a preliminary measure which we have not got, and which consists in warning officers and men of the reserve to hold themselves ready for the call, in order that they may make the necessary arrangements. It is a general call to "attention," and it requires an incredible spirit of submission, discipline, and secrecy such as exists in this country, to make a step of this kind possible. If such a warning were given in France, a thrill would run through the whole country, and it would be in the papers the next day.

This warning was given in 1911 during the negotiations which I was carrying on with regard to Morocco.

Now it has been given again about ten days ago—that is to say, at the moment of the Austro-Albanian tension. I know that this is so, and I have it from several different sources, notably from officers of the reserve who have told it to their friends in the strictest confidence. These gentlemen have taken the necessary measures to put aside in a safe the means of existence for their families for a year. It has even been said that it was for this reason that the Crown Prince, who was to make the trial trip on the "Imperator," did not embark.

The decision which occasioned this preliminary mobilisation order is quite in keeping with the ideas of the General Staff. On this point I have been informed of some remarks made in a German *milieu* by General von Moltke, who is considered here as the most distinguished officer of the German army.

The intention of the General Staff is to act by surprise. "We must put on one side," said General von Moltke, "all commonplaces as to the responsibility of the aggressor. When war has become necessary it is essential to carry it on in such a way as to place all the chances in one's own favour. Success alone justifies war. Germany cannot and ought not to leave Russia time to mobilise, for she would then be obliged to maintain on her Eastern frontier so large an army that she would be placed in a position of equality, if not of inferiority, to that of France. Accordingly," added the General, "we must anticipate our principal adversary as soon as there are nine chances to one of going to war, and begin it without delay in order ruthlessly to crush all resistance."

This represents exactly the attitude of military circles and it corresponds to that of political circles; the latter, however, do not consider Russia, in contradistinction to us, as a necessary enemy.

This is what was being thought and said privately a fortnight ago.

From these events the following conclusions may be drawn which comprise the facts stated above; these people are not afraid of war, they fully accept its possibility and they have consequently taken the necessary steps. *They wish to be always ready.*

As I said, this demands qualities of secrecy, discipline and of persistence, enthusiasm alone is not sufficient. This lesson may form a useful subject of meditation when the Government of the Republic ask Parliament for the means of strengthening the defences of the country.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 4.

M. Allizé, Minister of the Republic in Bavaria, to M. Stéphen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Munich, July 10, 1913.

FROM a political point of view people are asking what is the object of the new armaments. Recognising that no one threatens Germany, they consider that German diplomacy had already at its disposal forces sufficiently large and alliances sufficiently powerful to protect German interests with success. As I pointed out the day after the Morocco agreement of 1911, it is thought that the Imperial Chancery will be as incapable in the future as in the past, of adopting an active foreign policy and of achieving, at least in this sphere, successes which would justify the burdens which the nation has assumed.

This frame of mind is all the more a cause of anxiety as the Imperial Government would find themselves supported by public opinion in any enterprise on which they might energetically embark, even at the risk of a conflict. The state of war to which all the events in the East have accustomed people's minds for the last two years appears no longer like some distant catastrophe, but as a solution of the political and economic difficulties which will continue to increase.

May the example of Bulgaria exercise a salutary influence on Germany. As the Prince Regent recently said to me, "The fortune of war is always uncertain; every war is an adventure, and the man is a fool who risks it believing himself sure of victory."

ALLIZÉ.

No. 5.

Report to M. Stéphen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs (on Public Opinion in Germany according to the Reports of the Diplomatic and Consular Agents).

Paris, July 30, 1913.

FROM observations which our agents in Germany have been able to collect from persons having access to the most diverse circles, it is possible to draw the conclusion that two feelings sway and irritate men's minds:

- (1) The Treaty of the 4th November 1912 is considered a disappointment for Germany;
- (2) France—a new France—undreamed of prior to the summer of 1911 is considered to be a warlike country, and to want war.

Members of all the parties in the Reichstag, from the Conservatives to the Socialists, representing the most different districts of Germany, university people from Berlin, Halle, Jena, and Marburg, students, elementary school teachers, commercial clerks, bank clerks, bankers, artisans, merchants, manufacturers, doctors, lawyers, editors of Democratic and Socialistic newspapers, Jewish publicists, members of trade unions, clergymen and shopkeepers from the Mark of Brandenburg, country squires from Pomerania and shoemakers from Stettin celebrating the 505th anniversary of their association, country gentlemen, officials, priests, and large farmers from Westphalia, are unanimous on these two points, with very slight differences corresponding to their position in society or their political party. Here is a synthesis of all these opinions:

The Treaty of the 4th November is a diplomatic defeat, a proof of the incapacity of German diplomacy and the carelessness of the Government (so often denounced), a proof that the future of the Empire is not safe without a new Bismarck; it is a national humiliation, a lowering in the eyes of Europe, a blow to German prestige, all the more serious because up to 1911, the military supremacy of Germany was unchallenged, and French anarchy and the powerlessness of the Republic were a sort of German dogma.

In July 1911, the "Coup of Agadir" made the Morocco question for the first time a national question affecting the life and expansion of the Empire. The revelations and the press campaign which followed, have sufficiently proved how the campaign has been organised, what Pan-German greed it had awakened, and what hatred it had left behind. If the Emperor was discussed, the Chancellor unpopular, Herr von Kiderlen was the best-hated man in Germany last winter. However, he begins to be merely thought little of, for he allows it to be known that he will have his revenge.

Thus, during the summer of 1911, German public opinion became restive when confronted with French opinion with regard to Morocco. And the attitude of France, her calmness, her re-born spiritual unity, her resolution to make good her rights right up to the end, the fact that she has the audacity not to be afraid of war, these things are the most persistent and the gravest cause of anxiety and bad temper on the part of German public opinion.

Why then did not Germany go to war during the summer of 1911, since public opinion although not so unanimous and determined as French public opinion, was certainly favourable? Apart from the pacific disposition of the Emperor and the Chancellor, military and financial reasons made themselves felt.

But these events of 1911 have caused a profound disillusionment in Germany. A new France united, determined, resolved not to be intimidated any longer, has emerged from the shroud in which she had been burying herself for the last ten years. Public opinion in Germany, from December to May, from the columns of the press of all parties, which reproached the Imperial Government for their incapacity and cowardice has discovered with surprise mingled with irritation that the country conquered in 1870 had never ceased since then to carry on war, to float her flag and maintain the prestige of her arms in Asia and Africa, and to conquer vast territories; that Germany on the other hand had lived on her reputation, that Turkey is the only country in which during the reign of William II. she had made moral conquests, and these were now compromised by the disgrace of the Morocco solution. Each time that France made a colonial conquest this consolation was offered:—“Yes, but that does not prevent the decadence, anarchy, and dismemberment of France at home.”

The public were mistaken and public opinion was misled.

Given this German public opinion that considers France as longing for war, what can be augured for the future as regards the possibility and proximity of war?

German public opinion is divided into two currents on the question of the possibility and proximity of war.

There are in the country forces making for peace, but they are unorganised and have no popular leaders. They consider that war would be a social misfortune for Germany, and that caste pride, Prussian domination, and the manufacturers of guns and armour plate would get the greatest benefit, but above all that war would profit England.

The forces consist of the following elements:—

The bulk of the workmen, artisans and peasants, who are peace-loving by instinct.

Those members of the nobility detached from military interests and engaged in business, such as the *grands seigneurs* of Silesia and a few other personages very influential at Court, who are sufficiently enlightened to realise the disastrous political and social consequences of war, even if successful.

Numerous manufacturers, merchants and financiers in a moderate way of business, to whom war, even if successful, would mean bankruptcy, because their enterprises depend on credit, and are chiefly supported by foreign capital.

Poles, inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine, and Schleswig-Holstein—conquered, but not assimilated and sullenly hostile to Prussian policy. There are about 7,000,000 of these annexed Germans.

Finally, the Governments and the governing classes in the large southern states—Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and the Grand Duchy of Baden—are divided by these two opinions:—an unsuccessful war would compromise the Federation from which they have derived great economic advantages; a successful war would only profit Prussia and Prussianisation, against which they have difficulty in defending their political independence and administrative autonomy.

These classes of people either consciously or instinctively prefer peace to war; but they are only a sort of makeweight in political matters, with limited influence on public opinion, or they are silent social forces, passive and defenceless against the infection of a wave of warlike feeling.

An example will make this idea clear:—The 110 Socialist members of the Reichstag are in favour of peace. They would be unable to prevent war, for war does not depend upon a vote of the Reichstag, and in the presence of such an eventuality the greater part of their number would join the rest of the country in a chorus of angry excitement and enthusiasm.

Finally, it must be observed that these supporters of peace believe in war in the mass because they do not see any other solution for the present situation. In certain contracts, especially in publishers contracts, a clause has been introduced cancelling the contract in the case of war. They hope, however, that the will of the Emperor on the one side, France's difficulties in Morocco on the other, will be for some time a guarantee of peace. Be that as it may, their pessimism gives free play to those who favour war.

People sometimes speak of a military party in Germany. The expression is inaccurate even if it is intended to convey the idea that Germany is the country where military power is supreme, as it is said of France that it is the country where the civil power is supreme. There exists a state of mind which is more worthy of attention than this historical fact, because it constitutes a danger more evident and more recent. There is a war party, with leaders, and followers, a press either convinced or subsidised for the purpose of creating public opinion; it has means both varied and formidable for the intimidation of the Government. It goes to work in the country with clear ideas, burning aspirations, and a determination that is at once thrilling and fixed.

Those in favour of war are divided into several categories; each of these derives from its social caste, its class, its intellectual and moral education, its interests, its hates, special arguments which create a general attitude of mind and increase the strength and rapidity of the stream of warlike desire.

Some want war because in the present circumstances they think it is inevitable. And, as far as Germany is concerned, the sooner the better.

Others regard war as necessary for economic reasons based on over-population, over-production, the need for markets and outlets; or for social reasons, *i.e.*, to provide the outside interests that alone can prevent or retard the rise to power of the democratic and socialist masses.

Others uneasy for the safety of the Empire, and believing that time is on the side of France, think that events should be brought to an immediate head. It is not unusual to meet, in the course of conversation or in the pages of patriotic pamphlets, the vague but deeply rooted conviction that a free Germany and a regenerated France are two historical facts mutually incompatible.

Others are bellicose from "Bismarckism" as it may be termed. They feel themselves humiliated at having to enter into discussions with France, at being obliged to talk in terms of law and right in negotiations and conferences where they have not always found it easy to get right on their side, even when they have a preponderating force. From their still recent past they derive a sense of pride ever fed by personal memories of former exploits, by oral traditions, and by books, and irritated by the events of recent years. Angry disappointment is the unifying force of the *Wehrvereine*, and other associations of Young Germany.

Others again want war from a mystic hatred of revolutionary France; others finally from a feeling of rancour. These last are the people who heap up pretexts for war.

Coming to actual facts, these feelings take concrete form as follows:—The country squires represented in the Reichstag by the Conservative party want at all costs to escape the death duties, which are bound to come if peace continues. In the last sitting of the session which has just closed, the Reichstag agreed to these duties in principle. It is a serious attack on the interests and privileges of the landed gentry. On the other hand, this aristocracy is military in character, and it is instructive to compare the Army List with the year book of the nobility. War alone can prolong its prestige and support its family interest. During the discussions on the Army Bill, a Conservative speaker put forward the need for promotion among officers as an argument in its favour. Finally, this social class, which forms a hierarchy with the King of Prussia as its supreme head, realises with dread the democratisation of Germany and the increasing power of the Socialist party, and considers its own days numbered. Not only does a formidable movement hostile to agrarian protection threaten its material interests, but, in addition, the number of its political representatives decreases with each legislative period. In the Reichstag of 1878, out of 397 members, 162 belonged to the aristocracy; in 1898, 83; in 1912, 57. Out of this number 27 alone belong to the Right, 14 to the Centre, 7 to the Left, and one sits among the Socialists.

The higher bourgeoisie, represented by the National Liberal Party, the party of the contented spirits, have not the same reasons as the squires for wanting war. With a few exceptions, however, they are bellicose. They have their reasons, social in character.

The higher bourgeoisie is no less troubled than the aristocracy at the democratisation of Germany. In 1871 they had 125 members in the Reichstag; in 1874, 155; in 1887, 99; in 1912, 45. They do not forget that in the years succeeding the war they played the leading role in parliament, helping Bismarck in his schemes against the country squires. Uneasily balanced to-day between Conservative instincts and Liberal ideas, they look to war to settle problems which their parliamentary representatives are painfully incapable of solving. In addition, doctrinaire manufacturers declare that the difficulties between themselves and their workmen originate in France, the home of revolutionary ideas of freedom—without France industrial unrest would be unknown.

Lastly, there are the manufacturers of guns and armour plate, big merchants who demand bigger markets, bankers who are speculating on the coming of the golden age and the next war indemnity—all these regard war as good business.

Amongst the "Bismarckians" must be reckoned officials of all kinds, represented fairly closely in the Reichstag by the Free Conservatives or Imperial Party. This is the party of the "pensioned" whose impetuous sentiments are poured out in the *Post*. They find disciples and political sympathisers in the various groups of young men whose minds have been trained and formed in the public schools and universities.

The universities, if we except a few distinguished spirits, develop a warlike philosophy. Economists demonstrate by statistics Germany's need for a colonial and commercial empire commensurate with the industrial output of the Empire. There are sociological fanatics who go even further. The armed peace, so they say, is a crushing burden on the nations, it checks improvement in the lot of the masses, and assists the growth of socialism. France by clinging obstinately to her desire for revenge opposes disarmament. Once for all she must be reduced, for a century, to a state of impotence; that is the best and speediest way of solving the social problem.

Historians, philosophers, political pamphleteers and other apologists of German *Kultur* wish to impose upon the world a way of thinking and feeling specifically German. They wish to wrest from France that intellectual supremacy which according to the clearest thinkers is still her possession. From this source is derived the phraseology of the Pan-Germans and the ideas and adherents of the *Kriegsvereine*, *Wehrvereine* and other similar associations too well known to need particular description. It is enough to note that the dissatisfaction caused by the treaty of November 4th has considerably swelled the membership of colonial societies.

We come finally to those whose support of the war policy is inspired by rancour and resentment. These are the most dangerous. They are recruited chiefly among diplomatists. German diplomatists are now in very bad odour in public opinion. The most bitter are those who since 1905 have been engaged in the negotiations between France and Germany; they are heaping together and reckoning up their grievances against us, and one day they will present their accounts in the war press.

It seems as if they were looking for grievances chiefly in Morocco, though an incident is always possible in any part of the globe where France and Germany are in contact.

They must have their revenge, for they complain that they have been duped. During the discussion on the Army Bill one of these warlike diplomatists exclaimed, "Germany will not be able to have any serious conversation with France until she has every sound man under arms."

In what terms will this conversation be couched? The opinion is fairly widely spread, even in Pan-German circles, that Germany will not declare war in view of the system of defensive alliances and the tendencies of the Emperor. But when the moment comes, she will have to try in every possible way to force France to attack her. Offence will be given if necessary. That is the Prussian tradition.

Must war then be considered as inevitable?

It is hardly likely that Germany will take the risk, if France can make it clear to the world that the *Entente Cordiale* and the Russian alliance are not mere diplomatic fictions but realities which exist and will make themselves felt. The English fleet inspires a wholesome terror. It is well known however, that victory on sea will leave everything in suspense. On land alone can a decisive issue be obtained.

As for Russia, even though she carries greater weight in political and military circles than was the case three or four years ago, it is not believed that her co-operation will be sufficiently rapid and energetic to be effective.

People's minds are thus getting used to consider the next war as a duel between France and Germany.

No. 6.

M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of the French Republic at Berlin, to M. Stéphen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, November 22, 1913.

I HAVE received from an absolutely reliable source an account of a conversation which took place a fortnight ago between the Emperor and the King of the Belgians, in the presence of the Chief of the General Staff—General von Moltke. This conversation, it appears, has made a profound impression on King Albert. I am in no way surprised at the impression he gathered, which corresponds with what I have myself felt for some time. Enmity against us is increasing and the Emperor has ceased to be the friend of peace.

The person addressed by the Emperor had thought up till then, as did all the world, that William II., whose personal influence had been exerted on many critical occasions in support of peace, was still in the same state of mind. He found him this time completely changed. The German Emperor is no longer in his eyes the champion of peace against the warlike tendencies of certain parties in Germany. William II. has come to think that war with France is inevitable, and that it must come sooner or later. Naturally he believes in the crushing superiority of the German army and in its certain success.

General von Moltke spoke exactly in the same strain as his sovereign. He, too, declared war to be necessary and inevitable, but he showed himself still more assured of success "for," he said, to the King, "this time the matter must be settled, and your Majesty can have no conception of the irresistible enthusiasm with which the whole German people will be carried away when that day comes."

The King of the Belgians protested that it was a travesty of the intentions of the French Government to interpret them in that sense; and to let oneself be misled as to the sentiments of the French nation by the ebullitions of a few irresponsible spirits or the intrigues of unscrupulous agitators.

The Emperor and his Chief of the General Staff nevertheless persisted in their point of view.

During the course of this conversation the Emperor moreover seemed overstrained and irritable. As William II. advances in years, family traditions, the reactionary tendencies of the court, and especially the impatience of the soldiers, obtain a greater empire over his mind. Perhaps he feels some slight jealousy of the popularity acquired by his son, who flatters the passions of the Pan-Germans, and who does not regard the position occupied by the Empire in the world as commensurate with its power. Perhaps the reply of France to the last increase of the German army, the object of which was to establish the incontestable supremacy of Germany, is, to a certain extent, responsible for his bitterness, for, whatever may be said, it is realised that Germany cannot go much further.

One may well ponder over the significance of this conversation. The Emperor and his Chief of the General Staff may have wished to impress the King of the Belgians and induce him not to make any opposition in the event of a conflict between us. Perhaps Germany would be glad to see Belgium less hostile to certain aspirations lately manifested here with regard to the Belgian Congo, but this last hypothesis does not seem to me to fit in with the interposition of General von Moltke.

For the rest, the Emperor William is less master of his impatience than is usually supposed. I have known him more than once to allow his real thoughts escape him. Whatever may have been

the object of the conversation related to me, the revelation is none the less of extreme gravity. It tallies with the precariousness of the general situation and with the state of a certain shade of public opinion in France and Germany.

If I may be allowed to draw a conclusion, I would submit that it would be well to take account of this new factor, namely, that the Emperor is becoming used to an order of ideas which were formerly repugnant to him, and that, to borrow from him a phrase which he likes to use, "we must keep our powder dry."

JULES CAMBON.

CHAPTER II.

PRELIMINARIES.

From the death of the Hereditary Archduke (June 28, 1914) to the Presentation of the Austrian Note to Serbia (July 23, 1914).

No. 7.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, June 28, 1914.

News has just arrived at Vienna that the Hereditary Archduke of Austria and his wife have been to-day assassinated at Serajevo by a student belonging to Grahovo. Some moments before the attack to which they fell a victim, they had escaped the explosion of a bomb which wounded several officers of their suite.

The Emperor, who is now at Ischl, was immediately informed by telegraph.

DUMAINE.

No. 8.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 2, 1914.

THE crime of Serajevo arouses the most acute resentment in Austrian military circles, and among all those who are not content to allow Serbia to maintain in the Balkans the position which she has acquired.

The investigation into the origin of the crime which it is desired to exact from the Government at Belgrade under conditions intolerable to their dignity would, in case of a refusal, furnish grounds of complaint which would admit of resort to military measures.

DUMAINE.

No. 9.

M. de Manneville, French Chargé d' Affaires at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 4, 1914.

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs told me yesterday, and has to-day repeated to the Russian Ambassador, that he hoped Serbia would satisfy the demands which Austria might have to make to her with regard to the investigation and the prosecution of the accomplices in the crime of Serajevo. He added that he was confident that this would be the case because Serbia, if she acted in any other way, would have the opinion of the whole civilised world against her.

The German Government do not then appear to share the anxiety which is shown by a part of the German press as to possible tension in the relations between the Governments of Vienna and Belgrade, or at least they do not wish to seem to do so.

DE MANNEVILLE.

No. 10.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, July 6, 1914.

In the course of an interview which he had asked for with the Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires, M. Sazonof pointed out in a friendly way the disquieting irritation which the attacks of the Austrian press against Serbia are in danger of producing in his country.

Count Czernin having given him to understand that the Austro-Hungarian Government would perhaps be compelled to search for the instigators of the crime of Serajevo on Servian territory, M. Sazonof interrupted him: "No country," he said, "has had to suffer more than Russia from crimes prepared on foreign territory. Have we ever claimed to employ in any country whatsoever the procedure with which your papers threaten Serbia? Do not embark on such a course."

May this warning not be in vain.

PALEOLOGUE.

No. 11.

M. d'Apochier le Maugin, French Consul-General at Budapest, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Budapest, July 11, 1914.

QUESTIONED in the Chamber on the state of the Austro-Servian question, M. Tisza explained that before everything else it was necessary to wait for the result of the judicial inquiry, as to which he refused at the moment to make any disclosure whatsoever. And the Chamber has given its full approval to this. He also showed himself equally discreet as to the decisions taken at the meeting of Ministers at Vienna, and did not give any indication whether the project of a *démarche* at Belgrade, with which all the papers of both hemispheres are full, would be followed up. The Chamber assented without hesitation.

With regard to this *démarche* it seems that the word has been given to minimise its significance; the anger of the Hungarians has, as it were, evaporated through the virulent articles of the press, which is now unanimous in advising against this step, which might be dangerous. The semi-official press especially would desire that for the word '*démarche*,' with its appearance of a threat, there should be substituted the expression "*pourparlers*," which appears to them more friendly and more courteous. Thus officially, for the moment all is for peace.

All is for peace in the press. But the general public here believes in war and fears it. Moreover, persons in whom I have every reason to have confidence have assured me that they knew that every day cannon and ammunition were being sent in large quantities towards the frontier. Whether true or not, this rumour has been brought to me from various quarters with details which agree with one another; at least it indicates what are the thoughts with which people are generally occupied. The Government, whether it is sincerely desirous of peace, or whether it is *preparing a coup*, is now doing all that it can to allay these anxieties. This is why the tone of the Government newspapers has been lowered, first by one note, then by two, so that it is at the present moment almost optimistic. But they had themselves spread the alarm as it suited them (*à plaisir*). Their optimism to order is in fact without an echo; the nervousness of the Bourse, a barometer which cannot be neglected, is a sure proof of this; without exception stocks have fallen to an unaccountably low level; the Hungarian 4 per cents. were quoted yesterday at 79.95, a rate which has never been quoted since they were first issued.

D'APCHIER LE MAUGIN,

No. 12.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 15, 1914.

CERTAIN organs of the Vienna press, discussing the military organisation of France and of Russia, represent these two countries as incapable of holding their own in European affairs; this would ensure to the Dual Monarchy, supported by Germany, appreciable facilities for subjecting Serbia to any treatment which it might be pleased to impose. The *Militärische Rundschau* frankly admits it. "The moment is still favourable to us. If we do not decide for war, that war in which we shall have to engage at the latest in two or three years will be begun in far less propitious circumstances. At this moment the initiative rests with us: Russia is not ready, moral factors and right are on our side, as well as might. Since we shall have to accept the contest some day, let us provoke it at once. Our prestige, our position as a Great Power, our honour, are in question; and yet more, for it would seem that our very existence is concerned—to be or not to be—which is in truth the great matter to-day."

Surpassing itself, the *Neue Freie Presse* of to-day reproaches Count Tisza for the moderation of his second speech, in which he said, "Our relations with Serbia require, however, to be made clear". These words rouse its indignation. For it, tranquility and security can result only from a war to the knife against Pan-Servism, and it is in the name of humanity that it demands the extermination of the cursed Servian race.

DUMAINE.

No 13.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 19, 1914.

THE Chancellor of the Consulate, who has sent me his half-yearly report, in which he sums up the various economic facts which have been the subject of his study since the beginning of the year, has added a section containing political information emanating from a trustworthy source.

I asked him briefly to sum up the information which he has obtained regarding the impending presentation of the Austrian note to Serbia, which the papers have for some days been persistently announcing.

You will find the text of this memorandum interesting on account of the accurate information which it contains.

DUMAINE.

No. 14.

Memorandum.

(Extract from a Consular Report on the Economic and Political Situation in Austria)

Vienna, July 20, 1914.

From information furnished by a person specially well informed as to official news, it appears that the French Government would be wrong to have confidence in disseminators of optimism; much will be demanded of Serbia; she will be required to dissolve several propagandist societies, she will be summoned to repress nationalism, to guard the frontier in co-operation with Austrian officials, to keep strict control over anti-Austrian tendencies in the schools; and it is a very difficult matter for a Government to consent to become in this way a policeman for a foreign Government. They foresee the subterfuges by which Serbia will doubtless wish to avoid giving a clear and direct reply; that is why a short interval will perhaps be fixed for her to declare whether she accepts or not. The tenour of the note and its imperious tone almost certainly ensure that Belgrade will refuse. Then military operations will begin.

There is here, and equally at Berlin, a party which accepts the idea of a conflict of widespread dimensions, in other words, a conflagration. The leading idea is probably that it would be necessary to start before Russia has completed the great improvements of her army and railways, and before France has brought her military organisation to perfection. But on this point there is no unanimity in high circles; Count Berchtold and the diplomatists desire at the most localised operations against Serbia. But everything must be regarded as possible. A singular fact is pointed out; generally the official telegraph agency, in its summaries and reviews of the foreign press, pays attention only to semi-official newspapers and to the most important organs; it omits all quotation from and all mention of the others. This is a rule and a tradition. Now, for the last ten days the official agency has furnished daily to the Austro-Hungarian press a complete review of the whole Servian press giving a prominent place to the least known, the smallest, and most insignificant papers, which, just on account of their obscurity, employ language freer, bolder, more aggressive, and often, insulting. This work of the official agency has obviously for its aim the excitement of public feeling and the creation of opinion favourable to war. The fact is significant.

No. 15.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 21, 1914.

It has come to my knowledge that the Servian representative at Berlin declared, at the Wilhelmstrasse, yesterday that his Government was ready to entertain Austria's requirements arising out of the outrage at Serajevo, provided that she asked only for judicial co-operation in the punishment and prevention of political crimes, but that he was charged to warn the German Government that it would be dangerous to attempt, through that investigation, to lower the prestige of Serbia.

In confidence I may also inform your Excellency that the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at the diplomatic audience to-day mentioned this subject to Herr von Jagow. He said that he supposed the

German Government now had full knowledge of the note prepared by Austria, and were therefore willing to give the assurance that the Austro-Servian difficulties would be localised. The Secretary of State protested that he was in complete ignorance of the contents of that note, and expressed himself in the same way to me. I could not help showing my astonishment at a statement which agreed so little with what circumstances lead one to expect.

I have also been assured that, from now on, the preliminary notices for mobilisation, the object of which is to place Germany in a kind of "attention" attitude in times of tension, have been sent out here to those classes which would receive them in similar circumstances. That is in a measure to which the Germans, constituted as they are, can have recourse without indiscretion and without exciting the people. It is not a sensational measure, and is not necessarily followed by full mobilisation, as we have already seen, but it is none the less significant.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 16.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to London, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 21, 1914.

I SPECIALLY draw your attention to information of which I am in receipt from Berlin; the French Ambassador notifies the extreme weakness of the Berlin Bourse yesterday, and attributes it to the anxiety which has begun to be aroused by the Servian question.

M. Jules Cambon has very grave reason for believing that when Austria makes the *démarche* at Belgrade which she judges necessary in consequence of the crime of Serajevo, Germany will support her with her authority, without seeking to play the part of mediator.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 17.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 22, 1914.

M. JULES CAMBON, having questioned Herr von Jagow on the tenour of the Austrian note at Belgrade, the latter replied that he knew nothing of the text; our Ambassador expressed his great astonishment at this. He emphasizes that the weakness of the Berlin Bourse continues, and that pessimistic rumours are current.

M. Barrère also discussed the same question with the Marquis di San Giuliano, who appears disturbed by it, and gives the assurance that he is working at Vienna in order that Servia may not be asked for anything beyond what is practicable: for instance, the dissolution of the Bosnian Club, and not a judicial inquiry into the causes of the crime of Serajevo.

In present circumstances, the most favourable presumption one can make is that the Cabinet at Vienna, finding itself carried away by the press and the military party, is trying to obtain the maximum from Servia by starting to intimidate her directly and indirectly, and looks to Germany for support in this.

I have asked the French Ambassador at Vienna to use all his influence with Count Berchtold and to represent to him, in a friendly conversation, how much Europe would appreciate moderation on the part of the Austrian Government, and what consequences would be likely to be entailed by violent pressure on Servia.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 18.

M. Demaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 22, 1914.

NOTHING is known as to the decision which Count Berchtold, who is prolonging his stay at Ischl, is trying to obtain from the Emperor. The intention of proceeding against Servia with the greatest severity, of having done with her, of "treating her like another Poland," is attributed to the Government. Eight army corps are said to be ready to start on the campaign, but M. Tisza, who is very disturbed about the excitement in Croatia, is said to have intervened actively in order to exercise a moderating influence.

In any case it is believed that the *démarche* will be made at Belgrade this week. The requirements of the Austro-Hungarian Government with regard to the punishment of the outrage, and to guarantees of control and police supervision, seem to be acceptable to the dignity of the Servians. M. Jovanovich believes they will be accepted. M. Pashitch wishes for a peaceful solution, but says

that he is ready for a full resistance. He has confidence in the strength of the Servian army; besides, he counts on the union of all the Slavs in the Monarchy to paralyse the effort directed against his country.

Unless people are absolutely blinded, it must be recognised here that a violent blow has every chance of being fatal, both to the Austro-Hungarian army and to the cohesion of the nationalities governed by the Emperor, which has already been so much compromised.

Herr von Tschirsky the German Ambassador, is showing himself a supporter of violent measures, while at the same time he is willing to let it be understood that the Imperial Chancery would not be in entire agreement with him on this point. The Russian Ambassador, who left yesterday for the country in consequence of reassuring explanations made to him at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, has confided to me that his Government will not raise any objection to steps directed towards the punishment of the guilty and the dissolution of the societies which are notoriously revolutionary, but could not accept requirements which would humiliate Servian national feeling.

DUMAINE.

No. 19.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 22, 1914.

YOUR Excellency has been good enough to communicate to me the impressions which have been collected by our Ambassador at Berlin with regard to the *démarche* which the Austro-Hungarian Minister is proposing to make at Belgrade.

These impressions have been confirmed by a conversation which I had yesterday with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Sir Edward Grey told me that he had seen the German Ambassador, who stated to him that at Berlin a *démarche* of the Austro-Hungarian Government to the Servian Government was expected. Prince Lichnowsky assured him that the German Government were endeavouring to hold back and moderate the Cabinet of Vienna, but that up to the present time they had not been successful in this, and that he was not without anxiety as to the result of a *démarche* of this kind. Sir Edward Grey answered Prince Lichnowsky that he would like to believe that, before intervening at Belgrade, the Austro-Hungarian Government had fully informed themselves as to the circumstances of the conspiracy to which the Hereditary Archduke and the Duchess of Hohenburg had fallen victims, and had assured themselves that the Servian Government had been cognisant of it and had not done all that lay in their power to prevent the consequences. For if it could not be proved that the Servian Government were responsible and implicated to a certain degree, the intervention of Austria-Hungary would not be justified and would arouse against them the opinion of Europe.

The communication of Prince Lichnowsky had left Sir Edward Grey with an impression of anxiety which he did not conceal from me. The same impression was given me by the Italian Ambassador, who also fears the possibility of fresh tension in Austro-Servian relations.

This morning the Servian Minister came to see me, and he shares the apprehensions of Sir Edward Grey. He fears that Austria may make of the Servian Government demands which their dignity, and above all the susceptibility of public opinion, will not allow them to accept without a protest. When I pointed out to him the quiet which appears to reign at Vienna, and to which all the Ambassadors accredited to that Court bear testimony, he answered that this official quiet was only apparent and concealed feelings which were most fundamentally hostile to Servia. But, he added, if these feelings take a public form (*démarche*) which lacks the moderation that is desirable, it will be necessary to take account of Servian public opinion, which has been inflamed by the wrong methods which the Austrian Government have used in approaching that country, and which has been made less patient by the memory of two victorious wars which is still quite fresh. Notwithstanding the sacrifices which Servia has made for her recent victories she can still put 400,000 men in the field, and public opinion, which knows this, is not inclined to put up with any humiliation.

Sir Edward Grey, in an interview with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, asked him to recommend his Government not to depart from the prudence and moderation necessary for avoiding new complications, not to demand from Servia any measures to which she could not reasonably submit and not to allow themselves to be carried away too far.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 20.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to London, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Rome.

Paris, July 23, 1914.

According to information collected by the French Ambassador at Vienna, the first intention of the Austro-Hungarian Government had been to proceed with the greatest severity against Servia, while keeping eight army corps ready to start operations.

The disposition at this moment was more conciliatory; in answer to a question put to him by M. Dumaine, whom I instructed to call the attention of the Austro-Hungarian Government to the

anxiety aroused in Europe, Baron Macchio stated to our Ambassador that the tone of the Austrian note, and the demands which would be formulated in it, allow us to count on a peaceful result. In view of the customary procedure of the Imperial Chancery, I do not know what confidence ought to be placed in these assurances.

In any case the Austrian note will be presented in a very short space of time. The Servian Minister holds that as M. Pashitch wishes to come to an understanding, he will accept those demands which relate to the punishment of the outrage and to the guarantees for control and police supervision, but that he will resist everything which might affect the sovereignty and dignity of his country.

In diplomatic circles at Vienna the German Ambassador is in favour of violent measures, while at the same time he confesses that the Imperial Chancery is perhaps not entirely in agreement with him on this point; the Russian Ambassador, trusting to assurances which have been given him, has left Vienna, and before his departure confided to M. Dumaine that his Government will not raise any objection to the punishment of the guilty and the dissolution of the revolutionary associations, but that they could not accept requirements which were humiliating to the national sentiment of Servia.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 21.

M. Allied, French Minister at Munich, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, Paris.

Munich, July 23, 1914.

THE Bavarian press seems to believe that a peaceful solution of the Austro-Servian incident is not only possible but even probable; on the other hand official circles have for some time been assuming with more or less sincerity an air of real pessimism.

In particular the President of the Council said to me to-day that the Austrian note the contents of which were known to him (*dont il avait connaissance*) was in his opinion, drawn up in terms which could be accepted by Servia, but that none the less the existing situation appeared to him to be very serious.

CHAPTER III.

THE AUSTRIAN NOTE AND THE SERVIAN REPLY.

(From Friday, July 24, to Saturday, July 25.)

No. 22.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I SHOULD be obliged if you would urgently send on to M. Dumaine the following information and instructions.

Reval, July 24, 1914, 1 A.M.

In the course of my conversation with the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs we had to take into consideration the dangers which might result from any step taken by Austria-Hungary in relation to Servia in connection with the crime of which the Hereditary Archduke has been a victim. We found ourselves in agreement in thinking that we should not leave anything undone to prevent a request for an explanation or some *mise en demeure* which would be equivalent to intervention in the internal affairs of Servia, of such a kind that Servia might consider it as an attack on her sovereignty and independence.

We have in consequence come to the opinion that we might, by means of a friendly conversation with Count Berchtold, give him counsels of moderation, of such a kind as to make him understand how undesirable would be any intervention at Belgrade which would appear to be a threat on the part of the Cabinet at Vienna.

The British Ambassador, who was kept informed by M. Sazonof, expressed the idea that his Government would doubtless associate itself with a *démarche* for removing any danger which might threaten general peace, and he has telegraphed to his Government to this effect.

M. Sazonof has addressed instructions to this effect to M. Schebeko. While there is no question in this of collective or concerted action at Vienna on the part of the representatives of the Triple Entente, I ask you to discuss the matter with the Russian and English Ambassadors, and to come to an agreement with them as to the best means by which each of you can make Count Berchtold understand without delay the moderation that the present situation appears to us to require.

Further, it would be desirable to ask M. Paul Cambon to bring the advantages of this procedure to the notice of Sir Edward Grey, and to support the suggestion that the British Ambassador in Russia will have made to this effect to the Foreign Office. Count Benckendorff is instructed to make a similar recommendation.

RENE VIVIANI.

No. 23.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, on board the "France."

Paris, July 24, 1914.

I have sent on your instructions to Vienna as urgent, but from information contained in this morning's papers it appears that the Austrian note was presented at Belgrade at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.

This note, the official text of which has not yet been handed to us by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, appears to be very sharp; it appears to aim not only at obtaining the prosecution of the Serbs who were directly implicated in the outrage of Serajevo but to require the immediate suppression of the whole of the anti-Austrian propaganda in the Servian press and army. It is said to give Servia till 6 o'clock on Saturday evening to make her submission.

In sending your instructions to M. Dumaine I requested him to come to an agreement with his English and Russian colleagues as to his action.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 24.

Text of the Austrian Note.

(Note communicated by Count Seezen, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, on Friday, July 24th 1914, at 10-30 a.m.)

Vienna, July 24, 1914.

The Austro-Hungarian Government felt compelled to address the following note to the Servian Government on the 23rd July, through the medium of the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade:—

"On the 31st March, 1909, the Servian Minister in Vienna, on the instructions of the Servian Government, made the following declaration to the Imperial and Royal Government:—

" ' Servia recognises that the *fait accompli* regarding Bosnia has not affected her rights, and consequently she will conform to the decisions that the Powers may take in conformity with article 25 of the Treaty of Berlin. In deference to the advice of the Great Powers, Servia undertakes to renounce from now onwards the attitude of protest and opposition which she has adopted with regard to the annexation since last autumn. She undertakes, moreover, to modify the direction of her policy with regard to Austria-Hungary and to live in future on good neighbourly terms with the latter. ' "

"The history of recent years, and in particular the painful events of the 28th June last, have shown the existence of a subversive movement with the object of detaching a part of the territories of Austria-Hungary from the Monarchy. The movement, which had its birth under the eye of the Servian Government, has gone so far as to make itself manifest on both sides of the Servian frontier in the shape of acts of terrorism and a series of outrages and murders.

"Far from carrying out the formal undertakings contained in the declaration of the 31st March, 1909, the Royal Servian Government has done nothing to repress these movements. It has permitted the criminal machinations of various societies and associations directed against the Monarchy, and has tolerated unrestrained language on the part of the press, the glorification of the perpetrators of outrages, and the participation of officers and functionaries in subversive agitation. It has permitted an unwholesome propaganda in public instruction, in short, it has permitted all manifestations of a nature to incite the Servian population to hatred of the Monarchy and contempt of its institutions.

"This culpable tolerance of the Royal Servian Government had not ceased at the moment when the events of the 28th June last proved its fatal consequences to the whole world.

"It results from the depositions and confessions of the criminal perpetrators of the outrage of the 28th June that the Serajevo assassinations were planned in Belgrade; that the arms and explosives with which the murderers were provided had been given to them by Servian officers and functionaries belonging to the Narodna Odbrana; and finally, that the passage into Bosnia of the criminals and their arms was organised and effected by the chiefs of the Servian frontier service.

"The above-mentioned results of the magisterial investigation do not permit the Austro-Hungarian Government to pursue any longer the attitude of expectant forbearance which they have maintained for years in face of the machinations hatched in Belgrade, and thence propagated in the territories of the Monarchy. The results, on the contrary, impose on them the duty of putting an end to the intrigues which form a perpetual menace to the tranquillity of the Monarchy.

"To achieve this end the Imperial and Royal Government see themselves compelled to demand from the Royal Servian Government a formal assurance that they condemn this dangerous propaganda against the Monarchy; in other words, the whole series of tendencies, the ultimate aim of which is to detach from the Monarchy territories belonging to it, and that they undertake to suppress by every means this criminal and terrorist propaganda.

"In order to give a formal character to this undertaking the Royal Servian Government shall publish on the front page of their 'Official Journal' of the 13/26 July the following declaration:--

"The Royal Government of Servia condemn the propaganda directed against Austria-Hungary—i.e., the general tendency of which the final aim is to detach from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy territories belonging to it, and they sincerely deplore the fatal consequences of these criminal proceedings.

"The Royal Government regret that Servian officers and functionaries participated in the above-mentioned propaganda and thus compromised the good neighbourly relations to which the Royal Government were solemnly pledged by their declaration of the 31st March, 1909.

"The Royal Government who disapprove and repudiate all idea of interfering or attempting to interfere with the destinies of the inhabitants of any part whatsoever of Austria-Hungary, consider it their duty formally to warn officers and functionaries, and the whole population of the Kingdom, that henceforward they will proceed with the utmost rigour against persons who may be guilty of such machinations, which they will use all their efforts to anticipate and suppress."

"This declaration shall simultaneously be communicated to the Royal army as an order of the day by His Majesty the King and shall be published in the 'Official Bulletin' of the army.

"The Royal Servian Government further undertake:

"(1) To suppress any publication which incites to hatred and contempt of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the general tendency of which is directed against its territorial integrity;

"(2) To dissolve immediately the society styled 'Narodna Odbrana,' to confiscate all its means of propaganda, and to proceed in the same manner against other societies and their branches in Servia which engage in propaganda against the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The Royal Government shall take the necessary measures to prevent the societies dissolved from continuing their activity under another name and form;

"(3) To eliminate without delay from public instruction in Servia, both as regards the teaching body and also as regards the methods of instruction, everything that serves, or might serve, to foment the propaganda against Austria-Hungary;

"(4) To remove from the military service, and from the administration in general, all officers and functionaries guilty of propaganda against the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy whose names and deeds the Austro-Hungarian Government reserve to themselves the right of communicating to the Royal Government;

"(5) To accept the collaboration in Servia of representatives of the Austro-Hungarian Government for the suppression of the subversive movement directed against the territorial integrity of the Monarchy;

"(6) To take judicial proceedings against accessories to the plot of the 28th June who are on Servian territory; delegates of the Austro-Hungarian Government will take part in the investigation relating thereto;

"(7) To proceed without delay to the arrest of Major Voija Tankositch and of the individual named Milan Ciganovitch, a Servian State employé, who have been compromised by the results of the magisterial enquiry at Serajevo;

"(8) To prevent by effective measures the co-operation of the Servian authorities in the illicit traffic in arms and explosives across the frontier, to dismiss and punish severely the officials of the frontier service at Schabatz Loznica guilty of having assisted the perpetrators of the Serajevo crime by facilitating their passage across the frontier;

"(9) To furnish the Imperial and Royal Government with explanations regarding the unjustifiable utterances of high Servian officials, both in Servia and abroad, who notwithstanding their official position, have not hesitated since the crime of the 28th June to express themselves in interviews in terms of hostility to the Austro-Hungarian Government; and, finally,

"(10) To notify the Imperial and Royal Government without delay of the execution of the measures comprised under the preceding heads.

"The Austro-Hungarian Government expect the reply of the Royal Government at the latest by 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, the 25th July.*

* The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in a private letter on the 24th July sent to the Minister for Foreign Affairs the following correction:—

"In the copy of the dispatch which I had the honour to send to your Excellency this morning, it was said that my Government expected an answer from the Cabinet at Belgrade at latest by 5 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, the 25th of this month. As our Minister at Belgrade did not deliver his note yesterday until 6 o'clock in the evening, the time allowed for the answer has in consequence been prolonged to 6 o'clock to-morrow Saturday evening.

"I consider it my duty to inform your Excellency of this slight alteration in the termination of the period fixed for the answer to the Servian Government."

"A memorandum dealing with the results of the magisterial enquiry at Serajevo with regard to the officials mentioned under heads (7) and (8) is attached to this note."

I have the honour to request your Excellency to bring the contents of this note to the knowledge of the Government to which you are accredited, accompanying your communication with the following observations :—

On the 31st March 1909, the Royal Servian Government addressed to Austria-Hungary the declaration of which the text is reproduced above.

On the very day after this declaration Serbia embarked on a policy of instilling revolutionary ideas into the Serb subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and so preparing for the separation of the Austro-Hungarian territory on the Servian frontier.

Servia became the centre of a criminal agitation.

No time was lost in the formation of societies and groups, whose object, either avowed or secret, was the creation of disorders on Austro-Hungarian territory. These societies and groups count among their members generals and diplomatists, Government officials and judges—in short, men at the top of official and unofficial society in the kingdom.

Servian journalism is almost entirely at the service of this propaganda, which is directed against Austria-Hungary, and not a day passes without the organs of the Servian press stirring up their readers to hatred or contempt for the neighbouring Monarchy, or to outrages directed more or less openly against its security and integrity.

A large number of agents are employed in carrying on by every means the agitation against Austria-Hungary and corrupting the youth in the frontier provinces.

Since the recent Balkan crisis there has been a recrudescence of the spirit of conspiracy inherent in Servian politicians, which has left such sanguinary imprints on the history of the kingdom; individuals belonging formerly to bands employed in Macedonia have come to place themselves at the disposal of the terrorist propaganda against Austria-Hungary.

In the presence of these doings, to which Austria-Hungary has been exposed for years, the Servian Government have not thought it incumbent on them to take the slightest step. The Servian Government have thus failed in the duty imposed on them by the solemn declaration of the 31st March 1909, and acted in opposition to the will of Europe and the undertaking given to Austria-Hungary.

The patience of the Imperial and Royal Government in the face of the provocative attitude of Servia was inspired by the territorial disinterestedness of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the hope that the Servian Government would end in spite of everything by appreciating Austria-Hungary's friendship at its true value. By observing a benevolent attitude towards the political interests of Servia, the Imperial and Royal Government hoped that the kingdom would finally decide to follow an analogous line of conduct on its own side. In particular, Austria-Hungary expected a development of this kind in the political ideas of Servia, when, after the events of 1912, the Imperial and Royal Government, by its disinterested and ungrudging attitude, made such a considerable aggrandisement of Servia possible.

The benevolence which Austria-Hungary showed towards the neighbouring State had no restraining effect on the proceedings of the kingdom, which continued to tolerate on its territory a propaganda of which the fatal consequences were demonstrated to the whole world on the 28th June last, when the Heir Presumptive to the Monarchy and his illustrious consort fell victims to a plot hatched at Belgrade.

In the presence of this state of things the Imperial and Royal Government have felt compelled to take new and urgent steps at Belgrade with a view to inducing the Servian Government to stop the incendiary movement that is threatening the security and integrity of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

The Imperial and Royal Government are convinced that in taking this step they will find themselves in full agreement with the sentiments of all civilised nations, who cannot permit regicide to become a weapon that can be employed with impunity in political strife, and the peace of Europe to be continually disturbed by movements emanating from Belgrade.

In support of the above the Imperial and Royal Government hold at the disposal of the British Government a *dossier* elucidating the Servian intrigues and the connection between these intrigues and the murder of the 28th June.

An identical communication has been addressed to the Imperial and Royal representatives accredited to the other signatory Powers.

Your are authorised to leave a copy of this despatch in the hands of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

APPENDIX.

THE criminal enquiry opened by the Court of Serajevo against Gavrilo Princip and his accessories in and before the act of assassination committed by them on the 28th June last has up to the present led to the following conclusions :—

- (1) The plot, having as its object the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand at the time of his visit to Serajevo was formed at Belgrade by Gavrilo Princip, Nedeljko

Cabrinovic, one Milan Ciganovic, and Trifko Grabez, with the assistance of Commander Voijs Tankosic.

- (2) The six bombs and the four Browning pistols and ammunition with which the guilty parties committed the act were delivered to Princip, Cabrinovic, and Grabez by the man Milan Ciganovic and Commander Voijs Tankosic at Belgrade.
- (3) The bombs are hand-grenades coming from the arms depôt of the Servian army at Kragujevac.
- (4) In order to ensure the success of the act, Ciganovic taught Princip, Cabrinovic, and Grabez how to use the bombs, and gave lessons in firing Browning pistols to Princip and Grabez in a forest near the shooting ground at Topschider.
- (5) To enable Princip, Cabrinovic, and Grabez to cross the frontier of Bosnia-Herzegovina and smuggle in their contraband of arms secretly, a secret system of transport was organised by Ciganovic.

By this arrangement the introduction into Bosnia-Herzegovina of criminals and their arms was effected by the officials controlling the frontiers at Chabac (Rade Popovic) and Loznica, as well as by the customs officer Rudivoj Grbic, of Loznica, with the assistance of various individuals.

No. 25

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, on board the "France," and to London, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Rome, Belgrade.

Paris, July 24, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador (this morning left me a copy of the Austrian note which was handed in at Belgrade on Thursday evening. Count Scézszen informs me that the Austro-Hungarian Government gives the Servian Government up to 5 o'clock on the evening of Saturday the 25th for their answer.*

The note is based on the undertaking made by Servia on the 31st March 1909, to recognise the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and reproaches the Servian Government with having tolerated an anti-Austrian propaganda in which officials, the army, and the press have taken part, a propaganda which threatens the security and integrity of Austria, and the danger of which has been shown by the crime of the 28th June which, according to the facts established during the investigation, was planned at Belgrade.

The Austrian Government explain that they are compelled to put an end to a propaganda which forms a permanent danger to their tranquillity, and to require from the Servian Government an official pronouncement of their determination to condemn and suppress it, by publishing in the official Gazette of the 26th a declaration, the terms of which are given, condemning it, stating their regret, and threatening to crush it. A general order of the King to the Servian army is at the same time to make these declarations known to the army. In addition to this, the Servian Government are to undertake to suppress publications, to dissolve the societies, to dismiss those officers and civil servants whose names would be communicated to them by the Austrian Government, to accept the co-operation of Austrian officials in suppressing the subversive acts to which their attention has been directed as well as for the investigation into the crime of Serajevo, and finally to proceed to the immediate arrest of a Servian officer and an official who were concerned in it.

Annexed to the Austrian memorandum is a note which sums up the facts established by the investigation into the crime of Serajevo, and declares that it was planned at Belgrade; that the bombs were provided for the murderers, and came from a depôt of the Servian army; finally that the murderers were drilled and helped by Servian officers and officials.

On visiting the Acting Political Director immediately after making this communication, Count Scézszen without any observations informed him that the note had been presented. M. Berthelot, on my instructions, confined himself to pointing out to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador the feeling of anxiety which had been aroused by the information available this morning as to the contents of the Austrian note, and the painful feeling which could not fail to be aroused in French public opinion by the time chosen for so categorical a *démarche* with so short a time limit; that is to say, a time when the President of the Republic and the President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic had left St. Petersburg and were at sea, and consequently were not able to exert, in agreement with those Powers which were not directly interested, that soothing influence on Servia and Austria which was so desirable in the interest of general peace.

The Servian Minister has not yet received any information as to the intentions of his Government.

The German Ambassador has asked me to receive him at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 26.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Thibaut, French Minister at Stockholm (for the President of the Council), and to Belgrade, Vienna, London, Berlin, Rome, St. Petersburg.

Paris, July 24, 1914.

M. VESNITCH was this morning still without any telegram from his Government informing him as to their intentions, and did not know the contents of the Austrian note.

To a request for advice which he made to the Political Director, M. Berthelot said to him, speaking personally and for himself alone, that Serbia must try to gain time, as the limit of forty-eight hours perhaps formed rather a "*mise en demeure*" than an ultimatum in the proper sense of the term; that there might, for instance, be an opportunity of offering satisfaction on all those points which were not inconsistent with the dignity and sovereignty of Serbia; he was advised to draw attention to the fact that statements based on the Austrian investigations at Serajevo were one sided, and that Serbia, while she was quite ready to take measures against all the accomplices of a crime which she most strongly condemned, required full information as to the evidence in order to be able to verify it with all speed; above all to attempt to escape from the direct grip of Austria by declaring herself ready to submit to the arbitration of Europe.

I have asked at London and St. Petersburg for the views and intentions of the English and Russian Governments. It appears on the other hand from our information that the Austrian note was not communicated to Italy until to-day, and that Italy had neither been consulted nor even informed of it.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 27.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Stockholm (for the President of the Council), and to Belgrade, London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Rome.

Paris, July 24, 1914.

THE French Ambassador at Vienna informs me that opinion has been startled by the sudden and exaggerated nature of the Austrian demands, but that the chief fear of the military party appears to be that Serbia may give way.

The Servian Minister in Austria thinks that his Government will show themselves very conciliatory in all that concerns the punishment of the accomplices of the crime, and the guarantees to be given as to the suppression of the anti-Austrian propaganda, but that they could not accept a general order to the army dictated to the King nor the dismissal of officers who were suspected by Austria, nor the interference of foreign officials in Serbia. M. Jovanovitch considers that, if it were possible to start a discussion, a settlement of the dispute might still be arranged, with the assistance of the Powers.

Our Ambassador at Berlin gives an account of the excitement aroused by the Austrian note, and of the state of feeling of the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, who thinks that a large part of opinion in Germany would desire war. The tone of the press is threatening and appears to have as its object the intimidation of Russia. Our Ambassador is to see Herr von Jagow this evening.

M. Barrère informs us that Italy is exercising moderating influence at Vienna and is trying to avoid complications.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 28.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Stockholm (for the President of the Council), and to Belgrade, London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 24, 1914.

HERR VON SCHOEN came to inform me of a note from his Government, of which he would not leave me a copy, but at my request he read it twice over to me

The note was almost word for word as follows:—

"The statements of the Austro-Hungarian newspapers concerning the circumstances under which the assassination of the Austrian heir-presumptive and his consort has taken place disclose unmistakably the aims which the Pan-Servian propaganda has set itself, and the means it employs to realise them. The facts made known must also do away with all doubt that the centre of activity of all those tendencies which are directed towards the detachment of the Southern Slav provinces from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and their incorporation into the Servian Kingdom is to be found in Belgrade, and is, at any rate, at work there, with the connivance of members of the Government and the Army.

"The Servian intrigues have been going on for many years. In an especially marked form the Pan-Servian chauvinism manifested itself during the Bosnian crisis. It was only owing to the moderation and far-reaching self-restraint of the Austro-Hungarian Government and

to the energetic intervention of the Great Powers that the Servian provocations to which Austria-Hungary was then exposed did not lead to a conflict. The assurance of good conduct in future which was given by the Servian Government at that time has not been kept. Under the eyes, at least with the tacit permission, of official Servia, the Pan-Servian propaganda has, since that time, continuously increased in extension and intensity. To its account must be set the recent crime, the threads of which lead to Belgrade. It has become clearly evident that it would not be consistent either with the dignity or with the self-preservation of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy to remain longer inactive in face of this movement on the other side of the frontier, by which the security and the integrity of her territories are constantly menaced. Under these circumstances, the course of procedure and demands of the Austro-Hungarian Government can only be regarded as justified. In spite of that, the attitude which public opinion as well as the Government in Servia have recently adopted does not exclude the apprehension that the Servian Government might refuse to comply with those demands, and might even allow themselves to be carried away into a provocative attitude towards Austria-Hungary. The Austro-Hungarian Government, if they do not wish definitely to abandon Austria's position as a Great Power, would then have no choice but to obtain the fulfilment of their demands from the Servian Government by strong pressure and, if necessary, by using military measures, the choice of the means having to be left to them."

The German Ambassador particularly called my attention to the last two paragraphs of his note before reading it, pressing the point that this was the important matter. I noted down the text literally; it is as follows:—"The German Government consider that in the present case there is only question of a matter to be settled exclusively between Austria-Hungary and Servia, and that the Great Powers ought seriously to endeavour to restrict it to those two immediately concerned."

"The German Government desire urgently the localisation of the dispute, because every interference of another Power would, owing to the natural play of alliances be followed by incalculable consequences."

I called the German Ambassador's attention to the fact that while it might appear legitimate to demand the punishment of all those who were implicated in the crime of Serajevo, on the other hand it seemed difficult to require measures which could not be accepted, having regard to the dignity and sovereignty of Servia; the Servian Government, even if it was willing to submit to them would risk being carried away by a revolution.

I also pointed out to Herr von Schoen that his note only took into account two hypotheses: that of a pure and simple refusal or that of a provocative attitude on the part of Servia. The third hypothesis (which would leave the door open for an arrangement) should also be taken into consideration; that of Servia's acceptance and of her agreeing at once to give full satisfaction for the punishment of the accomplices and full guarantees for the suppression of the anti-Austrian propaganda so far as they were compatible with her sovereignty and dignity.

I added that if within these limits the satisfaction desired by Austria could be admitted, the means of obtaining it could be examined; if Servia gave obvious proof of goodwill it could not be thought that Austria would refuse to take part in the conversation.

Perhaps they should not make it too difficult for third Powers, who could not either morally or sentimentally cease to take interest in Servia, to take an attitude which was in accord with the wishes of Germany to localise the dispute.

Herr von Schoen recognised the justice of these considerations and vaguely stated that hope was always possible. When I asked him if we should give to the Austrian note the character of a simple *mise en demeure*, which permitted a discussion, or an ultimatum, he answered that personally he had no views.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 29.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 24, 1914.

The delivery of the Austrian note to Servia has made a deep impression.

The Austrian Ambassador declares that his Government could not abate any of their demands. At the Wilhelmstrasse, as well as in the press, the same view is expressed.

Most of the *Chargés d'Affaires* present in Berlin came to see me this morning. They show little hope of a peaceful issue. The Russian *Chargé d'Affaires* bitterly remarked that Austria has presented her note at the very moment that the President of the Republic and the President of the Council had left St. Petersburg. He is inclined to think that a considerable section of opinion in Germany desires war and would like to seize this opportunity, in which Austria will no doubt be found more united than in the past, and in which the German Emperor, influenced by a desire to give support to the monarchic principle (*par un sentiment de solidarité monarchique*), and by horror at the crime, is less inclined to show a conciliatory attitude.

Herr von Jagow is going to receive me late in the afternoon.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 30.

M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of the French Republic at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 24, 1914.

I ASKED the Secretary of State to-day, in the interview which I had with him, if it was correct, as announced in the newspapers, that Austria had presented a note to the Powers on her dispute with Serbia; if he had received it; and what view he took of it.

Herr von Jagow answered me in the affirmative, adding that the note was forcible, and that he approved it, the Servian Government having for a long time past wearied the patience of Austria. Moreover, he considers this question to be a domestic one for Austria, and he hopes that it will be localised.

I then said to him that not having as yet received any instructions, the views which I wished to exchange with him were strictly personal. Thereupon I asked him if the Berlin Cabinet had really been entirely ignorant of Austria's requirements before they were communicated to Belgrade, and as he told me that that was so, I showed him my surprise at seeing him thus undertake to support claims, of whose limit and scope he was ignorant.

Herr von Jagow interrupted me, and said, "It is only because we are having a personal conversation that I allow you to say that to me."

"Certainly," I replied, "but if Peter I, humiliates himself, domestic trouble will probably break out in Serbia; that will open the door to fresh possibilities, and do you know where you will be led by Vienna?" I added that the language of the German newspapers was not the language of persons who were indifferent to, and unacquainted with, the question, but betokened an active support. Finally, I remarked that the shortness of the time limit given to Serbia for submission would make an unpleasant impression in Europe.

Herr von Jagow answered that he quite expected a little excitement (*un peu d'émotion*) on the part of Serbia's friends, but that he was counting on their giving her wise advice.

"I have no doubt," I then said to him, "that Russia would endeavour to persuade the Cabinet of Belgrade to make acceptable concessions, but why not ask from one what is being asked from the other, and if reliance is being placed on advice being given at Belgrade, is it not also legitimate to rely on advice being given at Vienna from another quarter?"

The Secretary of State went so far as to say that that depended on circumstances; but immediately checked himself; he repeated that the difficulty must be localised. He asked me if I really thought the situation serious. "Certainly," I answered, "because if what is happening is the result of due reflection, I do not understand why all means of retreat have been cut off."

All the evidence shows that Germany is ready to support Austria's attitude with unusual energy. The weakness which her Austro-Hungarian ally has shown for some years past has weakened the confidence that was placed in her here. She was found heavy to drag along. Mischievous legal proceedings, such as the Agram and the Friedjung affairs, brought odium on her police and covered them with ridicule. All that was asked of the police was that they should be strong; the conviction is that they were violent.

An article which appeared in the *Lokal Anzeiger* this evening shows also that at the German Chancery there exists a state of mind to which we in Paris are naturally not inclined to pay sufficient attention, I mean the feeling that monarchies must stand together (*sentiment de la solidarité monarchique*). I am convinced that great weight must be attached to this point of view in order to appreciate the attitude of the Emperor William, whose impressionable nature must have been affected by the assassination of a prince whose guest he had been a few days previously.

It is not less striking to notice the pains with which Herr von Jagow, and all the officials placed under his orders, pretend to every one that they were ignorant of the scope of the note sent by Austria to Serbia.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 31.

M. Pallologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, July 24, 1914.

THE Austro-Hungarian Ambassador has communicated to M. Sazonof a threatening note to Serbia.

The intentions of the Emperor of Russia and his Ministers could not be more pacific, a fact of which the President of the Republic and the President of the Council have been able to satisfy themselves directly; but the ultimatum which the Austro-Hungarian Government has just delivered to the Cabinet at Belgrade introduces a new and disquieting element into the situation.

Public opinion in Russia would not allow Austria to offer violence to Serbia. The shortness of the time limit fixed by the ultimatum renders still more difficult the moderating influence that the Powers of the Triple Entente might exercise at Vienna.

On the other hand, M. Sazonof assumes that Germany will desire to support her ally and I am afraid that this impression is correct. Nothing but the assurance of the solidarity of the Triple Entente can prevent the German Powers from emphasising their provocative attitude.

PALEOLOGUE.

No. 32.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 24, 1914.

SIR EDWARD GREY having discussed with me his desire to leave no stone unturned to avert the crisis, we agreed in thinking that the English Cabinet might ask the German Government to take the initiative in approaching Vienna with the object of offering the mediation, between Austria and Serbia, of the four Powers which are not directly interested. If Germany agrees, time will be gained, and this is the essential point.

Sir Edward Grey told me that he would discuss with Prince Lichnowsky the proposal I have just explained. I mentioned the matter to my Russian colleague, who is afraid of a surprise from Germany, and who imagines that Austria would not have despatched her ultimatum without previous agreement with Berlin.

Count Benckendorff told me that Prince Lichnowsky, when he returned from leave about a month ago, had intimated that he held pessimistic views regarding the relations between St. Petersburg and Berlin. He had observed the uneasiness caused in this latter capital by the rumours of a naval entente between Russia and England, by the Tsar's visit to Bucharest, and by the strengthening of the Russian Army. Count Benckendorff had concluded from this that a war with Russia would be looked upon without disfavour in Germany.

The Under-Secretary of State has been struck, as all of us have been, by the anxious looks of Prince Lichnowsky since his return from Berlin, and he considers that if Germany had wished to do so she could have stopped the dispatch of the ultimatum.

The situation, therefore, is as grave as it can be, and we see no way of arresting the course of events.

However, Count Benckendorff thinks it right to attempt the *démarche* upon which I have agreed with Sir Edward Grey.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 33.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 24, 1914.

THE Servian Minister received to-night from M. Pashitch a telegram saying that the Austro-Hungarian Government had sent him their ultimatum, the time limit of which expires at 6 o'clock to-morrow, Saturday evening. M. Pashitch does not give the terms of the Austrian communication but if it is of the nature reported in to-day's "Times," it seems impossible for the Servian Government to accept it.

In consultation with my Russian colleague, who thinks it extremely difficult for his Government not to support Serbia, we have been asking ourselves what intervention could avert the conflict.

Sir Edward Grey having summoned me for this afternoon, I propose to suggest that he should ask for the semi-official intervention of the German Government at Vienna to prevent a sudden attack.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 34.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Stockholm (for the President of the Council), Belgrade, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 24, 1914.

THE Austrian Ambassador having communicated his Government's note to Sir Edward Grey, the latter observed that no such formidable declaration had ever been addressed by one Government to another; he drew Count Mensdorff's attention to the responsibility assumed by Austria.

With the possibility of a conflict between Austria and Russia before him, Sir Edward Grey proposes to ask for the co-operation of the German Government with a view to the mediation of the four Powers who are not directly interested in the Servian question, namely, England, France, Italy and Germany; this mediation to be exercised simultaneously at Vienna and at St. Petersburg.

I advised the Servian Minister to act cautiously, and I am willing to co-operate in any conciliatory action at Vienna, in the hope that Austria will not insist on the acceptance of all her demands as against a small State, if the latter shows herself ready to give every satisfaction which is considered compatible with her independence and her sovereignty.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 35.

M. Jules Cambon, French Minister at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 25, 1914.

THE Belgian Minister appears very anxious about the course of events.

He is of opinion that Austria and Germany have desired to take advantage of the fact that, owing to a combination of circumstances at the present moment, Russia and England appear to them to be threatened by domestic troubles, while in France the military law is under discussion. Moreover, he does not believe in the pretended ignorance of the Government of Berlin on the subject of Austria's *démarche*.

He thinks that if the form of it has not been submitted to the Cabinet at Berlin, the moment of its despatch has been cleverly chosen in consultation with that Cabinet, in order to surprise the Triple Entente at a moment of disorganisation.

He has seen the Italian Ambassador, who has just interrupted his holiday in order to return. It looks as if Italy would be surprised, to put it no higher, at having been kept out of the whole affair by her two allies.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 36.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Stockholm (for the President of the Council), and to London, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna.

Paris, July 25, 1914.

THE German Ambassador came at 12 o'clock to protest against an article in the *Echo de Paris* which applied the term "German threat" (*menace allemande*) to his *démarche* of yesterday. Herr von Schoen told a certain number of journalists, and came to state at the *Direction Politique*, that there has been no "concert" between Austria and Germany in connection with the Austrian note, and that the German Government had no knowledge of this note when it was communicated to them at the same time as to the other Powers, though they had approved it subsequently.

Baron von Schoen added, moreover, that there was no "threat"; the German Government had merely indicated that they thought it desirable to localise the dispute, and that the intervention of other Powers ran the risk of aggravating it.

The Acting Political Director took note of Baron von Schoen's *démarche*. Having asked him to repeat the actual terms of the last two paragraphs of his note, he remarked to him that the terms showed the willingness of Germany to act as intermediary between the Powers and Austria. M. Berthelot added that, as no private information had been given to any journalist, the information in the *Echo de Paris* involved this newspaper alone, and merely showed that the German *démarche* appeared to have been known elsewhere than at the Quai d'Orsay, and apart from any action on his part. The German Ambassador did not take up the allusion.

On the other hand, the Austrian Ambassador at London also came to reassure Sir Edward Grey, telling him that the Austrian note did not constitute an "ultimatum" but a demand for a reply with a time limit; which meant that if the Austrian demands are not accepted by 6 o'clock this evening, the Austrian Minister will leave Belgrade and the Austro-Hungarian Government will begin military "preparations" but not military "operations."

The Cabinet of London, like those of Paris and St. Petersburg, has advised Belgrade to express regret for any complicity which might be established in the crime of Serajevo, and to promise the most complete satisfaction in this respect. The Cabinet added that in any case it was Serbia's business to reply in terms which the interests of the country appeared to call for. The English Minister at Belgrade is to consult his French and Russian colleagues, and, if these have had corresponding instructions in the matter, advise the Servian Government to give satisfaction on all the points on which they shall decide that they are able to do so.

Sir Edward Grey told Prince Lichnowsky (who, up to the present, has made no communication to him similar to that of Herr von Schoen at Paris) that if the Austrian note caused no difficulty between Austria and Russia, the English Government would not have to concern themselves with it, but that it was to be feared that the stiffness of the note and the shortness of the time limit would bring about a state of tension. Under these conditions the only chance that could be seen of avoiding a conflict would consist in the mediation of France, Germany, Italy and England, Germany alone being able to influence the Government at Vienna in this direction.

The German Ambassador replied that he would transmit this suggestion to Berlin, but he gave the Russian Ambassador, who is a relative of his, to understand that Germany would not lend herself to any *démarche* at Vienna.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 37.

M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d' Affaires at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 25, 1914.

THE German Ambassador came to the Foreign Office to state that his Government would refuse to interfere in the dispute between Austria and Serbia.

Sir Edward Grey replied that without the co-operation of Germany at Vienna, England would not be able to take action at St. Petersburg. If, however, both Austria and Russia mobilised, that would certainly be the occasion for the four other Powers to intervene. Would the German Government then maintain its passive attitude, and would it refuse to join with England, France and Italy?

Prince Lichnowsky does not think so, since the question would no longer be one of difficulties between Vienna and Belgrade, but of a conflict between Vienna and St. Petersburg.

Sir Edward Grey added this observation, that if war eventually broke out, no Power in Europe would be able to take up a detached attitude (*pourrait s'en désintéresser*).

DE FLEURIAU.

No. 38.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, July 25, 1914.

THE Russian Government is about to endeavour to obtain from the Austro-Hungarian Government an extension of the time limit fixed by the ultimatum, in order that the Powers may be able to form an opinion on the judicial *dossier*, the communication of which is offered to them.

M. Sazonof has asked the German Ambassador to point out to his Government the danger of the situation, but he refrained from making any allusion to the measures which Russia would no doubt be led to take, if either the national independence or the territorial integrity of Serbia were threatened. The evasive replies and the recriminations of Count de Pourtales left an unfavourable impression on M. Sazonof.

The Ministers will hold a Council to-morrow with the Emperor presiding. M. Sazonof preserves complete moderation. "We must avoid," he said to me, "everything which might precipitate the crisis. I am of opinion that, even if the Austro-Hungarian Government come to blows with Serbia, we ought not to break off negotiations."

PALEOLOGUE.

No. 39.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Dumatne, French Ambassador at Vienna.

Paris, July 25, 1914.

THE Russian Government has instructed its representative at Vienna to ask the Austrian Government for an extension of the time limit fixed for Serbia, so as to enable the Powers to form an opinion on the *dossier* which Austria has offered to communicate to them, and with a view to avoiding regrettable consequences for everyone.

A refusal of this demand by Austria-Hungary would deprive of all meaning the *démarche* which she made to the Powers by communicating her note to them, and would place her in a position of conflict with international ethics.

The Russian Government has asked that you should make a corresponding and urgent *démarche* to Count Berchtold. I beg you to support the request of your colleague. The Russian Government have sent the same request to London, Rome, Berlin, and Bucharest.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 40.

M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d'Affaires at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 25, 1914.

SIR Edward Grey has had communicated to him this morning the instructions which require the Russian Ambassador at Vienna to ask for an extension of the time limit given to Serbia by Austria's note of the day before yesterday. M. Sazonof asked that the Russian *démarche* should be supported by the English Embassy.

Sir Edward Grey telegraphed to Sir M. de Bunsen to take the same action as his Russian colleague, and to refer to Austria's communication which was made to him late last night by Count Mensdorff, according to the terms of which the failure of Serbia to comply with the conditions of the ultimatum would only result, as from to-day, in a diplomatic rupture and not in immediate military operations.

Sir Edward Grey inferred from this action that time would be left for the Powers to intervene and find means for averting the crisis.

DE FLEURIAU.

No. 41.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 25, 1914.

This morning the English Chargé d'Affaires, acting under instructions from his Government, asked Herr von Jagow if Germany were willing to join with England, France and Italy with the object of intervening between Austria and Russia, to prevent a conflict and, in the first instance, to ask Vienna to grant an extension of the time limit imposed on Serbia by the ultimatum.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs replied that directly after the receipt of Prince Lichnowsky's despatch informing him of the intentions of Sir Edward Grey, he had already telegraphed this very morning to the German* Ambassador at Vienna to the effect that he should ask Count Berchtold for this extension. Unfortunately Count Berchtold is at Ischl. In any case, Herr von Jagow does not think that this request would be granted.

The English Chargé d'Affaires also enquired of Herr von Jagow, as I had done yesterday, if Germany had had no knowledge of the Austrian note before it was despatched, and he received so clear a reply in the negative that he was not able to carry the matter further; but he could not refrain from expressing his surprise at the blank cheque given by Germany to Austria.

Herr von Jagow having replied to him that the matter was a domestic one for Austria, he remarked that it had become essentially an international one.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 42.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 25, 1914.

THE Russian Chargé d'Affaires has been instructed to ask the German Government to make strong representations to the Cabinet at Vienna, with a view to obtaining an extension of the time limit of the ultimatum.

Herr von Jagow not having made an appointment with him until late in the afternoon, that is to say, till the very moment when the ultimatum will expire, M. Broniewski sent an urgent note addressed to the Secretary of State in which he points out that the lateness of Austria's communication to the Powers makes the effect of this communication illusory, inasmuch as it does not give the Powers time to consider the facts brought to their notice before the expiration of the time limit. He insists very strongly on the necessity for extending the time limit, unless the intention be to create a serious crisis.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 43.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 25, 1914.

THE Russian Chargé d'Affaires has, in accordance with his instructions, approached the Secretary of State with a view to securing an extension of the time limit of the ultimatum. Herr von Jagow replied that he had already transmitted to Vienna a suggestion of this nature, but that in his opinion all these *démarches* were too late.

* In French text by an obvious error "de la Grande-Bretagne" is printed.

M. Broniewski insisted that if the time limit could not be extended, action at least might be delayed so as to allow the Powers to exert themselves to avoid a conflict. He added that the Austrian note was couched in terms calculated to wound Serbia and to force her into war.

Herr von Jagow replied that there was no question of a war, but of an "*exécution*" in a local matter.

The Chargé d'Affaires in reply expressed regret that the German Government did not weigh their responsibilities in the event of hostilities breaking out, which might extend to the rest of Europe; to this Herr von Jagow replied that he refused to believe in such consequences.

The Russian Chargé d'Affaires, like myself, has heard the rumour that Austria, while declaring that she did not desire an annexation of territory, would occupy parts of Serbia until she had received complete satisfaction. "One knows," he said to me, "what this word 'satisfaction' means." M. Broniewski's impressions of Germany's ultimate intentions are very pessimistic.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 44.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, July 25, 1914,

THE Russian Ambassador has carried out at the Consulta the *démarche* which M. Sazonof requested the representatives of Russia at Paris, Berlin, Rome and Bucharest to undertake, the object of which was to induce these various Cabinets to take action similar to that of Russia at Vienna, with a view of obtaining an extension of the time limit imposed on Serbia.

In the absence of the Marquis di San Giuliano, M. Salandra and M. di Martino replied that they would put themselves into communication with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, but that his reply could not reach them until towards 6 o'clock, that is to say too late to take any step at Vienna.

BARRÈRE.

No. 45.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 25, 1914,

THE Russian Chargé d'Affaires received instructions from his Government to ask for an extended time limit for the ultimatum to Serbia at the very moment that Count Berchtold was leaving for Ischl with the intention, according to the newspapers, of remaining there near the Emperor until the end of the crisis.

Prince Koudacheff informed him nevertheless of the *démarche* which he had to carry out, by means of two telegrams *en clair*, one addressed to him on his journey and the other at his destination. He does not expect any result.

Baron Macchio, General Secretary of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to whom the Prince communicated the tenour of his instructions and of his telegrams, behaved with icy coldness when it was represented to him that to submit for consideration grievances with documentary proofs, without leaving time for the *dossier* to be studied, was not consonant with international courtesy. Baron Macchio replied that one's interests sometimes exempted one from being courteous.

The Austrian Government is determined to inflict humiliation on Serbia; it will accept no intervention from any Power until the blow has been delivered and received full in the face by Serbia.

DUMAINE.

No. 46.

M. Boppé, French Minister at Belgrade, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Belgrade, July 25, 1914

M. PASHITCH has just acquainted me with the reply which will be sent this evening to the Austrian Minister.

The Servian Government agrees to publish to-morrow in the *Journal Officiel* the declaration which has been required of them; they will communicate it also to the army by means of an Order of the Day; they will dissolve the societies of national defence and all other associations which might agitate against Austria-Hungary; they undertake to modify the press law, to dismiss from service in the army, in the ministry of public instruction and in the other Government offices, all officials who shall be proved to have taken part in the propaganda; they only request that the names of these officials may be communicated to them.

As to the participation of Austrian officials in the enquiry, the Government ask that an explanation of the manner in which this will be exercised may be given to them. They could accept no participation which conflicted with international law or with good and neighbourly relations.

They accept all the other demands of the ultimatum and declare that if the Austro-Hungarian Government is not content with this, they are ready to refer the matter to the Hague Tribunal or to the decision of the Great Powers who took part in the preparation of the declaration of March 31, 1909.

BOPPE.

No. 47.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 25, 1914.

THROUGHOUT the afternoon there has been a persistent rumour that Serbia had submitted to the Austrian demands. This evening the newspapers published extra editions which announce a rupture at Belgrade and the departure of the Austro-Hungarian Minister.

The correspondent of the *Agence Havas* at the Wilhelmstrasse has just received confirmation of this rumour. Large crowds consisting of several hundred persons are collecting here before the newspaper offices and a demonstration of numbers of young people has just passed through the Pariser platz shouting cries of "Hurrah" for Germany, and singing patriotic songs. The demonstrators are visiting the *Siegessäule*, the Austrian, and then the Italian Embassy. It is a significant outburst of chauvinism.

A German whom I saw this evening confessed to me that it had been feared here that Serbia would accept the whole Austrian note, reserving to herself the right to discuss the manner in which effect should be given to it, in order to gain time and to allow the efforts of the Powers to develop effectively before the rupture.

In financial circles measures are already being taken to meet every eventuality, for no means of averting the crisis is seen, in view of the determined support which Germany is giving to Austria.

I, for my part, see in England the only Power which might be listened to at Berlin.

Whatever happens, Paris, St. Petersburg and London will not succeed in maintaining peace with dignity unless they show a firm and absolutely united front.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 48.

M. Dumaïne, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 25, 1914.

YOUR telegram reaches me exactly at the moment when the time limit given to Serbia expires. On the other hand I have just informed you under what conditions the Russian Chargé d'Affaires has had to carry out his *démarche*. It seems useless to support him when there is no longer any time for it.

During the afternoon a rumour spread that Serbia had yielded to the ultimatum, while adding that she was appealing to the Powers against it. But the latest news is that at the last moment we are assured that the Austrian Minister has just left Belgrade hurriedly; he must have thought the Servian Government's acceptance of the conditions imposed by his Government inadequate.

DUMAÏNE.

No. 49.

Reply of Servian Government to Austro-Hungarian Note.
(Communicated by M. Vesnich, Servian Minister, July 27.)

Belgrade, July 25, 1914.

THE Royal Servian Government have received the communication of the Imperial and Royal Government of the 10th instant, and are convinced that their reply will remove any misunderstanding which may threaten to impair the good neighbourly relations between the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the Kingdom of Servia.

Conscious of the fact that the protests which were made both from the tribune of the national Skupstina and in the declarations and actions of the responsible representatives of the State—protests which were cut short by the declarations made by the Servian Government on the 18-31 March 1909—have not been renewed on any occasion as regards the great neighbouring Monarchy, and that

no attempt has been made since that time, either by the successive Royal Governments or by their organs, to change the political and legal state of affairs created in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Royal Government draw attention to the fact that in this connection the Imperial and Royal Government have made no representation except one concerning a school-book, and that on that occasion the Imperial and Royal Government received an entirely satisfactory explanation. Serbia has several times given proofs of her pacific and moderate policy during the Balkan crisis, and it is, thanks to Serbia and to the sacrifice that she has made in the exclusive interest of European peace, that that peace has been preserved. The Royal Government cannot be held responsible for manifestations of a private character, such as articles in the press and the peaceable work of societies—manifestations which take place in nearly all countries in the ordinary course of events, and which, as a general rule, escape official control. The Royal Government are all the less responsible, in view of the fact that at the time of the solution of a series of questions which arose between Serbia and Austria-Hungary, they gave proof of a great readiness to oblige, and thus succeeded in settling the majority of these questions to the advantage of the two neighbouring countries.

For these reasons the Royal Government have been pained and surprised at the statements, according to which members of the Kingdom of Serbia are supposed to have participated in the preparations for the crime committed at Serajevo; the Royal Government expected to be invited to collaborate in an investigation of all that concerns this crime, and they were ready, in order to prove the entire correctness of their attitude, to take measures against any persons concerning whom representations were made to them. Failing in, therefore, with the desire of the Imperial and Royal Government, they are prepared to hand over for trial any Serbian subject, without regard to his situation or rank, of whose complicity in the crime of Serajevo proofs are forthcoming, and more especially they undertake to cause to be published on the first page of the "Journal officiel," on the date of the 13-26 July, the following declaration:—

"The Royal Government of Serbia condemn all propaganda which may be directed against Austria-Hungary, that is to say, all such tendencies as aim at ultimately detaching from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy territories which form part thereof and they sincerely deplore the baneful consequences of these criminal movements. The Royal Government regret that, according to the communication from the Imperial and Royal Government, certain Servian officers and officials should have taken part in the above-mentioned propaganda, and thus compromised the good neighbourly relations to which the Royal Servian Government was solemnly engaged by the declaration of the 13-31 March 1909, which declaration disapproves and repudiates all idea or attempt at interference with the destiny of the inhabitants of any part whatsoever of Austria-Hungary, and they consider it their duty formally to warn the officers, officials and entire population of the kingdom that henceforth they will take the most rigorous steps against all such persons as are guilty of such acts, to prevent and to repress which they will use their utmost endeavour."

This declaration will be brought to the knowledge of the Royal Army in an order of the day in the name of His Majesty the King, by His Royal Highness the Crown Prince Alexander, and will be published in the next official army bulletin.

The Royal Government further undertake:—

1. To introduce at the first regular convocation of the Skuptchina a provision into the press law providing for the most severe punishment of incitement to hatred or contempt of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and for taking action against any publication the general tendency of which is directed against the territorial integrity of Austria-Hungary.

The Government engage at the approaching revision of the Constitution to cause an amendment to be introduced into article 22 of the Constitution of such a nature that such publication may be confiscated, a proceeding at present impossible under the categorical terms of article 22 of the Constitution.

2. The Government possess no proof, nor does the note of the Imperial and Royal Government furnish them with any, that the "Narodna Odbrana" and other similar societies have committed up to the present any criminal act of this nature through the proceedings of any of their members. Nevertheless, the Royal Government will accept the demand of the Imperial and Royal Government, and will dissolve the "Narodna Odbrana" Society and every other society which may be directing its efforts against Austria-Hungary.

3. The Royal Servian Government undertake to remove without delay from their public educational establishments in Serbia all that serves or could serve to foment propaganda against Austria-Hungary, whenever the Imperial and Royal Government furnish them with facts and proofs of this propaganda.

4. The Royal Government also agree to remove from military service all such persons as the Judicial enquiry may have proved to be guilty of acts directed against the integrity of the territory of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and they expect the Imperial and Royal Government to communicate to them at a later date the names and the acts of these officers and officials for the purposes of the proceedings which are to be taken against them.

5. The Royal Government must confess that they do not clearly grasp the meaning or the scope of the demand made by the Imperial and Royal Government that Serbia shall undertake to accept the collaboration of the organs of the Imperial and Royal Government upon their territory, but they declare that they will admit such collaboration as agrees with the principle of international law, with criminal procedure, and with good neighbourly relations.

6. It goes without saying that the Royal Government consider it their duty to open an enquiry, against all such persons as are, or eventually may be, implicated in the plot of the 13-25 June, and

who happen to be within the territory of the Kingdom. As regards the participation in this enquiry of Austro-Hungarian agents or authorities appointed for this purpose by the Imperial and Royal Government, the Royal Government cannot accept such an arrangement, as it would be a violation of the Constitution and of the law of criminal procedure; nevertheless, in concrete cases communications as to the results of the investigation in question might be given the Austro-Hungarian agents.

7. The Royal Government proceeded, on the very evening of the delivery of the note, to arrest Commandant Voislav Tankossitch. As regards Milan Ziganovitch, who is a subject of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and who up to the 15-28 June was employed (on probation) by the directorate of railways, it has not yet been possible to arrest him.

The Austro-Hungarian Government are requested to be so good as to supply as soon as possible, in the customary form, the presumptive evidence of guilt, as well as the eventual proofs of guilt which have been collected up to the present, at the enquiry at Serajevo for the purposes of the later enquiry.

8. The Servian Government will reinforce and extend the measures which have been taken for preventing the illicit traffic of arms and explosives across the frontier. It goes without saying that they will immediately order an enquiry and will severely punish the frontier officials on the Schabatz-Loznitza line who have failed in their duty and allowed the authors of the crime of Serajevo to

9. The Royal Government will gladly give explanations of the remarks made by their officials whether in Serbia or abroad, in interviews after the crime which, according to the statement of the Imperial and Royal Government, were hostile towards the Monarchy, as soon as the Imperial and Royal Government have communicated to them the passages in question in these remarks, and as soon as they have shown that the remarks were actually made by the said officials, although the Royal Government will itself take steps to collect evidence and proofs.

10. The Royal Government will inform the Imperial and Royal Government of the execution of the measures comprised under the above heads, in so far as this has not already been done by the present note, as soon as each measure has been ordered and carried out.

If the Imperial and Royal Government are not satisfied with this reply, the Servian Government, considering that it is not to the common interest to precipitate the solution of this question, are ready, as always, to accept a pacific understanding either by referring this question to the decision of the International Tribunal of the Hague, or to the great Powers which took part in the drawing up of the declaration made by the Servian Government on the 18-31st March 1909.

CHAPTER IV

FROM THE RUPTURE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS. JULY 25, 1914, TO THE DECLARATION OF WAR BY AUSTRIA ON SERBIA. (JULY 28, 1914).

No. 59.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the President of the Council (on board the "La France,") and to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 26, 1914.

THE events of Saturday can be summed up as follows:—refusal of Austria to grant the extension of the time limit asked for by Russia,—departure of the Austrian Minister from Belgrade after receiving a reply from Serbia which was considered insufficient although it reached the limit of any possible concession,—order for mobilisation given in Serbia whose Government retired to Kragoujewatz, where it was followed by the French and Russian Ministers.

The Italian Government, to whom the Austrian note had been communicated on Friday, without any request for support or even advice, could not, in the absence of the Marquis di San Giuliano, who does not return till Tuesday, make any reply to the suggestion of the Russian Government proposing to press at Vienna for an extension of time. It appears from a confidential communication by the Italian Ambassador to M. Paléologue that at Vienna people still soothe themselves with the illusion that Russia "will not hold firm." It must not be forgotten that Italy is only bound by the engagements of the Triple Alliance if she has been consulted beforehand.

From St. Petersburg we learn that M. Sazonof has advised Serbia to ask for English mediation. At the Council of Ministers on the 25th, which was held in presence of the Emperor, the mobilisation of thirteen army corps intended eventually to operate against Austria was considered; this mobilisation, however, would only be made effective if Austria were to bring armed pressure to bear upon Serbia, and not till after notice had been given by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon whom falls the duty of fixing the day, liberty being left to him to go on with negotiations even

if Belgrade should be occupied. Russian opinion makes clear that it is both politically and morally impossible for Russia to allow Serbia to be crushed.

In London the German *démarche* was made on the 25th in the same terms as those used by Baron von Schoen at Paris. Sir Edward Grey has replied to Prince Lichnowsky that if the war were to break out, no Power in Europe could take up a detached attitude. He did not express himself more definitely and used very reserved language to the Servian Minister. The communication made on the evening of the 25th by the Austrian Ambassador makes Sir Edward Grey more optimistic; since the diplomatic rupture does not necessarily involve immediate military operations, the Secretary of State is still willing to hope that the Powers will have time to intervene.

At Berlin the language used by the Secretary of State to the Russian Chargé d'Affaires is unsatisfactory and dilatory; when the latter asked him to associate himself with a *démarche* at Vienna for an extension of the time limit, he replied that he had already taken action in this sense but that it was too late; to the request for an extension of the time limit before active measures were taken, he replied that this had to do with a domestic matter, and not with a war but with local operations. Herr von Jagow pretends not to believe that the Austrian action could lead to general consequences.

A real explosion of chauvinism has taken place at Berlin. The German Emperor returns direct to Kiel. M. Jules Cambon thinks that, at the first military steps taken by Russia, Germany would immediately reply, and probably would not wait for a pretext before attacking us.

At Vienna, the French Ambassador has not had time to join in the *démarche* of his Russian colleague for obtaining an extension of the time limit fixed for Serbia; he does not regret it, this *démarche* having been categorically rejected, and England not having had time to give instructions to her representative about it.

A note from the English Embassy has been delivered to me: it gives an account of the conversation between the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg and M. Sazonof and M. Paléologue. Sir Edward Grey thinks that the four Powers who are not directly interested ought to press both on Russia and Austria that their armies should not cross the frontier, and that they should give time to England, France, Germany and Italy to bring their mediation into play. If Germany accepts, the English Government has reason to think that Italy also would be glad to be associated in the joint action of England and France; the adherence of Germany is essential, for neither Austria nor Russia would tolerate any intervention except that of impartial friends or allies.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No 51.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, July 26, 1914.

A TELEGRAM from Vienna which has just been received at the Consulta informs them that the diplomatic rupture between Austria and Serbia has taken place and that Austria is proceeding to military measures.

The Marquis di San Giuliano, who is at Finggi, will not return to Rome, till the day after tomorrow.

To-day I had an interesting conversation with the President of the Council on the situation, the full gravity of which he recognises. From the general drift of his remarks, I have carried away the impression that the Italian Government would be willing, in case of war, to keep out of it and to maintain an attitude of observation.

M. Salandra said to me on this subject: "We shall make the greatest efforts to prevent peace being broken; our situation is somewhat analogous to that of England. Perhaps we could do something in a pacific sense together with the English." M. Salandra stated definitely to me that the Austrian note had been communicated to Rome at the last moment.

BARRÈRE.

No. 52

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, July 26, 1914

M. Sazonof yesterday told the Italian Ambassador at St. Petersburg that Russia would employ all diplomatic means to avoid a conflict, and that she did not give up hope that mediation might lead Austria to a less uncompromising attitude; but that Russia could not be asked to allow Serbia to be crushed.

I observe that the greater part of Italian public opinion is hostile to Austria in this serious business.

BARRÈRE.

No. 53.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. de Fleuriau Chargé d' Affaires at London.

Paris, July 26, 1914.

M. PALEOLOGUE sends me the following telegram :—

" M. Sazonof advises the Servian Government to ask for the mediation of the British Government."

In concurrence with M. Paul Cambon, I think that the French Government can only say that they hope to see the English Government accept, if an offer of this kind is made to them.

Be good enough to express yourself in this sense at the Foreign Office.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 54.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, July 26, 1914.

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs continues with praiseworthy perseverance to seek means to bring about a peaceful solution. "Up to the last moment," he declared to me, "I shall show myself ready to negotiate."

It is in this spirit that he has just sent for Count Szápáry to come to a "frank and loyal explanation." M. Sazonof commented in his presence on the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum, article by article, making clear the insulting character of the principal clauses. "The intention which inspired this document," he said, "is legitimate if you pursued no aim other than the protection of your territory against the intrigues of Servian anarchists; but the procedure to which you have had recourse is not defensible." He concluded: "Take back your ultimatum, modify its form, and I will guarantee you the result."

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador showed himself moved by this language; however, while awaiting instructions, he reserves the opinion of his Government. Without being discouraged M. Sazonof has decided to propose this evening to Count Berchtold the opening of direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburg on the changes to be introduced into the ultimatum.

This friendly and semi-official interposition of Russia between Austria and Servia has the advantage of being expeditious. I therefore believe it to be preferable to any other procedure and likely to succeed.

PALEOLOGUE.

No. 55.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 26, 1914.

M. SCHEBEKO has returned hastily from a journey to Russia; he had only undertaken it after he had received an assurance from Count Berchtold that the demands on Servia would be thoroughly acceptable.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburg spoke in the same sense to M. Sazonof the evening before the delivery of the note. This procedure, which is quite usual in the diplomacy of the Monarchy, and which Baron Macchio has also employed towards me, seems to have greatly added to the irritation of the Russian Government.

M. Schebeko will make an effort, however, to profit by the delay which is indispensable for mobilisation, in order to make a proposal for an arrangement, which will at least have the advantage of allowing us to measure the value of the pacific declarations of Germany.

While we were talking over the situation this evening, in company with Sir M. de Bunsen, the latter received instructions from the Foreign Office with reference to the *démarche* to be attempted by the representatives of the four Powers less directly interested. I am expecting, therefore, that we may have to consult to-morrow with the Duke d'Avarna and with M. Tschirscky, who, in order to refuse his concurrence, will almost certainly entrench himself behind the principle of localising the conflict.

My impression is that the Austro-Hungarian Government, although surprised and perhaps regretting the vigour with which they have been inspired, will believe themselves obliged to commence military action.

DUMAINE.

No. 56.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the President of the Council (on board the "La France,") and to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 26, 1914.

THE summary of the Servian reply to the Austrian note only reached us after twenty hours' delay. Although the Servian Government had given way on all points, with the exception of two small reservations, the Austro-Hungarian Minister has broken off relations, thus proving the determined wish of his Government to proceed to execution on Servia.

According to a telegram from M. Jules Cambon, the English Ambassador thinks that there is a slight yielding; when he observed to Herr von Jagow that Sir Edward Grey did not ask him to intervene between Austria and Servia, but, as this question ceased to be localised, to intervene with England, France and Italy at Vienna and St. Petersburg, the Secretary of State declared that he would do his best to maintain peace.

In the course of an interview between M. Barrère and the General Secretary of the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the latter indicated that probably the Italian Government would not have approved the Austrian note; but as it was not communicated to them beforehand, the Government consider themselves by this fact relieved of all responsibility in the grave step taken by Austria.

The German Ambassador came this afternoon to make a communication to me relating to an intervention by France with Russia in a pacific sense. "Austria," he said to me, "has declared to Russia, that she was not pursuing any territorial aggrandisement nor any attack on the integrity of the Kingdom of Servia; her only intention is to ensure her own tranquillity and to take police measures. The prevention of war depends on the decision of Russia; Germany feels herself identified with France in the ardent desire that peace may be maintained, and has the firm hope that France will use her influence in this sense at St. Petersburg."

I replied to this suggestion that Russia was moderate, that she had not committed any act which allowed any doubt as to her moderation, and that we were in agreement with her in seeking a peaceful solution of the dispute. It, therefore, appeared to us that Germany on her side ought to act at Vienna, where her action would certainly be effective, with a view to avoiding military operations leading to the occupation of Servia.

The Ambassador having observed to me that this could not be reconciled with the position taken up by Germany "that the question concerned only Austria and Servia," I told him that the mediation at Vienna and St. Petersburg could be the act of the four other Powers less interested in the question.

Herr von Schoen then entrenched himself behind his lack of instructions in this respect, and I told him that in these conditions I did not feel myself in a position to take any action at St. Petersburg alone.

The conversation ended by the renewed assurances of the Ambassador of the peaceful intention of Germany, whom he declared to be on this point identified with France.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 57.

Note for the Minister.

Paris, Sunday evening, July 26, 1914.

AFTER the visit which he paid to the Minister at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Baron von Schoen went this evening at 7 o'clock to the *Direction Politique*, to ask that in order to avoid the appearance in the newspapers of comments intended to influence public opinion, such as that in the *Echo de Paris* of the evening before, and in order to define exactly the sense of the *démarches* of the German Government, a brief statement should be communicated to the press on the interview between the German Ambassador and the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Herr von Schoen, in order to define what he had in his mind, suggested the following terms, which the Acting Political Director took down at his dictation: "During the afternoon the German Ambassador, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs had a fresh interview, in the course of which, in the most amicable spirit, and acting in an identical spirit of peaceful co-operation (*sentiment de solidarité pacifique*), they examined the means which might be employed to maintain general peace."

The Acting Political Director replied at once, "Then, in your opinion, every thing is settled, and you bring us the assurance that Austria accepts the Servian note or will enter into conversations with the Powers on this matter?" The Ambassador having appeared surprised and having vigorously denied the suggestion, it was explained to him that if there was no modification in Germany's negative attitude, the terms of the suggested "note to the press" were exaggerated, and of a nature to give a false security to French opinion by creating illusion on the real situation, the dangers of which were only too evident.

To the assurances lavished by the German Ambassador as to the optimistic impressions which he had formed, the Acting Political Director replied by asking if he might speak to him in a manner quite personal and private, as man to man, quite freely and without regard to their respective functions. Baron von Schoen asked him to do so.

M. Berthelot then said that to any simple mind Germany's attitude was inexplicable if it did not aim at war; a purely objective analysis of the facts and the psychology of the Austro-German relations led logically to this conclusion. In the face of the repeated statement that Germany was ignorant of the contents of the Austrian note, it was no longer permissible to raise any doubt on that point; but was it probable that Germany would have arrayed herself on the side of Austria in such an adventure with her eyes closed? Did the psychology of all the past relations of Vienna and Berlin allow one to admit that Austria could have taken up a position without any possible retreat, before having weighed with her ally all the consequences of her uncompromising attitude? How surprising appeared the refusal by Germany to exercise mediating influence at Vienna, now that she knew the extraordinary text of the Austrian note! What responsibility was the German Government assuming and what suspicions would rest upon them if they persisted in interposing between Austria and the Powers, after what might be called the absolute submission of Serbia, and when the slightest advice given by them to Vienna would put an end to the nightmare which weighed on Europe!

The breaking off of diplomatic relations by Austria, her threats of war, and the mobilisation which she was undertaking make peculiarly urgent pacific action on the part of Germany, for from the day when Austrian troops crossed the Servian frontier, one would be faced by an act which without doubt would oblige the St. Petersburg Cabinet to intervene, and would risk the unloosing of a war which Germany declares that she wishes to avoid.

Herr von Schoen, who listened smiling, once more affirmed that Germany had been ignorant of the text of the Austrian note, and had only approved it after its delivery; she thought, however, that Serbia had need of a lesson severe enough for her not to be able to forget it, and that Austria owed it to herself to put an end to a situation which was dangerous and intolerable for a great Power. He declared besides that he did not know the text of the Servian reply, and showed his personal surprise that it had not satisfied Austria, if indeed it was such as the papers, which are often ill-informed, represented it to be.

He insisted again on Germany's peaceful intentions and gave his impressions as to the effect that might arise from good advice given, for instance, at Vienna, by England in a friendly tone. According to him Austria was not uncompromising; what she rejects is the idea of a formal mediation, the "spectre" of a conference: a peaceful word coming from St. Petersburg, good words said in a conciliatory tone by the Powers of the Triple Entente, would have a chance of being well received. He added, finally, that he did not say that Germany on her side would not give some advice at Vienna.

In these conditions the Political Director announced that he would ask the Minister if it appeared to him opportune to communicate to the press a short note in a moderate tone.

Cf. No. 21. Letter from the French Minister in Munich stating that the Bavarian President of the Council said, on July 23, that he had read the Austrian note to Serbia.

Cf. also the English Blue Book, No. 95, in which Sir M. de Bunsen, English Ambassador at Vienna, states:—

"Although I am not able to verify it, I have private information that the German Ambassador knew the text of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia before it was despatched and telegraphed it to the German Emperor. I know from the German Ambassador himself that he endorses every line of it."

No. 58.

M. Chevalley, French Minister at Christiania, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Christiania, July 26th, 1914.

The whole German fleet in Norway has received orders to put to sea. The German authorities at Bergen declare that it is to make straight for Germany.

German ships scattered in the Fjords to the North of Bergen were to join those which are in the neighbourhood of Stavangar.

CHEVALLEY.

No. 59.

M. d'Annville, French Chargé d'Affaires at Luxembourg, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Luxemburg, July 26th, 1914.

ACCORDING to information which I have just received from Thionville, the four last classes set at liberty have been ordered to hold themselves at the disposition of the *Kommandatur* at any moment.

Without being completely mobilised the reservists are forbidden to go away from their place of residence.

No. 60.

M. Farges, French Consul-General at Basle, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Basle, July 27, 1914.

FOUR days ago the German officers on leave in this district received orders to break off their leave and return to Germany.

Moreover, I learn from two reliable sources that warning has been given to persons owning motor cars in the Grand Duchy of Baden to prepare to place them at the disposal of the military authorities, two days after a fresh order. Secrecy on the subject of this warning has been directed under penalty of a fine.

The population of Basle is very uneasy, and banking facilities are restricted.

FARGES.

No. 61.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, on board the "La France" (for the President of the Council) and to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Rome.

Paris, July 27, 1914.

THE three steps taken by the German Ambassador at Paris seem characteristic:—On Friday he reads a note in which the German Government categorically place themselves between Austria, and the Powers, approving the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, and adding that "Germany warmly desires that the dispute should remain localised, since any intervention of another party must through the play of its alliances provoke incalculable consequences;"—the second day, Saturday, the effect having been produced, and the Powers having, on account of the surprise, the shortness of the time-limit, and the risks of general war, advised Serbia to yield, Herr von Schoen returns to minimise this step, pretending to be astonished at the impression produced, and protests that intentions are attributed to Germany which she does not harbour, "since," he says, "there was neither concert before nor threat afterwards;"—the third day, Sunday, the result having been obtained, since Serbia has yielded, as one might almost say, to all the Austrian demands, the German Ambassador appears on two occasions to insist on Germany's peaceful intentions, and on her warm desire to co-operate in the maintenance of peace, after having registered the Austrian success which closes the first phase of the crisis.

The situation at the moment of writing remains disturbing, on account of the incomprehensible refusal of Austria to accept Serbia's submission, of her operations of mobilisation, and of her threats to invade Serbia. The attitude taken up from the beginning by the Austrian Government, with German support, her refusal to accept any conversation with the Powers, practically do not allow the latter to intervene effectively with Austria without the mediation of Germany. However, time presses, for if the Austrian army crosses the frontier it will be very difficult to circumscribe the crisis, Russia not appearing to be able to tolerate the occupation of Serbia after the latter has in reality submitted to the Austrian note, giving every satisfaction and guarantee. Germany, from the very fact of the position taken up by her, is qualified to intervene effectively and be listened to at Vienna; if she does not do this she justifies all suspicions and assumes the responsibility for the war.

The Powers, particularly Russia, France, and England, have by their urgent advice induced Belgrade to yield; they have thus fulfilled their part; now it is for Germany, who is alone able to gain a rapid hearing at Vienna, to give advice to Austria, who has obtained satisfaction and cannot, for a detail easy to adjust, bring about a general war.

It is in these circumstances that the proposal made by the Cabinet of London is put forward. M. Sazonof having said to the British Ambassador that as a consequence of the appeal of Serbia to the Powers, Russia would agree to stand aside, Sir Edward Grey has formulated the following suggestion to the Cabinets of Paris, Berlin and Rome: the French, German and Italian Ambassadors at London would be instructed to seek with Sir Edward Grey a means of resolving the present difficulties, it being understood that during this conversation Russia, Austria, and Serbia would abstain from all active military operations. Sir A. Nicolson has spoken of this suggestion to the German Ambassador, who showed himself favourable to it; it will be equally well received in Paris, and also at Rome, according to all probability. Here again it is Germany's turn to speak, and she has an opportunity to show her goodwill by other means than words.

I would ask you to come to an understanding with your English colleague, and to support his proposal with the German Government in whatever form appears to you opportune.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 62.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the President of the Council (on board the "La France") and to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna.

Paris, July 27, 1914.

AFTER his *démarche* of yesterday tending to an intervention by France at St. Petersburg in favour of peace, the German Ambassador returned, as I have informed you, to the *Direction Politique*

It would be understood that, during the sittings of this little conference, Russia, Austria and Servia would abstain from all active military operations. Sir A. Nicolson has spoken of this suggestion to the German Ambassador, who has shown himself favourable to it.

DE FLEURIAU.

No. 69.

M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d'Affaires at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 27, 1914.

THE Servian Minister has not received instructions from his Government to ask for the mediation of England; it is, however, possible that the telegrams from his Government have been stopped on the way.

However, the English proposal for intervention by the four Powers intimated in my preceding telegram has been put forward, and ought I think to be supported in the first place.

DE FLEURIAU.

No. 70.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d'Affaires at London.

Paris, July 27, 1914.

THE English Ambassador has communicated to me Sir E. Grey's proposal for common action by England, Germany, France and Italy at Vienna, Belgrade and St. Petersburg, to stop active military operations while the German, Italian and French Ambassadors at London examine, with Sir Edward Grey, the means of finding a solution for the present complications.

I have this morning directed M. Jules Cambon to talk this over with the English Ambassador at Berlin, and to support his *démarché* in whatever form he should judge suitable.

I authorise you to take part in the meeting proposed by Sir E. Grey. I am also ready to give to our representatives at Vienna, St. Petersburg and Belgrade, instructions in the sense asked for by the English Government.

At the same time I think that the chances of success of Sir E. Grey's proposal depend essentially on the action that Berlin would be disposed to take at Vienna; a *démarche* from this side, promoted with a view to obtain a suspension of military operations, would appear to me doomed to failure if Germany's influence were not first exercised.

I have also noted, during Baron Von Schoen's observations, that the Austro-Hungarian Government was particularly susceptible when the words "mediation," "intervention," "conference" were used and was more willing to admit "friendly advice" and "conversations."

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 71.

M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d'Affaires at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 27, 1914.

I HAVE communicated to Sir Edward Grey your adherence to his proposal for mediation by the four Powers and for a conference at London. The British Ambassador at Vienna has received the necessary instructions to inform the Austro-Hungarian Government as soon as his French, German and Italian colleagues are authorised to make the same *démarche*.

The Italian Government have accepted intervention by the four Powers with a view to prevent military operations; they are consulting the German Government on the proposal for a conference and the procedure to be followed with regard to the Austro-Hungarian Government. The German Government have not yet replied.

DE FLEURIAU.

No. 72.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, July 27, 1914.

THE Marquis di San Giuliano has returned to Rome this evening, and I saw him immediately after his arrival. He spoke to me of the contents of the Austrian note, and formally assured me that he had not had any previous knowledge of it.

He knew, indeed, that this note was to have a rigorous and forcible character; but he had not suspected that it could take such a form. I asked him if it was true that he had given at Vienna, as certain papers allege, an approval of the Austrian action and an assurance that Italy would fulfil her duties as an ally towards Austria. "In no way," the Minister replied: "we were not consulted; we were told nothing; it was not for us then to make any such communication to Vienna."

The Marquis di San Giuliano thinks that Serbia would have acted more wisely if she had accepted the note in its entirety; to-day he still thinks that this would be the only thing to do, being convinced that Austria will not withdraw any of her claims, and will maintain them, even at the risk of bringing about a general conflagration; he doubts whether Germany is disposed to lend herself to any pressure on her ally. He asserts, however, that Germany at this moment attached great importance to her relations with London, and he believes that if any Power can determine Berlin in favour of peaceful action, it is England.

As for Italy she will continue to make every effort in favour of peace. It is with this end in view, that he has adhered without hesitation to Sir Edward Grey's proposal for a meeting in London of the Ambassadors of those Powers which are not directly interested in the Austro-Servian dispute.

BARRERE.

No. 73.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenue-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 27, 1914.

The English Ambassador, who returned to-day, saw the Secretary of State and discussed with him Sir Edward Grey's proposal. In his reply Herr von Jagow continued to manifest his desire for peace, but added that he could not consent to anything which would resemble a conference of the Powers; that would be to set up a kind of court of arbitration, the idea of which would only be acceptable if it were asked for by Vienna and St. Petersburg. Herr von Jagow's language confirms that used by Baron von Schoen to your Excellency.

In fact, a *démarche* by the four Powers at Vienna and St. Petersburg could be brought about by diplomatic means without assuming the form of a conference and it is susceptible of many modifications; the important thing is to make clear at Vienna and at St. Petersburg the common desire of the four Powers that a conflict should be avoided. A peaceful issue from the present difficulties can only be found by gaining time.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 74.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 27, 1914.

I had a conversation yesterday with the Secretary of State and gave support to the *démarche* which Sir E. Goschen had just made.

Herr von Jagow replied to me, as he had to the English Ambassador, that he could not accept the proposal that the Italian, French and German Ambassadors should be instructed to endeavour to find with Sir Edward Grey a method of resolving the present difficulties, because that would be to set up a real conference to deal with the affairs of Austria and Russia.

I replied to Herr von Jagow that I regretted his answer, but that the great object which Sir Edward Grey had in view went beyond any question of form; that what was important was the co-operation of England and France with Germany and Italy in a work of Peace; that this co-operation could take effect through common *démarches* at St. Petersburg and at Vienna; that he had often expressed to me his regret at seeing the two allied groups always opposed to one another in Europe; that there was here an opportunity of proving that there was a European spirit, by showing four Powers belonging to the two groups acting in common agreement to prevent a conflict.

Herr von Jagow evaded the point by saying that Germany had engagements with Austria. I observed to him that the relations of Germany with Vienna were no closer than those of France with Russia, and that it was he himself who actually was putting the two groups of allies in opposition.

The Secretary of State then said to me that he was not refusing to act so as to keep off an Austro-Russian dispute, but that he could not intervene in the Austro-Servian dispute. "The one is the consequence of the other," I said, "and it is a question of preventing the appearance of a new factor of such a nature as to lead to intervention by Russia."

As the Secretary of State persisted in saying that he was obliged to keep his engagements towards Austria, I asked him if he was bound to follow her everywhere with his eyes blindfolded, and if he had taken note of the reply of Serbia to Austria which the Servian Chargé d'Affaires had delivered to him this morning. "I have not yet had time," he said, "I regret it. You

would see that except on some points of detail Serbia has yielded entirely. It appears then that, since Austria has obtained the satisfaction which your support has procured for her, you might to-day advise her to be content or to examine with Serbia the terms of her reply."

As Herr von Jagow gave me no clear reply, I asked him whether Germany wished for war. He protested energetically, saying that he knew what was in my mind, but that it was wholly incorrect. "You must then," I replied, "act consistently. When you read the Servian reply, I entreat you in the name of humanity to weigh the terms in your conscience, and do not personally assume a part of the responsibility for the catastrophe which you are allowing to be prepared." Herr von Jagow protested anew, adding that he was ready to join England and France in a common effort, but that it was necessary to find a form for this intervention which he could accept, and that the Cabinets must come to an understanding on this point.

"For the rest," he added, "direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburg have been entered upon and are in progress. I expect very good results from them and I am hopeful."

As I was leaving I told him that this morning I had had the impression that the hour of *détente* had struck, but I now saw clearly that there was nothing in it. He replied that I was mistaken; that he hoped that matters were on the right road and would perhaps rapidly reach a favourable conclusion. I asked him to take such action in Vienna as would hasten the progress of events, because it was a matter of importance not to allow time for the development in Russia of one of those currents of opinion which carry all before them.

In my opinion it would be well to ask Sir Edward Grey, who must have been warned by Sir Edward Goschen of the refusal to his proposal in the form in which it was made, to renew it under another form, so that Germany would have no pretext for refusing to associate herself with it, and would have to assume the responsibilities that belong to her in the eyes of England.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 75.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna and Rome.

Paris, July 27, 1914.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador came to see me to hand me a memorandum which amounted to an indictment of Serbia; he was instructed by his Government to state that since Serbia had not given a satisfactory reply to the requirements of the Imperial Government, the latter found themselves obliged to take strong measures to induce Serbia to give the satisfaction and guarantees that are required of her. To-morrow the Austrian Government will take steps to that effect.

I asked the Ambassador to acquaint me with the measures contemplated by Austria, and Count Scézszen replied that they might be either an ultimatum, or a declaration of war, or the crossing of the frontier, but he had no precise information on this point.

I then called the Ambassador's attention to the fact that Serbia had accepted Austria's requirements on practically every point, and that the differences that remained on certain points might vanish with a little mutual goodwill, and with the help of the Powers who wished for peace; by fixing to-morrow as the date for putting her resolution into effect, Austria for the second time was making their co-operation practically impossible, and was assuming a grave responsibility in running the risk of precipitating a war, the limits of which it was impossible to foresee.

I enclose for your information the memorandum that Count Scézszen handed to me.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

ENCLOSURE.

Memorandum of the Austro-Hungarian Government handed by Count Scézszen to M. Bienvenu-Martin on July 27, 1914.

The Servian agitation, which has as its object the separation from the Austrian Monarchy of the South Slav districts, in order to attach them to a great Servian state, dates from far back. This propaganda on Servian soil always the same in its ultimate object, although varying in its means and intensity, reached its culminating point at the time of the annexation crisis. Throwing off the protecting cloak of secrecy, it then revealed its purposes openly and undisguisedly, and showed, under the patronage of the Servian Government, its intention of achieving its aims by every means in its power.

While the whole of the Servian press was calling for war against the Monarchy with shouts of rancour and by the perversion of facts, associations were being formed to foment this strife—irrespective of other means of propaganda.

The association which had become the most important was the Narodna Obrana. Having its origin in a revolutionary committee which already existed, it was constituted as a private society, although in fact it took the form of an organisation dependent upon the Foreign Office at Belgrade through military and civil officials. Amongst its founders should be specially mentioned General Bozo Jankovic, ex-Ministers Ljuba Jovanovic, Ljuba Davidovic, and Valislav Valovic, Zivojin Dacic (Director of the Government Printing Establishment) and Majors (then Captains) Voja Tanovic, and Milan Pribicevic. This association adopted as its aim the creation and organisation of armed bands, with a view to the war that they hoped for against the Monarchy. A convincing description of the activity of the Narodna Obrana at this time will be found, in particular, in the statements of Trifko Krstanovic, a Bosnia-Herzegovinian subject, in the course of his evidence before the Council of War at Sarajevo, he was then at Belgrade, and had been accepted by the Narodna Obrana, with other subjects of the Monarchy, as *comitadji*. Krstanovic had been brought, with about one hundred and forty others, to a school established for the formation of new bands at Cuprija, in the district of Jagodina, managed by Captains Voja Tankosic and Dusan Putnick. The only masters in this school were Servian officers; General Bozo Jankovic and Captain Milan Pribicevic introduced great regularity into the courses of organisation of these bands, which lasted three months.

The *comitadji* received there complete instruction in musketry, bomb throwing, mines and the destruction of railways, tunnels, bridges and telegraphs; their duty was, according to their leaders, to put into practice in Bosnia-Herzegovina the knowledge they had recently acquired.

By this action on the part of the Narodna Obrana, carried on in the most open manner and encouraged by the Servian Government, guerilla warfare was carried on against the Monarchy. In this way the subjects of the Monarchy were led into treason against their country, and induced as Servian emissaries systematically to practise secret attacks against the means of defence of their country.

This period of aggressive aspirations ended with the announcement of the Servian Government on the 31st March 1909, in which that Government announced that they were prepared to accept the new situation created in public law by the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and solemnly promised that they would do their best to maintain in future friendly and neighbourly relations with the Monarchy.

With this declaration it might have been expected that the agitation, which constituted a source of constant trouble to Austria Hungary, would be brought to an end, and that means might have been found for an amicable *rapprochement* between Servia and the Monarchy. Deprived of the support of the Servian Government, and combated by that Government in accordance with its engagements, the hostile propaganda could only have continued secretly, and would have been condemned to prompt destruction. On the other hand, the ties of language, race and culture existing between the Servian districts in the south of the Monarchy and Servia ought to have resulted in the realisation of a task of common development inspired by mutual friendship and parallel interest.

However, these hopes have not been realised. Aspirations hostile to the Monarchy have continued: and, under the eyes of the Servian Government, who have done nothing to suppress this agitation, the propaganda instituted against Austria has only increased in extent and volume. Hatred against the Monarchy has been fanned and has developed into an irreconcilable feeling. The Servian people alike by the old methods, which have been adapted to the situation, and by more thorough methods, have been called "to an inevitable struggle of annihilation" against Austria. Their secret ramifications have been systematically spread towards the *Slav* domains in the south of the Monarchy, whose subjects have been incited to treason.

Above all, this spirit has found constant expression in the Servian press.

Up to the present time, no fewer than 81 newspapers appearing in Servia have had to be withdrawn from postal circulation on account of their contents falling within the scope of the penal law. There is hardly a clause protecting the sacred person of the Monarch and of the members of the Imperial Family or the integrity of the State that has not been violated by Servian papers. In Appendix I, will be found a few of the numerous instances occurring in the press, of ideas of the nature indicated above.

Without entering into a detailed examination of the points of view of Servian public opinion, it is necessary to note that the press has in spite of the formal recognition accorded by Servia, never ceased to consider the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, both before and after the event, as a robbery committed against Servia for which reparation is due. This idea recurs not only in the papers of advanced views, but also in the *Simpravna*, which is in such close touch with the Foreign Office at Belgrade, where this idea finds expression in hardly veiled terms. [See Appendix II (b).]

Nor can one omit to consider how the attempt made on 15th June 1910, at Sarajevo by Bogdan Zeraic against Commandant von Varesanin, Governor of Bosnia-Herzegovina, was applauded by the press.

It will be remembered that Zeraic killed himself immediately after his deed, and before committing it had burned all his papers. For these reasons it is impossible to throw full light upon the motive of this outrage; it has, however, been possible from a document found on his person to form the conclusion that he was a follower of the views of Kropotkin. Circumstantial evidence likewise leads to the conclusion that the attempt was of an anarchist type.

This, however, did not prevent the Servian press from proclaiming the criminal as a national Servian hero, or from praising his deed. The *Politika* even combated the idea that Zeraic was an

anarchist, and declared him to be a "Servian hero whose name all Servians will repeat with respect and grief."

The *Politika* considers the 18th August of the same year, "the birthday of His Imperial and Royal Majesty," as a favourable opportunity on which to return to the subject of Zerajic, "whose name will be to the people something like that of a saint," and solemnly to praise the outrage in a poem. (Appendix No. 1.)

This is the way in which this crime, which was quite foreign to territorial aspirations against the Monarchy, has been exploited for the furtherance of this idea, and in which the murder was hailed in the most explicit way as a glorious means towards the realisation of this aim, and one worthy to be imitated in the struggle. This sanctification of murder, as a weapon fully admissible in the struggle against the Monarchy, reappears later in papers speaking of the attempt made by Jukic against the Royal Commissioner of Cujav. (Appendix I. (e).)

These newspapers, which are circulated not only in Servia, but also, as was ascertained later, illicitly in the Monarchy, by well-organised secret methods, have awakened and kept alive this mood in the masses, a mood which has provided a fruitful field for the misdeeds of the associations hostile to the Monarchy.

The Narodna Odbrana has become the centre of the agitation carried on by the associations. The same persons who were at its head at the time of the annexation still control it. They still include the very violent opponents of the Monarchy mentioned above in the capacity of active and energetic organisers. Organised on a broad and far-reaching scale and governed by a hierarchy of officials (see Appendix II, "Organisation"), the Narodna Odbrana had soon acquired about 400 members who carried on a very active agitation.

Moreover, the Narodna became closely allied with the "Shooting Federation" (70 societies), the Association of the Sokol, *Dusan Silni* (2,500 members), the Olympian Club, the Association of Horsemen, *Knez Mihajlo*, the Society of Sportsmen and the League of Development, as well as numerous other associations, all of which, under the guidance and protection of the Narodna, work on the same lines. Becoming more and more closely intermingled, these associations arrived at a complete amalgamation in such a way that to-day they are only members of the single body of the Narodna. Thus the latter has set up all over Servia a very close network of agitation and has attracted to its principles all those who are receptive of its ideas.

The official publications of this Society demonstrate sufficiently clearly the policy of the Narodna.

In its statutes, ostensibly those of a "Development Society," concerning itself only with the spiritual and corporal improvement of the Servian population and its material progress, the Narodna discloses in its deed of amalgamation (see Appendix II) the true and single motive of its existence in that which it calls its "reorganised programme." •

To preach to the Servian people especially "the sacred truth by fanatical and indefatigable work" under the pretence that the Monarchy wishes "to take away Servia's liberty, her language, and even to destroy her"; that it is an unavoidable necessity to wage against Austria-Hungary, her first and greatest enemy, "a war of destruction with rifle and cannon" and "by every means" to prepare the people for this war for the liberation of the conquered territories in which seven millions of their brothers are subject to contumely and oppression. All the efforts for progress of the Narodna are exclusively concerned with this idea simply as a means for the organisation and education of the people, with a view to the struggle of annihilation that they foresee.

All the associations affiliated to the Narodna work in the same spirit. The association of the Sokol of Kragujevac will serve as an example. (See Appendix III.)

As in the case of the Narodna, officers, professors and civil servants are at its head.

The speech in which its President, Major Kovacevic, opened the annual meeting of 1914 made absolutely no mention of physical training, which is the real object of the Sokol, and only spoke of "preparation for War" against a "dangerous, heartless, and odious enemy invading us from the north," who robs millions of Servian brothers of their liberties and rights, and keeps them in bondage and irons.

In the administrative reports of the association the technical work is placed entirely in the background, and only serves as headlines for the records of the real "objects of the activities of the Administration, especially "the preparation of national development and the necessity of strengthening the oppressed nation," with the object of enabling it to carry out its "incomplete programme, its unfinished task" and accomplishing "that great action which is to be carried out in the near future: the liberation of brothers who are living beyond the Drina and who are suffering the martyrdom of the crucified."

Even the treasurer makes use of his financial reports to send forth the appeal that "hawks must be reared" capable "of bringing freedom to the brothers not yet freed."

As in the case of the aspirations of progress in the Narodna, the gymnastic activity of the Sokol is not the real object, but simply a means at the service of the same propaganda carried on with the same intentions, not to say with the very same words.

When the Narodna makes its appeal for the struggle of annihilation against the Monarchy, it does not address itself only to the people of the Monarchy but to all the southern Slavs. In the eyes of the Narodna the Slav regions in the south of the Monarchy belong to "our subjected Servian territories." (See also Appendix IV.) So also the Slav subjects of the

south of the Monarchy must take part in this "national work," so also this "healthy and necessary" activity must make itself felt on the other side of the southern frontier, and even on the soil of the Monarchy the Narodna seeks its "heroes for the holy war," among whom Obilic, the murderer of Mourad, is cited as an example worthy of imitation, of sacrifice for one's country.

But in order to induce the brothers "outside Serbia" to share in "the work of private effort," the Narodna is intimately associated with the "brothers on this side of the frontier." It is not said in what way this intimate association is effected, no doubt because *it appertains to that part of the "common work"* which "for many reasons cannot and ought not to be explained."

How far this branch of its activity extends is shown by the fact that not only the central committee of the Narodna, but also certain of its local committees contain special sections for "foreign affairs."

The foreign activity of the Narodna and its affiliated branches is particularly varied.

What is relatively the less dangerous, because it can be officially controlled, consists of lecture tours undertaken by the influential members of the Narodna in the south-western parts of the Monarchy, where they speak before various societies on national or educational subjects. These occasions give the speakers the opportunity of explaining the true aims of the association in the most receptive circles of their adherents, in language more or less veiled, which is intelligible to those who are already *au courant*.

Amongst these emissaries one of the best known is Zivojin Djacic, Director of Government Printing Establishment, already alluded to; it was he who on the 8th of August 1909 issued an appeal to the Servian people in which he called Austria "the enemy of Serbia" and invited Serbia to prepare herself for a war against the Monarchy. On numerous occasions he has undertaken tours of this nature. At Karlova, in 1912, he flung prudence to the winds and spoke of "the union of all the Serbs against the common enemy."

More dangerous are the relations formed by associations imbued with the spirit of the Narodna under the cloak of common interests and of culture, with associations in the Monarchy; for the respective envoys and corporate visits of these associations, which escape all control, are utilised by the Servian for all sorts of plots against the Monarchy.

Thus, for instance, an envoy of the Narodna at the fête of Serajevo in September 1912 (*see* Appendix VI) had the effrontery secretly to recruit Bosnian adherents to his society. The sending of a representative of the Sokol of Kragujevac to this fête must have meant for the brothers of Bosnia: "We have not forgotten you, the wings of the falcon of Sumadija are still strong"—a thought which, to the initiated, will no doubt have found a quite different expression consonant with the aims of the Narodna explained above (Appendix III). As to the events that take place at the meetings of the same kind in Serbia, it is clear that they escape all control of the Royal and Imperial authorities, who only possess on this matter confidential information which is difficult to check. In this connection doubts must be raised regarding the visit of Agrarian students to Serbia (April 1912) who received from the Servians an official reception of an almost military character, accompanied even by a parade and by a review of troops in their honour, and that in a manner so suggestive that the association of the Sokol of Kragujevac could say, "This event marks the beginning and the key of a great deed which must find its accomplishment in the near future; it is a germ which will ripen when the soul of the people bursts its bounds until there is no barrier that has not been destroyed."

It is only recently that it has come to the knowledge of the Austro-Hungarian authorities that the associations of the Servian Sokols have succeeded in making arrangements with some similar societies of the Monarchy to establish a connection with them which is up to the present secret, and the character of which is not yet quite clear; for the information on this point is still being collected. Up to the present, however, the information obtained admits of the conclusion that traces have been discovered of one of the ways by which the subversive aims of the Servian Sokols have seduced and led astray certain groups of persons in the Monarchy.

This propaganda among circles so very different assumes minor importance if it is compared with that of the "foreign work" which is conducted by the Narodna and its friends in the form of a personal agitation among individuals. It is in this field that the most melancholy results are shown.

By means of confidential and secret emissaries, it carries the poison of mutiny to the circles of men of mature age as well as those of irresponsible youth.

It is thus, for example, that the late Officers of Honved V.B.D.K.V.N. and the Lieutenant of Gendarmerie of Slav Croatia, V.K., led astray by Milan Pribicevitch, left the service of the army of the Monarchy in the most suspicious circumstances and turned towards Serbia; they have seen in the meanwhile most of their hopes falsified, or at any rate in part, and are thinking of returning to the country that they have betrayed. The agitation introduced from Serbia into the middle schools of Croatia and Bosnia is unhappily so well known that it hardly needs illustration. What is less known is that people who have been expelled from the Croatian and Bosnian schools, owing to grave acts against discipline, are received in Serbia with open arms and often even protected by the State and supported as enemies of the Monarchy. The Servian schools with their masters, who, inspired by hostility towards Austria, are to a great extent members of the Narodna, are clearly establishments thoroughly adapted for training experts of this kind. A very notable case may be quoted here. Last March several pupils of the Normal Training College of Pakrac (Croatia) were expelled on account of a strike. They returned to Serbia, where they immediately obtained places as schoolmasters or were admitted to training colleges. One of those who had been so expelled, and who had relations with circles unfriendly to the Monarchy, declared publicly that he and his people would express the opinion and disseminate the view during the stay of the hereditary Archduke in

Bosnia, that this province is Servian territory. It should be particularly noted that during the stay of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Bosnia, the Prefect of the Servian district of Krajna gave to three scholars, who were thus involved, Servian passports, in which he falsely described them as Servian subjects, although he must have known that they were Croats. With these passports the three agitators were able to enter the Monarchy without being noticed, where, however, they were eventually recognised and arrested.

But all this is not enough to give a complete representation of the "foreign" activity of the Narodna.

The Imperial and Royal Government has been informed, for a long time past, confidentially, that the Narodna has made military preparations for the war which it desires to make against the Monarchy in the following way: it has been sending emissaries in order, as soon as hostilities broke out to attempt in bands the destruction of the transport and to stir up revolt or panic (see Appendix VII).

The criminal proceedings taken in 1913 by the Council of War at Serajevo against Jovo Jajlicic and his associates for espionage, confirm this confidential information. As at the time of its foundation, the preparation for war by armed bands still figures in the programme of the Narodna, to which must now further be added a complete service of espionage. It is for this reason that the programme of the Narodna, described as "reorganised" is in reality, an *extended* programme. Acts of terrorism must finally result from an atmosphere of hatred which is publicly and secretly provoked, and from an agitation which evades all responsibility, and in order to bring them about, all means are to be regarded as good in the struggle against Austria including even, without any sense of shame, common acts of murder.

On the 8th of June 1912, a man named Jukic shot at van Cuvaj, the Royal Commissioner at Agram with the result that Counsellor von Herwic, who was seated in the same carriage, was mortally wounded; in his flight he killed a policeman who followed him and he wounded two others.

From the subsequent investigation it appeared that Jukic was saturated with the ideas and plans of the Narodna, and that, although Jukic had for some time past been devoting himself to criminal schemes, these schemes were only matured after he had made an excursion to Belgrade, together with the Agram students, for the celebrations prepared in honour of these visitors on the 18th April 1912; that Jukic entered into relations with several people belonging to the Narodna with whom he had had political discussions. A few days afterwards he returned to Belgrade, and there he received *from a Servian Major a bomb and from a friend a Browning pistol*, with which he carried out his crime. The bomb found at Agram came, according to experts, from a military arsenal.

Jukic's attempt had not yet been forgotten, when on the 18th August 1913, Stephan Dojcic, who had returned from America to Agram, made an attempt on the life of the Royal Commissioner, Baron Skerlec, an attempt which was the outcome of action organised by the Servians among the southern Slavs living in America, and which was the work of the foreign propaganda of the Narodna.

A pamphlet by the Servian, T. Dimitrijevitich, printed in Chicago, with its unbridled attacks against His Imperial and Royal Majesty, and its appeal to the Servians of the Monarchy with reference to their impending "deliverance," and urging them to enter Servia, demonstrates the correspondence between the propaganda carried out unchecked by the Servians in America and that carried on from Servia in the territory of the Monarchy.

And again, scarcely a year afterwards, Agram was the scene of a new outrage, this time unsuccessful.

On the 20th May 1913, Jacob Schaffer made an attempt at the Agram theatre on the life of the Ban, Freiherr von Skerlec, an attempt which was frustrated at the last moment by a policeman. The subsequent investigation revealed the existence of a plot inspired by Rudolf Hercigonja. From the depositions of the latter and his five accomplices, it is manifest that this crime also originated in Servia.

Having taken part in an unsuccessful attempt to liberate Jukic, Hercigonja fled to Servia (October 1912), where together with his accomplice Marojan Jakic he was seen in company with *comitadjis* and members of the Narodna. As frequently happens when immature minds concern themselves too early with political questions, these meetings had the worst possible result. Hercigonja returned home impressed by the dogma of Belgrade, that the Slav areas in the south of the Monarchy should be separated from it and re-united to the Servian kingdom. He had further been persuaded by the teachings of his friends that this object should be pursued by means of attempts on the lives of persons holding high office in the Monarchy.

This is the spirit in which Hercigonja influenced his friends at Agram and converted them to his ideas. Foremost among his plans was the carrying out of an attempt on the life of the heir to the throne.

A few months before Suka Alginovic had been tried for high treason. In the course of his trial three witnesses declared that Alginovic had told them that he had received one hundred dina from the Narodna and a similar sum from a secret association of students to start propaganda, but especially to carry out an attempt on the life of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

It is clear how far the criminal agitation of the Narodna and of those who share in its aims has of late been primarily directed against the person of the hereditary Archduke.

From these facts the conclusion may be drawn that the Narodna, as well as the associations hostile to the Monarchy which were grouped around it, recently decided that the hour had struck to translate theory into practice.

It is noteworthy that the Narodna limits itself in this way to *inciting*, and where the incitement had fallen on fertile soil, to *providing means of material assistance*, but that it has confided all the dangerous part in this active propaganda exclusively to the youth of the Monarchy, which has been excited and corrupted by this organisation, which alone ought to bear the burden of this pitiful "heroism."

All the characteristics of this procedure are found in the history and origin of the profoundly regrettable outrage of the 28th June.

Princip and Grabez are examples of these young men who have been poisoned from their school days by the doctrines of the Narodna. At Belgrade, where he consorted with students imbued with these ideas, Princip busied himself with criminal plans against the hereditary Archduke (against whom was directed the particularly rancorous hatred of the elements hostile to the Monarchy), when he made his tour in the annexed territories.

He became friendly with Kabrinovitch, who mingled with the same associates, and whose radically revolutionary opinions, as he himself admits, inspired him with the same sense of hostility to the Monarchy, and brought him into the active propaganda. But however carefully this plot might have been prepared, and however determined the conspirators may have been, the attempt would nevertheless not have been carried out if people had not been found, as in the case of Jukic, to provide for the conspirators means of committing their crime; for as Princip and Kabrinovitch have expressly admitted, they lack the necessary arms as well as money to purchase them. It is interesting to see where the conspirators procured their arms. Milan Pribicevic and Zivogin Dacic, the two principal men in the Narodna, were the first to whom the conspirators turned as to a sure source of help in their need, doubtless because it had already become a tradition among those ready to commit crimes that they could obtain from the members of the Narodna instruments for murder. The fortuitous circumstance that these two men were not at Belgrade at the critical moment doubtless frustrated this plan; however, Princip and Kabrinovitch had no difficulty in finding other help, that of Milan Ciganovic, an ex-comitadji, and now a railway official at Belgrade and member of the Narodna. The latter and his friend Major Voja Tankosic, who has already been mentioned, and was also one of the heads of the Narodna, and who in 1908 was the head of the school of armed bands of Kuprija (Appendix V), now appear as the moving spirits in the plot. They had only one doubt, and that but a fleeting one, namely, whether the three conspirators were really resolved to commit this act, but this doubt soon disappeared, thanks to their own suggestions. Thenceforward, they were ready to give every assistance. Tankosic procured four Browning pistols and ammunition, and money for the journey. Six hand grenades from the Servian army completed the armament, a fact which recalls the case of Jukic. Anxious to be successful, Tankosic obtained shooting lessons for them, but Tankosic and Ciganovic were further anxious to insure secrecy for the plot by special means scarcely desired by the assassins. They, therefore, suborned Zian Kali, pointing out that the two culprits must commit suicide after the crime, a precaution which was to be specially advantageous to them because secrecy would relieve them of the slight danger which they themselves were incurring in this enterprise. *Sure death for victims of their corruption, perfect security for themselves, such is the motto, as is now known, of the Narodna.*

In order to render the execution of the crime possible, it was necessary that the arms and the bombs should arrive in Bosnia by underhand methods and without being perceived. There again Ciganovic gave all the assistance in his power; he explained to the conspirators the route which had been agreed upon, and assured them that the Servian customs authorities would help them. The way in which this journey, described by Princip as "mysterious," was organised and carried out can leave no doubt but that this route was a secret route prepared in advance and already often used for the secret designs of the Narodna. With a simplicity and assurance which could only result from long habit, the frontier guards at Sabak and Losnika lent their administrative organisation for the purpose; the secret transport with its complicated system of constantly changing guides, who could be summoned as if by magic, and were always to be found on the spot when there was need, was effected without any difficulty. Without investigating the object of this strange journey of a few very young students, the Servian authorities set this smooth machinery in motion at a word from the ex-comitadji and minor railway official Ciganovic. However, they had no need to make an inquiry, for, from the information before them, it was clear that a new mission of the Narodna was being carried out. When he saw the arsenal of bombs and revolvers, the guard, Crbic, smiled a benevolent smile of approval, showing conclusively how accustomed they were on this route to find contraband of this nature.

The Royal Servian Government have committed a serious default in allowing all this to take place.

Though bound to cultivate neighbourly relations with Austria-Hungary, they have allowed the press to excite hatred against the Monarchy; they have allowed associations established on their own territory under the leadership of high officers, of public officials, of masters and of judges, to busy themselves with a public campaign against the Monarchy, instilling revolutionary ideas into the minds of its citizens; they have not prevented men with a share in the direction of the military and civil administration from poisoning the public conscience contrary to all moral sentiment, to such an extent that in this conflict vulgar and treacherous assassination appears the most praiseworthy weapon.

No. 75 (2).

*Official Communiqué of the Press Bureau.**Vienna, July 28, 1914.*

THE Austrian Minister at Belgrade has returned to Vienna and presented the text of the Servian reply.

A spirit of insincerity pervades the whole of this reply; it makes it clear that the Servian Government have no serious intention of putting an end to the culpable toleration which has given rise to the anti-Austrian intrigues. The Servian reply contains such restrictions and limitations, not only with regard to the principle of the Austro-Hungarian *démarche*, but also with regard to the claims advanced by Austria, that the concessions which are made are without importance.

In particular, under an empty pretext, there is a refusal to accept the participation of the Austro-Hungarian officials in the prosecution of the authors of the crimes who are resident in Servian territory.

In the same way, the Servian reply to the Austrian demand that the hostile intrigues of the press should be suppressed, amounts to a refusal.

The demand with regard to the measures to be taken to prevent associations hostile to Austria-Hungary from continuing their activity under another name and form after their dissolution, has not even been considered.

Inasmuch as these claims constitute the minimum regarded as necessary for the re-establishment of a permanent peace in the south-east of the monarchy, the Servian reply is considered to be insufficient.

That the Servian Government is aware of this, appears from the fact that they contemplate the settlement of the dispute by arbitration, and also from the fact that on the day on which their reply was due and before it was in fact submitted, they gave orders for mobilisation.

No. 76.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, to M. Bienvenu-Martin Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

On board the "La France," July 28, 1914.

I HAVE received from Copenhagen your telegram summarising the events of Saturday; the telegram describing the last visit of the German Ambassador; that relating to the mediation which Russia advises Serbia to ask for and to the English *démarches* at Berlin, as well as your telegram received this morning directly through the Eiffel Tower.

I fully approve the reply which you made to Baron von Schoen; the proposition which you maintained is self-evident; in the search for a peaceful solution of the dispute, we are fully in agreement with Russia, who is not responsible for the present situation, and has not taken any measure whatever which could arouse the least suspicion; but it is plain that Germany on her side would find it difficult to refuse to give advice to the Austro-Hungarian Government, whose action has provoked the crisis.

We must now continue to use the same language to the German Ambassador. Besides, this advice is in harmony with the two English proposals mentioned in your telegram. I entirely approve the combination suggested by Sir E. Grey, and I am myself requesting M. Paul Cambon to inform him of this. It is essential that it should be known at Berlin and at Vienna that our full concurrence is given to the efforts which the British Government is making with a view to seeking a solution of the Austro-Servian dispute. The action of the four less interested Powers cannot, for the reasons given above, be exerted only at Vienna and St. Petersburg. In proposing to exert it also at Belgrade, which means, in fact, between Vienna and Belgrade, Sir E. Grey grasps the logic of the situation; and, in not excluding St. Petersburg, the offers on the other hand to Germany, a method of withdrawing with perfect dignity from the *démarche* by which the German Government have caused it to be known at Paris and at London that the affair was looked upon by them as purely Austro-Servian and without any general character.

Please communicate the present telegram to our representatives with the great Powers and to our Minister at Belgrade.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 77.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council on board the "La France."

Paris, July 28, 1914.

In spite of the assurances given, both in Berlin and Paris by the German representatives, of the desire of their Government to assist in efforts for the maintenance of peace, no sincere action has been

taken by them to hold back Austria, the English proposal, which consists in action by the four less interested Powers to obtain a cessation of military operations at Vienna, Belgrade, and St. Petersburg, and in a meeting at London of the German, French, and Italian Ambassadors under the chairmanship of Sir E. Grey, with a view of seeking a solution of the Austro-Servian difficulty, meets with objections at Berlin of such a nature as must lead to failure.

The Austrian Ambassador has proceeded to announce that his Government will to-morrow take energetic measures to compel Serbia to give to them the satisfaction and guarantees which they demand from that power; Count Scezsen has given no explanation as to those measures; according to our Military Attaché at Vienna, mobilisation dating from July 28 appears to be certain.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 78.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to London, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 28, 1914.

I HAVE had another visit from the German Ambassador this morning; he told me that he had no communication or official proposal to make to me, but that he came, as on the evening before, to talk over the situation and the methods to be employed to avoid action which would be irreparable. When I asked him about Austria's intentions, he declared that he did not know them, and was ignorant of the nature of the means of coercion which she was preparing.

Germany, according to Baron von Schoen, only asks that she may act with France for the maintenance of peace. Upon my observing to him that a proposal for mediation by the four Powers to which we had adhered, and which had obtained assent in principle from Italy and Germany, had been put forward by England, the Ambassador said that the German Government really only asked to associate themselves with the action of the Powers, provided that that action did not take the form of arbitration or a conference, which had been rejected by Austria.

I replied that, if it was the expression only which was an obstacle to the Austrian Government, the object might be attained by other means; the German Government are in a good position to ask Austria to allow the Powers time to intervene and find a means of conciliation.

Baron von Schoen then observed to me that he had no instructions, and only knew that Germany refused to exercise any pressure on Austria, who does not wish for a conference. He accuses the French papers of attributing to Germany an attitude which she has not taken up, alleging that she is urging Austria on; doubtless she approves Austria's attitude, but she had no knowledge of the Austrian note; she did not see her way to check her too abruptly, for Austria must have guarantees against the proceedings of the Serbs.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 79.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Tunis

Paris, July 28, 1914.

THROUGH the telegrams from our Embassies which I have forwarded to you, you are aware of the English proposal for mediation by the four Powers and for a conference in London, as well as of our adherence to that suggestion, and of the conditional acceptance by Italy and of the reservations of Berlin.

Please keep yourself in touch on this subject with your English colleague, who has received the necessary instructions to acquaint the Austro-Hungarian Government with the English suggestion, as soon as his three colleagues have been authorised to make the same *démarche*; you will adapt your attitude to his.

No. 80.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 28, 1914.

SIR EDWARD GREY; yesterday received my Austro-Hungarian and German colleagues. The first

continued to maintain that the Servian reply was unacceptable. The second used language similar to that of Baron von Schoen at Paris. He emphasised the value of moderating action by Great Britain at St. Petersburg. Sir Edward Grey replied that Russia had shown herself very moderate from the beginning of the crisis, especially in her advice to the Servian Government, and that he would find it very embarrassing to give her pacific advice. He added that it was at Vienna that it was necessary to act and that Germany's help was indispensable.

On the other hand, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has telegraphed that M. Sazonof had made a proposal to the Austrian Ambassador for a conversation on the Servian business. This information has been confirmed by the British Ambassador at Vienna, who has sent the information that the first interview between the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Count Szápáry had produced a good effect at the Ballplatz.

Sir Edward Grey and Sir Arthur Nicolson told me that, if an agreement could be brought about by direct discussion between St. Petersburg and Vienna, it would be a matter for congratulation, but they raised some doubts as to the success of M. Sazonof's attempt.

When Sir George Buchanan asked M. Sazonof about the eventual meeting at London of a conference of representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy, to seek a solution for the present situation, the latter replied "that he had begun *pourparlers* with the Austrian Ambassador under conditions which he hoped were favourable; that, however, he had not yet received any reply to his proposal for the revision of the Servian note by the two Cabinets." If direct explanations with the Cabinet of Vienna are impracticable, M. Sazonof declares himself ready to accept the English proposals or any other of such a nature as to bring about a favourable issue of the dispute.

In any case, at a moment when the least delay might have serious consequences, it would be very desirable that these direct negotiations should be carried on in such a way as not to hamper Sir E. Grey's action, and not to furnish Austria with a pretext for slipping out of the friendly intervention of the four Powers.

The British Ambassador at Berlin having made a determined effort to obtain Herr von Jagow's adherence to Sir E. Grey's suggestion, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that it was best to await the result of the conversation which had been begun between St. Petersburg and Vienna. Sir E. Grey has, in consequence, directed Sir E. Goschen to suspend his *démarche* for the moment. In addition, the news that Austria has just officially declared war against Servia, opens a new phase of the question.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 81.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 28, 1914.

M. SAZONOF's conversation with Count Szápáry was brought to the knowledge of Herr von Jagow by the Russian Chargé d'Affaires. The Secretary of State told him that in agreement with the remarks of the German Ambassador in Russia, since the Austrian Government did not refuse to continue their conversations with the Russian Government after the expiry of the ultimatum, there was ground for hope that Count Berchtold on his side might be able to converse with M. Schebeko, and that it might be possible to find an issue from the present difficulties. The Russian Chargé d'Affaires takes a favourable view of this state of mind, which corresponds to Herr von Jagow's desire to see Vienna and St. Petersburg enter into direct relations and to release Germany. There is ground, however, for asking whether Austria is not seeking to gain time to make her preparations.

To-day I gave my support to the *démarche* made by my British colleague with the Secretary of State. The latter replied to me, as he did to Sir Edward Goschen, that it was impossible for him to accept the idea of a kind of conference at London between the Ambassadors of the four Powers, and that it would be necessary to give another form to the English suggestion to procure its realisation. I laid stress upon the danger of delay, which might bring on war, and asked him if he wished for war. He protested, and added that direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburg were in progress, and that from now on he expected a favourable result.

The British and Italian Ambassadors came to see me this morning together, to talk over with me the conversation which they had had with Herr von Jagow yesterday on the subject of Sir Edward Grey's proposal. To sum up the Secretary of State used the same language to them as to me; accepting in principle the idea of joining in a *démarche* with England, Italy, and ourselves, but rejecting any idea of a conference.

My colleagues and I thought that this was only a question of form, and the British Ambassador is going to suggest to his Government that they should change the wording of their proposal, which might take the character of a diplomatic *démarche* at Vienna and St. Petersburg.

In consequence of the repugnance shown by Herr von Jagow to any *démarche* at Vienna, Sir Edward Grey could put him in a dilemma, by asking him to state himself precisely how diplomatic action by the Powers to avoid war could be brought about.

We ought to associate ourselves with every effort in favour of peace compatible with our engagement towards our ally; but to place the responsibility in the proper quarter, we must take care to ask Germany to state precisely what she wishes.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 82.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, July 28, 1914.

THE Austro-Hungarian Government has not yet replied to the proposal of the Russian Government suggesting the opening of direct conversations between St. Petersburg and Vienna.

M. Sazonof received the German and Austro-Hungarian Ambassadors this afternoon. The impression which he got from this double interview is a bad one; "Certainly," he said to me, "Austria is unwilling to converse."

As the result of a conversation which I have just had with my two colleagues I have the same impression of pessimism.

PALÉOLOGUE.

• No. 83.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 28, 1914.

COUNT BERCHTOLD has just declared to Sir M. de Hunsen that any intervention, aiming at the resumption of the discussion between Austria and Serbia on the basis of the Servian reply, would be useless, and besides that it would be too late, as war had been officially declared at mid-day.

The attitude of my Russian colleague has never varied up to the present; in his opinion it is not a question of localising the conflict, but rather of preventing it. The declaration of war will make very difficult the initiation of *pourparlers* by the four Powers, as well as the continuation of the direct discussions between M. Sazonof and Count Szápáry.

It is held here that the formula which seemed as if it might obtain the adherence of Germany—"Mediation between Austria and Russia"—is unsuitable, inasmuch as it alleges a dispute between those two Empires which does not exist up to the present.

Among the suspicions aroused by the sudden and violent resolution of Austria, the most disquieting is that Germany should have pushed her on to aggressive action against Serbia in order to be able herself to enter into war with Russia and France, in circumstances which she supposes ought to be most favourable to herself and under conditions which have been thoroughly considered.

DUMAINE.

CHAPTER V.

FROM THE DECLARATION OF WAR BY AUSTRIA ON SERBIA (JULY 28, 1914) TO THE GERMAN ULTIMATUM TO RUSSIA (JULY 31, 1914).

No. 84.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, July 29, 1914.

THE Consulta considers that, in spite of the declaration of war by Austria on Serbia, there is no reason why the diplomatic efforts for calling together a conference in London with a view to mediation should be interrupted.

BARRÈRE.

No. 85.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to St. Petersburg, London, Berlin, Rome, Vienna, Constantinople, Belgrade.

Paris, July 29, 1914.

THE Austro-German attitude is becoming clearer. Austria, uneasy concerning the Slav propaganda, has seized the opportunity of the crime of Serajevo in order to punish the Servian intrigues, and to obtain in this quarter guarantees which, according as events are allowed to develop or not, will either affect only the Servian Government and army, or become territorial questions. Germany

intervenes between her ally and the other Powers and declares that the question is a local one, namely, the punishment of a political crime committed in the past, and for the future she guarantees that the anti-Austrian intrigues will be put an end to. The German Government thinks that Russia should be content with the official and formal assurances given by Austria, to the effect that she does not seek territorial aggrandisement and that she will respect the integrity of Serbia; in these circumstances the danger of war can only come from Russia, if she seeks to intervene in a question which is well defined. In these circumstances any action for the maintenance of peace must therefore take place at St. Petersburg alone.

This sophism, which would relieve Germany from intervening at Vienna, has been maintained unsuccessfully at Paris by Herr von Schoen, who has vainly endeavoured to draw us into identical Franco-German action at St. Petersburg; it has been also expounded in London to Sir E. Grey. In France, as in England, a reply was given that the St. Petersburg Cabinet have, from the beginning, given the greatest proofs of their moderation, especially by associating themselves with the Powers in advising Serbia to yield to the requirements of the Austrian note. Russia does not therefore in any way threaten peace; it is at Vienna that action must be taken; it is from there that the danger will come, from the moment that they refuse to be content with the almost complete submission of Serbia to exorbitant demands; that they refuse to accept the co-operation of the Powers in the discussion of the points which remain to be arranged between Austria and Serbia; and, finally, that they do not hesitate to make a declaration of war as precipitate as the original Austro-Hungarian note.

The attitude at Berlin, as at Vienna, is still dilatory. In the former capital, while protesting that the Germans desire to safeguard general peace by common action between the four Powers, the idea of a conference is rejected without any other expedient being suggested, and while they refuse to take any positive action at Vienna. In the Austrian capital they would like to keep St. Petersburg in play with the illusion of an *entente* which might result from direct conversations, while they are taking action against Serbia.

In these circumstances it seems essential that the St. Petersburg Cabinet, whose desire to unravel this crisis peacefully is manifest, should immediately give their adherence to the English proposal. This proposal must be strongly supported at Berlin in order to decide Herr von Jagow to take real action at Vienna capable of stopping Austria and preventing her from supplementing her diplomatic advantage by military successes. The Austro-Hungarian Government would, indeed, not be slow to take advantage of it in order to impose on Serbia, under the elastic expression of "guarantees," conditions which, in spite of all assurances that no territorial aggrandisement was being sought, would in effect modify the status of Eastern Europe, and would run the risk of gravely compromising the general peace either at once or in the near future.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 86.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, July 29, 1914.

I AM now in a position to assure Your Excellency that the Russian Government will acquiesce in any measures which France and England may propose in order to maintain peace. My English colleague is telegraphing to London to the same effect.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 87.

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, July 29, 1914.

I REPORT the following impressions of my interview with M. Davignon and with several persons in a position to have exact information. The attitude of Germany is enigmatical and justifies every apprehension; it seems improbable that the Austro-Hungarian Government would have taken an initiative which would lead, according to a pre-conceived plan, to a declaration of war, without previous arrangement with the Emperor William.

The German Government stand with grounded arms ready to take peaceful or warlike action as circumstances may require, but there is so much anxiety everywhere that a sudden intervention against us would not surprise anybody here. My Russian and English colleagues share this feeling.

The Belgian Government are taking steps which harmonise with the statement made to me yesterday by M. Davignon that everything will be put in readiness for the defence of the neutrality of the country.

KLOBUKOWSKI.

No. 88.

M. Ronsein, French Consul-General at Frankfort, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Frankfort, July 29, 1914.

I NOTIFY you of important movements of troops yesterday and to-night. This morning several regiments in service dress arrived here, especially by the roads from Darmstadt, Cassel, and Mayence, which are full of soldiers. The bridges and railways are guarded under the pretext of preparations for the autumn manœuvres.

RONSSIN.

No. 89.

M. Allizé, French Minister at Munich, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Munich, July 29, 1914

I AM informed that the mills at Illkirch (Alsace-Lorraine) have been asked to stop delivery to their ordinary clients and to keep all their output for the army.

From Strassburg information has been received of the transport of motor guns used for firing on aeroplanes and dirigibles.

Under the pretext of a change in the autumn manœuvres the non-commissioned officers and men of the Bavarian infantry regiments at Metz, who were on leave in Bavaria for the harvest, received orders yesterday to return immediately.

ALLIZÉ.

No. 90.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs

Vienna, July 29, 1914.

THE French Consul at Prague confirms the mobilisation of the 8th army corps which had already been announced, and that of the Landwehr division of this army corps. The cavalry divisions in Galicia are also mobilising; regiments and cavalry divisions from Vienna and Budapest have already been transported to the Russian frontier. Reservists are now being called together in this district.

There is a rumour that the Austro-Hungarian Government, in order to be in a position to meet any danger, and perhaps in order to impress St. Petersburg, intend to decide on a general mobilisation of their forces on the 30th July, or the 1st August. To conclude, it is certain the Emperor will return from Ischl to Vienna to-morrow.

DUMAINE.

No. 91.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, July 29, 1914.

THE direct conversation, to which the Russian Government had invited the Austro-Hungarian Government in a friendly spirit, has been refused by the latter.

On the other hand, the Russian General Staff have satisfied themselves that Austria is hurrying on her military preparations against Russia, and is pressing forward the mobilisation which has begun on the Galician frontier. As a result the order to mobilise will be despatched to-night to thirteen army corps, which are destined to operate eventually against Austria.

In spite of the failure of his proposal, M. Sazonof accepts the idea of a conference of the four Powers in London; further, he does not attach any importance to the title officially given to the discussions, and will support all English efforts in favour of peace.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 92.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 29, 1914.

I ASKED the Secretary of State to-day how the question of direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburg, which seemed to him yesterday the best means of arriving at a *détente*, stood. He answered that at St. Petersburg they seemed well disposed towards them and that he had asked Vienna to take this course. He was awaiting the reply. The British Government, after seeing the suggestion of a conference rejected, and let it be known that they would view with favour the inception of such conversations between Austria and Russia, and had asked Germany to urge Austria, which the Imperial Government are not failing to do.

I asked Herr von Jagow if he had at last received the Servian reply to Austria and what he thought of it. He replied that he saw in it a basis for possible negotiation. I added that it was just on that account that I considered the rupture by Austria, after she had received such a document, inexplicable.

The Secretary of State then remarked that with Eastern nations one could never obtain sufficient guarantees, and that Austria wished to be able to supervise the carrying out of promises made to her, a supervision which Servia refused. This, in the eyes of the Secretary of State, is the cardinal point. I answered Herr von Jagow that Servia, as she wished to remain independent, was bound to reject the control of a single Power, but that an International Commission would not have the same character. The Balkan States have more than one, for instance the Financial Commission at Athens. One could imagine, I said, for instance, among other combinations, a Provisional International Commission, charged with the duty of controlling the police inquiry demanded by Austria; it was clear, by this instance, that the reply of Servia opened the door to conversations and did not justify a rupture.

I then asked the Secretary of State if, leaving aside direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburg to which Sir E. Grey had given his adherence, he did not think that common action could be exercised by the four Powers by means of their Ambassadors. He answered in the affirmative, adding that at this moment the London Cabinet were confining themselves to exercising their influence in support of direct conversations.

At the end of the afternoon the Imperial Chancellor asked the British Ambassador to come and see him. He spoke to him of the proposal of Sir E. Grey for the meeting of a conference; he told him that he had not been able to accept a proposal which seemed to impose the authority of the Powers on Austria; he assured my colleague of his sincere desire for peace and of the efforts he was making to that effect at Vienna, but he added that Russia was alone able to maintain peace or let loose war.

Sir E. Goschen answered that he did not agree, and that if war broke out Austria would be chiefly responsible, for it was inadmissible for her to have broken with Servia after the reply of the latter.

Without discussing this point, the Chancellor said that he was trying his utmost to obtain direct conversations between Austria and Russia; he knew that England looked on such conversations with a favourable eye. He added that his own action would be rendered very difficult at Vienna, if it were true that Russia had mobilised fourteen army corps on the Austrian frontier. He asked my colleague to call Sir E. Grey's attention to what he had said.

Sir E. Goschen has telegraphed to London to this effect.

The attitude of the Chancellor is very probably the result of the last interview of Sir E. Grey with Prince Liehnowsky. Up to quite the last days they flattered themselves here that England would remain out of the question, and the impression produced on the German Government and on the financiers and business men by her attitude is profound.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 93.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 29, 1914.

THE opinion of my British, Russian and Italian colleagues agrees with mine concerning the impossibility of preventing the outbreak of hostilities between Austria and Servia, since all attempts to avoid the collision have failed.

M. Schebeko had asked that the negotiations begun at St. Petersburg by MM. Sazonof and Szápáry should be continued and made more effective by special powers being conferred on the latter, but Count Berchtold has flatly refused. He showed in this way that Austria-Hungary does not tolerate any intervention which would prevent her from inflicting punishment and humiliation on Servia.

The Duke of Avarna admits that it is very probable that the imminence of a general insurrection among the Southern Slav inhabitants precipitated the resolutions of the Monarchy. He still clings to the hope that, after a first success of the Austro-Hungarian arms, but not before this, mediation might be able to limit the conflict.

DUMAINE.

No. 94.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to London, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Rome, Vienna, Constantinople, Belgrade.

Paris, July 29, 1914.

THE following communication was semi-officially made to me this morning by the German Ambassador:—

"The German Government are still continuing their efforts to obtain the consent of the Austrian Government to a friendly conversation which would give the latter an opportunity of stating exactly

the object and extent of the operations in Servia. The Berlin Cabinet hope to receive declarations which will be of a kind to satisfy Russia. The German efforts are in no way impeded by the declaration of war which has occurred." A similar communication will be made at St. Petersburg.

During the course of a conversation which I had this morning with Baron Von Schoen, the latter stated to me that the German Government did not know what the intentions of Vienna were. When Berlin knows how far Austria wishes to go, there will be a basis of discussion which will make conversations with a view to intervention easier.

When I observed that the military operations which had been begun would not perhaps allow any time for conversation, and that the German Government ought to use their influence at Vienna to delay them, the Ambassador answered that Berlin could not exercise any pressure, but that he hoped that the operations would not be pushed forward very actively.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 95.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to London, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Constantinople, Rome, Belgrade.

Paris, July 29, 1914.

M. ISVOLSKY came to me by order of his Government to communicate a telegram addressed by M. Sazonof to Berlin. It appears from this information that, in consequence of the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on Servia, the measures of mobilisation already taken with regard to the largest part of the Austro-Hungarian army, and finally the refusal of Count Berchtold to continue negotiations between Vienna and St. Petersburg, Russia had decided to mobilise in the provinces of Odessa, Kieff, Moscow and Kazan. While informing the German Government to this effect, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin was instructed to add that these military precautions were not in any way directed against Germany, and also did not imply aggressive measures against Austria-Hungary; furthermore the Russian Ambassador at Vienna had not been recalled.

The Russian Ambassador also gave me the substance of two telegrams addressed to London by M. Sazonof: the first, after pointing out that the declaration of war on Servia put an end to the conversations of the Russian Minister with the Austrian Ambassador, asked England to exercise her influence, as quickly as possible, with a view to mediation and to the immediate cessation of Austrian military operations (the continuation of which gave Austria time to crush Servia while mediation was dragging on); the second communicated the impression received by M. Sazonof from his conversations with the German Ambassador that Germany favours Austria's uncompromising attitude and is not exercising any influence on her. The Russian Minister thinks that the attitude of Germany is very disquieting, and considers that England is in a better position than the other Powers to take steps at Berlin with a view to exercising pressure on Vienna.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 96.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, July 29, 1914.

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs has been officially informed by the Russian Ambassador that his Government, in consequence of the declaration of war by Austria on Servia and of the measures of mobilisation which were from this moment being taken by Austria, had given the order to mobilise in the districts of Kieff, Odessa, Moscow and Kazan. He added that this step had no aggressive character against Germany, and that the Russian Ambassador at Vienna had not been recalled.

In speaking of this communication the Marquis di San Giuliano told me that unfortunately throughout this affair Austria and Germany had been, and were still, convinced that Russia would not move. In this connection he read to me a despatch from M. Bollati reporting an interview which he had had yesterday with Herr von Jagow, in which the latter had again repeated to him that he did not think that Russia would move. He based this belief on the fact that the Russian Government had just sent an agent to Berlin to treat about some financial questions. The Austrian Ambassador at Berlin also told his English colleague that he did not believe in a general war, since Russia was not in the mood or in the condition to make war.

The Marquis di San Giuliano does not share this opinion. He thinks that if Austria contents herself with humiliating Servia and with exacting, besides the acceptance of the note, some material advantages which do not involve her territory, Russia can still find some means of coming to an agreement with her. But if Austria wishes either to dismember Servia or to destroy her as an independent State, he thinks that it would be impossible for Russia not to intervene by military measures.

In spite of the extreme gravity of the situation, the Minister for Foreign Affairs does not seem to me to despair of the possibility of an agreement. He thinks that England can still exercise a great deal of influence in Berlin in the direction of peace. He had yesterday, he told me, a long conversation with the British Ambassador, Sir R. Rodd, in order to show him to what extent English intervention might be effective. He said to me in conclusion, "If your Government are of the same opinion, they could on their side make representations to this effect in London."

BARRÈRE.

No. 97.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London.

Paris, July 29, 1914.

I SHOULD be obliged if you would ask Sir E. Grey to be good enough to renew as soon as possible at Berlin, in the form which he may consider most opportune and effective, his proposal of mediation by the four Powers, which had in principle obtained the adherence of the German Government.

The Russian Government on their side will have expressed the same desire directly to the British Government; the declaration of war by Austria on Serbia, her sending of troops to the Austro-Russian frontier, the consequent Russian mobilisation on the Galician frontier have in fact put an end to the direct Austro-Russian conversations.

The explanations which the German Government are going to ask for at Vienna, in accordance with the statement of Baron von Schoen which I have reported to you, in order to learn the intention, of the Austrian Government, will allow the four Powers to exercise effective action between Vienna and St. Petersburg for the maintenance of peace.

I would ask you also to point out to the English Secretary of State how important it would be for him to obtain from the Italian Government the most whole-hearted continuance of their support in co-operating in the action of the four Powers in favour of peace.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 98.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London July 29, 1914.

In his interview to-day with my German colleague, Sir E. Grey observed that, the overtures of M. Sazonof for direct conversations between Russia and Austria not having been accepted at Vienna it would be well to return to his proposal of friendly intervention by the four Powers which are not directly interested. This suggestion has been accepted in principle by the German Government, but they have objected to the idea of a conference or of mediation. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has invited Prince Lichnowsky to ask his Government that they should themselves propose a new formula. Whatever it may be, if it admits of the maintenance of peace, it will be accepted by England, France and Italy.

The German Ambassador was to have forwarded Sir E. Grey's request to Berlin immediately. In giving me an account of this conversation, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs added that Germany's reply to this communication and to that of Russia concerning the mobilisation of four army corps on the Austrian frontier would allow us to realise the intentions of the German Government. My German colleague having asked Sir E. Grey what the intentions of the British Government were, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs replied that he had nothing to state for the present.

Sir E. Grey did not disguise the fact that he found the situation every grave and that he had little hope of a peaceful solution.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 99.

M. Boppe, French Minister at Belgrade, to M. Bienvenue-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Belgrade, July 29, 1914.

THE CROWN Prince, as soon as the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum was received, telegraphed to the Tsar to ask his help. My Russian colleague tells me that he has just communicated to M. Pashitch His Majesty's reply.

The Tsar thanks the Prince for having turned to him at so critical a juncture; he declares that everything has been done to arrive at a peaceful solution of the dispute, and formally assures the Prince that, if this object cannot be attained, Russia will never cease to interest herself in the fate of Serbia.

BOPPE.

No. 100.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, July 29, 1914

THE German Ambassador came to tell M. Sazonof that if Russia does not stop her military preparations the German army will receive the order to mobilise.

M. Sazonof replied that the Russian preparations have been caused, on the one hand, by the obstinate and uncompromising attitude of Austria, and on the other hand by the fact that eight Austro-Hungarian army corps are already mobilised.

The tone in which Count Pourtales delivered this communication has decided the Russian Government this very night to order the mobilisation of the thirteen army corps which are to operate against Austria.

PALEOLOGUE.

No. 101.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at St. Petersburg and London.

Paris, July 30, 1914.

M. ISVOLSKY came to-night to tell me that the German Ambassador has notified M. Sazonof of the decision of his Government to mobilise the army if Russia does not cease her military preparations.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Tsar points out that these preparations were only commenced after Austria had mobilised eight army corps and had refused to arrange peacefully her differences with Servia. M. Sazonof declares that in these circumstances Russia can only expedite her arming and consider war as imminent, that she counts on the help of France as an ally, and that she considers it desirable that England should join Russia and France without loss of time.

France is resolved to fulfil all the obligations of her alliance.

She will not neglect, however, any effort towards a solution of the conflict in the interests of universal peace. The conversation entered into between the Powers which are less directly interested still allows of the hope that peace may be preserved; I therefore think it would be well that, in taking any precautionary measures of defence which Russia thinks must go on, she should not immediately take any step which may offer to Germany a pretext for a total or partial mobilisation of her forces.

Yesterday in the late afternoon the German Ambassador came and spoke to me of the military measures which the Government of the Republic were taking, adding that France was able to act in this way, but that in Germany preparations could not be secret and that French opinion should not be alarmed if Germany decided on them.

I answered that the French Government had not taken any step which could give their neighbours any cause for disquietude, and that their wish to lend themselves to any negotiations for the purpose of maintaining peace could not be doubted.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 102.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg to M. René Viviani, President of the Council Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, July 30, 1914.

M. SAZONOF, to whom I communicated your desire that every military measure that could offer Germany the pretext for general mobilisation should be avoided, answered that in the course of last night the General Staff had suspended all measures of military precaution so that there should be no misunderstanding. Yesterday the Chief of the Russian General Staff sent for the Military Attaché of the German Embassy and gave him his word of honour that the mobilisation ordered this morning was exclusively directed against Austria.

Nevertheless, in an interview which he had this afternoon with Count Pourtales M. Sazonof was forced to the conclusion that Germany does not wish to pronounce at Vienna the decisive word which would safeguard peace. The Emperor Nicholas has received the same impression from an exchange of telegrams which he has just had personally with the Emperor William.

Moreover, the Russian General Staff and Admiralty have received disquieting information concerning the preparations of the German army and navy.

In giving me this information M. Sazonof added that the Russian Government are continuing none the less their efforts towards conciliation. He repeated to me: "I shall continue to negotiate until the last moment."

PALEOLOGUE.

No. 103.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, July 30, 1914.

THE German Ambassador came to-night and again urged on M. Sazonof, but in less categorical terms, that Russia should cease her military preparations, and affirmed that Austria would not infringe the territorial integrity of Serbia:—

"It is not only the territorial integrity of Serbia which we must safeguard," answered M. Sazonof, "but also her independence and her sovereignty. We cannot allow Serbia to become a vassal of Austria".

M. Sazonof added:—"The situation is too serious for me not to tell you all that is in my mind. By intervening at St. Petersburg while she refuses to intervene at Vienna, Germany is only seeking to gain time so as to allow Austria to crush the little Servian kingdom before Russia can come to its aid. But the Emperor Nicholas is so anxious to prevent war that I am going to make a new proposal to you in his name:—

"If Austria, recognising that her dispute with Serbia has assumed the character of a question of European interest, declares herself ready to eliminate from her ultimatum the clauses which are damaging to the sovereignty of Serbia, Russia undertakes to stop all military preparations."

Count Pourtales promised to support this proposal with his Government.

In the mind of M. Sazonof, the acceptance of this proposal by Austria would have, as a logical corollary, the opening of a discussion by the Powers in London.

The Russian Government again show by their attitude that they are neglecting nothing in order to stop the conflict.

PALEOLOGUE.

No. 104.

M. Dumaîne, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 30, 1914.

IN spite of the communication made yesterday by the Russian Ambassador to several of his colleagues, among them the German Ambassador, with reference to the partial mobilisation in his country, the Vienna press refrained from publishing the news. This enforced silence has just been explained at an interview of great importance between M. Schebeko and Count Berchtold, who examined at length the present formidable difficulties with equal readiness to apply to them mutually acceptable solutions.

M. Schebeko explained that the only object of the military preparations on the Russian side was to reply to those made by Austria, and to indicate the intention and the right of the Tsar to formulate his views on the settlement of the Servian question. The steps towards mobilisation taken in Galicia, answered Count Berchtold, have no aggressive intention and are only directed towards maintaining the situation as it stands. On both sides endeavours will be made to prevent these measures from being interpreted as signs of hostility.

With a view to settling the Austro-Servian dispute it was agreed that *pourparlers* should be resumed at St. Petersburg between M. Sazonof and Count Szápáry; they had only been interrupted owing to a misunderstanding, as Count Berchtold thought that the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs claimed that the Austrian representative should be given powers which would allow him to modify the terms of the Austrian ultimatum. Count Szápáry will only be authorised to discuss what settlement would be compatible with the dignity and prestige for which both Empires had equal concern.

It would therefore for the moment be in this direct form, and only between the two most interested Powers, that the discussion which Sir Edward Grey proposed to entrust to the four Powers not directly interested would take place.

Sir M. de Bunsen, who was with me, at once declared to M. Schebeko that the Foreign Office would entirely approve of this new procedure. Repeating the statement he made at the Ballplatz, the Russian Ambassador stated that his Government would take a much broader view than was generally supposed of the demands of the Monarchy; M. Schebeko did everything to convince Count Berchtold of the sincerity of Russia's desire to arrive at an agreement which would be acceptable to the two Empires.

The interview was carried on in a friendly tone and gave reason for thinking that all chances of localising the dispute were not lost, when the news of the German mobilisation arrived at Vienna.

DUMAÎNE.

No. 105.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 30, 1914.

Herr von Jagow telephoned to me at 2 o'clock that the news of the German mobilisation which had spread an hour before was false, and asked me to inform you of this urgently; the Imperial Government is confiscating the extra editions of the papers which announced it. But neither this communication nor these steps diminish my apprehension with regard to the plans of Germany.

It seems certain that the Extraordinary Council held yesterday evening at Potsdam with the military authorities under the presidency of the Emperor decided on mobilisation, and this explains the preparation of the special edition of the *Lokal Anzeiger*, but that from various causes (the declaration of England that she reserved her entire liberty of action, the exchange of telegrams between the Tsar and William II.) the serious measures which had been decided upon were suspended.

One of the Ambassadors with whom I have very close relations saw Herr von Zimmermann at 2 o'clock. According to the Under-Secretary of State the military authorities are very anxious that mobilisation should be ordered, because every delay makes Germany lose some of her advantages. Nevertheless up to the present the haste of the General Staff, which sees war in mobilisation, had been successfully prevented. In any case mobilisation may be decided upon at any moment. I do not know who has issued in the *Lokal Anzeiger*, a paper which is usually semi-official, premature news calculated to cause excitement in France.

Further, I have the strongest reasons to believe that all the measures for mobilisation which can be taken before the publication of the general order of mobilisation have already been taken here, and that they are anxious here to make us publish our mobilisation first in order to attribute the responsibility to us.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 106.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London.

Paris, July 30, 1914.

PLEASE inform Sir E. Grey of the following facts concerning French and German military preparations. England will see from this that if France is resolved, it is not she who is taking aggressive steps.

You will direct the attention of Sir E. Grey to the decision taken by the Council of Ministers this morning; although Germany has made her covering dispositions a few hundred metres from the frontier along the whole front from Luxemburg to the Vosges, and has transported her covering troops to their war positions, we have kept our troops ten kilometres from the frontier and forbidden them to approach nearer.

Our plan, conceived in the spirit of the offensive, provided, however, that the fighting positions of our covering troops should be as near to the frontier as possible. By leaving a strip of territory undefended against sudden aggression of the enemy, the Government of the Republic hopes to prove that France does not bear, any more than Russia, the responsibility for the attack.

In order to be convinced of this it is sufficient to compare the steps taken on the two sides of our frontier; in France, soldiers who were on leave were not recalled until we were certain that Germany had done so five days before.

In Germany, not only have the garrison troops of Metz been pushed up to the frontier, but they have been reinforced by units transported by train from garrisons of the interior such as Treves or Cologne; nothing like this has been done in France.

The arming of positions on the frontier (clearing of trees, placing of armament, construction of batteries and protection of railway junctions) was begun in Germany on Saturday, the 25th; with us it is going to be begun, for France can no longer refrain from taking similar measures.

The railway stations were occupied by the military in Germany on Saturday, the 25th; in France on Tuesday, the 28th.

Finally, in Germany the reservists by tens of thousands have been recalled by individual summons. Those living abroad (the classes of 1903 to 1911) have been recalled, the officers of reserve have been summoned; in the interior the roads are closed, motor-cars only circulate with permits. It is the last stage before mobilisation. None of these measures have been taken in France.

The German army has its outposts on our frontier; on two occasions yesterday German patrols penetrated our territory. The whole 16th army corps from Metz, reinforced by part of the 8th from Treves and Cologne, occupies the frontier from Metz to Luxemburg; the 15th army corps from Strassburg is massed on the frontier.

Under penalty of being shot, the inhabitants of the annexed parts of Alsace-Lorraine are forbidden to cross the frontier.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 107.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 30, 1914.

The British Ambassador has not been informed of Germany's reply to Sir E. Grey's request. He told me that Berlin had consulted Vienna and was still waiting to hear from her ally.

My Russian colleague has just told me that Herr von Jagow (to whom Count Pourtales had communicated the conciliatory formula suggested by M. Sazonof for an Austro-Russian understanding) had just told him that he found this proposal unacceptable to Austria, thus showing the negative action of German diplomacy at Vienna.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 108.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 30, 1914.

Prince Lichnowsky has not brought any reply to the request addressed to him by Sir E. Grey yesterday to obtain from the German Government a formula for the intervention of the four Powers in the interest of peace. But my German colleague questioned the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs about the military preparations of England.

Sir E. Grey replied that they were not of an offensive character, but that in the present state of affairs on the continent it was natural to take some precautions; that in England, as in France, there was a desire to maintain peace and that if in England, as in France, defensive measures were under consideration, it was not with the object of making any aggression.

The information which your Excellency has addressed to me on the subject of the military measures taken by Germany on the French frontier gave me the opportunity of remarking to Sir E. Grey that it is no longer a question of a conflict of influence between Russia and Austria-Hungary, but that there is a risk of an act of aggression which might provoke general war.

Sir E. Grey understood my feelings perfectly, and he thinks, as I do, that the moment has come to consider and discuss together every hypothesis.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 109.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 30, 1914.

In the interview which I had to-day with the Secretary of State, I asked Herr von Jagow what reply he had made to Sir E. Grey, who had asked him to draw up himself the formula for the intervention of the disinterested Powers.

He answered that "to gain time," he had decided to act directly, and that he had asked Austria to tell him the ground on which conversations might be opened with her. This answer has the effect, under a pretext of proceeding more quickly, of eliminating England, France and Italy, and of entrusting to Herr von Tschirsky, whose Pan-German and Russophobic sentiments are well known, the duty of persuading Austria to adopt a conciliatory attitude.

Herr von Jagow then spoke to me of the Russian mobilisation on the Austrian frontier; he told me that this mobilisation compromised the success of all intervention with Austria, and that everything depended on it. He added that he feared that Austria would mobilise completely as a result of a partial Russian mobilisation, and this might cause as a countermeasure complete Russian mobilisation and consequently that of Germany.

I pointed out to the Secretary of State that he had himself told me that Germany would only consider herself obliged to mobilise if Russia mobilised on her German frontiers, and that this was not being done. He replied that this was true, but that the heads of the army were insisting on it, for every delay is a loss of strength for the German army, and "that the words of which I reminded him did not constitute a firm engagement on his part."

The impression which I received from this conversation is that the chances of peace have again decreased.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 110.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 31, 1914.

At the beginning of our conversation to-day Sir E. Grey told me that Prince Lichnowsky had asked him this morning if England would observe neutrality in the conflict which is at hand. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs replied that, if the conflict became general, England would not be able to remain neutral, and especially that if France were involved England would be drawn in.

I then asked Sir E. Grey concerning the Cabinet Council which took place this morning. He replied that after having examined the situation, the Cabinet had thought for the moment the British Government were unable to guarantee to us their intervention, that they intended to take steps to obtain from Germany and France an understanding to respect Belgian neutrality, but that before considering intervention it was necessary to wait for the situation to develop.

I asked Sir E. Grey if, before intervening, the British Government would await the invasion of French territory. I insisted on the fact that the measures already taken on our frontier by Germany showed an intention to attack in the near future, and that, if a renewal of the mistake of Europe in 1870 was to be avoided, England should consider at once the circumstances in which she would give France the help on which she relied.

Sir E. Grey replied that the opinion of the Cabinet had only been formed on the situation at the moment, that the situation might be modified, and that in that case a meeting of the Cabinet would be called together at once in order to consider it.

Sir A. Nicolson, whom I saw on leaving the room of the Secretary of State, told me that the Cabinet would meet again to-morrow, and confidentially gave me to understand that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would be certain to renew the discussion.

According to your instructions, I have taken the necessary steps to secure that the autograph letter which the President of the Republic has addressed to His Majesty the King of England should be given to the King this evening. This step, which will certainly be communicated to the Prime Minister to-morrow morning, will, I am sure, be taken into serious consideration by the British Cabinet.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 111.

M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Luxemburg, July 31, 1914.

The Minister of State has just left the Legation; he has just told me that the Germans have closed the bridges over the Moselle at Schengen and at Remich with vehicles and the bridge at Wormeldange with ropes. The bridges at Wasserbillig and at D'Echternach over the Sûre have not been closed, but the Germans no longer allow the export from Prussia of corn, cattle or motor-cars.

M. Eyschen requested me—and this was the real object of his visit—to ask you for an official declaration to the effect that France will, in case of war, respect the neutrality of Luxemburg. When I asked him if he had received a similar declaration from the German Government, he told me that he was going to the German Minister to get the same declaration.

Postscript.—Up to the present no special measure has been taken by the Cabinet of Luxemburg. M. Eyschen has returned from the German Legation. He complained of the measures showing suspicion which were taken against a neutral neighbour. The Minister of State has asked the German Minister for an official declaration from his Government undertaking to respect the neutrality. Herr Von Büch is stated to have replied, "That is a matter of course, but it would be necessary for the French Government to give the same undertaking."

MOLLARD.

No. 112.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome.

Paris, July 31, 1914.

The British Ambassador has handed me a note from his Government asking the French Government to support a proposal at St. Petersburg for the peaceful solution of the Austro-Servian conflict.

This note shows that the German Ambassador has informed Sir E. Grey of the intention of his Government to try to exercise influence on the Austro-Hungarian Government after the capture of Belgrade and the occupation of the districts bordering on the frontier, in order to obtain a promise not to advance further, while the Powers endeavoured to secure that Serbia should give sufficient satisfaction to Austria; the occupied territory would be evacuated as soon as she had received satisfaction.

Sir E. Grey made this suggestion on the 29th July, and expressed the hope that military preparations would be suspended on all sides. Although the Russian Ambassador at London has informed the Secretary of State that he fears that the Russian condition (*if Austria, recognising that her conflict with Serbia has assumed the character of a question of European interest, declares herself ready to eliminate from her ultimatum the points which endanger the principle of Serbian sovereignty, Russia undertakes to stop all military preparations*) cannot be modified, Sir E. Grey thinks that, if Austria stops her advance after the occupation of Belgrade, the Russian Government could agree to change their formula in the following way.

That the Powers would examine how Serbia should give complete satisfaction to Austria without endangering the sovereignty or independence of the Kingdom. In case Austria after occupying Belgrade and the neighbouring Servian territory should declare herself ready, in the interests of Europe, to stop her advance and to discuss how an arrangement might be arrived at, Russia could also consent to the discussion and suspend her military preparations, provided that the other Powers acted in the same way.

In accordance with the request of Sir E. Grey, the French Government joined in the English suggestion, and in the following terms asked their Ambassador at St. Petersburg to try to obtain, without delay, the assent of the Russian Government :—

"Please inform M. Sazonof urgently that the suggestion of Sir E. Grey appears to me to furnish a useful basis for conversation between the Powers, who are equally desirous of working for an honourable arrangement of the Austro-Servian conflict, and of averting in this manner the dangers which threaten general peace.

"The plan proposed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by stopping the advance of the Austrian army and by entrusting to the Powers the duty of examining how Serbia could give full satisfaction to Austria without endangering the sovereign rights and the independence of the Kingdom, by thus affording Russia a means of suspending all military preparations, while the other Powers are to act in the same way, is calculated equally to give satisfaction to Russia and to Austria and to provide for Serbia an acceptable means of issue from the present difficulty.

"I would ask you carefully to be guided by the foregoing considerations in earnestly pressing M. Sazonof to give his adherence without delay to the proposal of Sir E. Grey, of which he will have been himself informed."

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 113.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, July 31, 1914.

THE news of the bombardment of Belgrade during the night and morning of yesterday has provoked very deep feeling in Russia. One cannot understand the attitude of Austria, whose provocations since the beginning of the crisis have regularly followed Russia's attempts at conciliation and the satisfactory conversations exchanged between St. Petersburg and Vienna.

Nevertheless, desirous of leaving nothing undone in order to prove his sincere desire to safeguard peace, M. Sazonof informs me that he has modified his formula, as requested by the British Ambassador, in the following way :—

"If Austria consents to stay the march of her troops on Servian territory, and if, recognizing that the Austro-Servian conflict has assumed the character of a question of European interest, she admits that the great Powers may examine the satisfaction which Serbia can accord to the Austro-Hungarian Government, without injury to her sovereign rights as a State and to her independence, Russia undertakes to preserve her waiting attitude."

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 114.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Rome and Constantinople.

Paris, July 31, 1914.

THE efforts made up till now concurrently by England and Russia with the earnest support of France (obtained in advance for every peaceful effort) with the object of a direct understanding between Vienna and St. Petersburg, or of the mediation of the four Powers in the most appropriate form, are being united to-day ; Russia, giving a fresh proof of her desire for an understanding, has hastened to reply to the first appearance of an overture made by Germany since the beginning of the crisis (as to the conditions on which Russia would stop her military preparations) by indicating a formula, and then modifying it in accordance with the request of England ; there ought to be hope, therefore, negotiations having also been begun again between the Russian and Austrian Ambassadors that English mediation will complete at London that which is being attempted by direct negotiations at Vienna and St. Petersburg.

Nevertheless, the constant attitude of Germany who, since the beginning of the conflict, while ceaselessly protesting to each Power her peaceful intentions, has actually, by her dilatory or negative attitude, caused the failure of all attempts at agreement, and has not ceased to encourage through her Ambassador the uncompromising attitude of Vienna; the German military preparations begun since the 25th July and subsequently continued without cessation; the immediate opposition of Germany to the Russian formula, declared at Berlin unacceptable for Austria before that Power had even been consulted; in conclusion, all the impressions derived from Berlin bring conviction that Germany has sought to humiliate Russia, to disintegrate the Triple Entente, and if these results could not be obtained, to make war.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 115

Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 31, 1914.

GENERAL mobilisation for all men from 19 to 42 years of age was declared by the Austro-Hungarian Government this morning at 1 o'clock.

My Russian colleague still thinks that this step is not entirely in contradiction to the declaration made yesterday by Count Berchtold.

DUMAINE.

No. 116.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 31, 1914.

HERR VON JAGOW sent for me and has just told me that he was very sorry to inform me that in face of the total mobilisation of the Russian army, Germany, in the interest of the security of the Empire, found herself obliged to take serious precautionary measures. What is called "Kriegsgefahrzustand" (the state of danger of war) has been declared, and this allows the authorities to proclaim, if they deem it expedient, a state of siege, to suspend some of the public services, and to close the frontier.

At the same time a demand is being made at St. Petersburg that they should demobilise, as well on the Austrian as on the German side, otherwise Germany would be obliged to mobilise on her side. Herr von Jagow told me that Herr von Schoen had been instructed to inform the French Government of the resolution of the Berlin Cabinet and to ask them what attitude they intended to adopt.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 117.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

Paris, July 31, 1914.

THE German Government decided at mid-day to take all military measures implied by the state called "state of danger of war."

In communicating this decision to me at 7 o'clock this evening, Baron von Schoen added that the Government required at the same time that Russia should demobilise. If the Russian Government has not given a satisfactory reply within twelve hours Germany will mobilise in her turn.

I replied to the German Ambassador that I had no information at all about an alleged total mobilisation of the Russian army and navy which the German Government invoked as the reason for the new military measures which they are taking to-day.

Baron von Schoen finally asked me, in the name of his Government, what the attitude of France would be in case of war between Germany and Russia. He told me that he would come for my reply to-morrow (Saturday) at 1 o'clock.

I have no intention of making any statement to him on this subject, and I shall confine myself to telling him that France will have regard to her interests. The Government of the Republic need not indeed give any account of her intentions except to her ally.

I ask you to inform M. Sazonof of this immediately. As I have already told you, I have no doubt that the Imperial Government, in the highest interests of peace, will do everything on their part to avoid anything that might render inevitable or precipitate the crisis.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 118.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to M. René Viviani, President of Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, July 31, 1914.

As a result of the general mobilisation of Austria and of the measures for mobilisation taken secretly, but continuously, by Germany for the last six days, the order for the general mobilisation of the Russian army has been given, Russia not being able, without most serious danger, to allow herself to be further out-distanced; really she is only taking military measures corresponding to those taken by Germany.

For imperative reasons of strategy the Russian Government knowing that Germany was arming, could no longer delay the conversion of her partial mobilisation into a general mobilisation.

PALEOLOGUE.

No. 119.

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, July 31, 1914.

L'AGENCE HAVAS having announced that the state "of danger of war" had been declared in Germany, I told M. Davignon that I could assure him that the Government of the Republic would respect the neutrality of Belgium.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that the Government of the King had always thought that this would be so, and thanked me. The Russian Minister and the British Minister, whom I saw subsequently, appeared much pleased that in the circumstances I gave this assurance, which further, as the English Minister told me, was in accordance with the declaration of Sir E. Grey.

KLOBUKOWSKI.

CHAPTER VI.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY GERMANY ON RUSSIA (SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, AT 7-10 P.M.);
AND ON FRANCE (MONDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 6-45 P.M.).

No. 120.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, August 1, 1914.

Two *démarches* were made yesterday evening by the Austrian Ambassadors—the one at Paris, which was rather vague, the other of St. Petersburg, precise and conciliatory.

Count Scézszen came to explain to me that the Austro-Hungarian Government had officially informed Russia that it had no territorial ambition, and would not touch the sovereignty of Serbia; that it also repudiates any intention of occupying the Sandjak; but that these explanations of disinterestedness only retain their force if the war remains localised to Austria and Serbia, as a European war would open out eventualities which it was impossible to foresee. The Austrian Ambassador, in commenting on these explanations, gave me to understand that if his Government could not answer the questions of the Powers speaking in their own name, they would certainly answer Serbia, or any single Power asking for these conditions in the name of Serbia. He added that a step in this direction was perhaps still possible.

At St Petersburg the Austrian Ambassador called on M. Sazonof and explained to him that his Government was willing to begin a discussion as to the basis of the ultimatum addressed to Serbia. The Russian Minister declared himself satisfied with this declaration, and proposed that the *pourparlers* should take place in London with the participation of the Powers. M. Sazonof will have requested the English Government to take the lead in the discussion; he pointed out that it would be very important that Austria should stop her operations in Serbia.

The deduction from these facts is that Austria would at last show herself ready to come to an agreement, just as the Russian Government is ready to enter into negotiations on the basis of the English proposal.

Unfortunately these arrangements which allowed one to hope for a peaceful solution appear, in fact, to have been rendered useless by the attitude of Germany. This Power has in fact presented an

ultimatum giving the Russian Government twelve hours in which to agree to the demobilisation of their forces not only as against Germany, but also as against Austria; this time-limit expires at noon. The ultimatum is not justified, for Russia has accepted the English proposal which implies a cessation of military preparation by all the Powers.

The attitude of Germany proves that she wishes for war. And she wishes for it against France. Yesterday when Herr von Schoen came to the Quai d'Orsay to ask what attitude France proposed to take in case of a Russo-German conflict, the German Ambassador, although there has been no direct dispute between France and Germany, and although from the beginning of the crisis we have used all our efforts for a peaceful solution and are still continuing to do so, added that he asked me to present his respects and thanks to the President of the Republic, and asked that we would be good enough to make arrangements as to him personally (*des dispositions pour sa propre personne*); we know also that he has already put the archives of the Embassy in safety. This attitude of breaking off diplomatic relations without any direct dispute, and although he has not received any definitely negative answer, is characteristic of the determination of Germany to make War against France. The want of sincerity in her peaceful protestations is shown by the rupture which she is forcing upon Europe at a time when Austria had at last agreed with Russia to begin negotiations.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 121.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, August 1, 1914.

My Russian colleague received yesterday evening two telegrams from M. Sazonof advising him that the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg had explained that his Government was ready to discuss the note to Serbia with the Russian Government even as to its basis; M. Sazonof answered that in his opinion these conversations should take place in London.

The ultimatum to Russia can only do away with the last chances of peace which these conversations still seemed to leave. The question may be asked whether in such circumstances the acceptance by Austria was serious, and had not the object of throwing the responsibility of the conflict on to Russia.

My British colleague during the night made a pressing appeal to Herr von Jagow's feelings of humanity. The latter answered that the matter had gone too far and that they must wait for the Russian answer to the German ultimatum. But he told Sir Edward Goschen that the ultimatum required that the Russians should countermand their mobilisation, not only as against Germany but also as against Austria; my British colleague was much astonished at this, and said that it did not seem possible for Russia to accept this last point.

Germany's ultimatum coming at the very moment when an agreement seemed about to be established between Vienna and St. Petersburg, is characteristic of her warlike policy.

In truth the conflict was between Russia and Austria only, and Germany could only intervene as an ally of Austria; in these circumstances, as the two Powers which were interested as principals were prepared for conversations, it is impossible to understand why Germany should send an ultimatum to Russia instead of continuing like all the other Powers to work for a peaceful solution, unless she desired war on her own account.

J. CAMBON.

No. 122.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors, at London, Berlin, and to the French Minister at Brussels.

Paris, August 1, 1914.

The British Ambassador, under the instructions of his Government, came to ask me what would be the attitude of the French Government as regards Belgium in case of conflict with Germany.

I stated that, in accordance with the assurance which we had repeatedly given the Belgian Government, we intended to respect their neutrality.

It would only be in the event of some other Power violating that neutrality that France might find herself brought to enter Belgian territory, with the object of fulfilling her obligations as a guaranteeing Power.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 123.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, August 1, 1914.

The British Ambassador has been instructed by his Government to make to the German Government a communication identical with that which he made to you on the subject of the neutrality of Belgium.

Herr von Jagow answered that he would take the instructions of the Emperor and the Chancellor but that he did not think an answer could be given, for Germany could not disclose her military plans in this way. The British Ambassador will see Herr von Jagow to-morrow afternoon.

J. CAMBON.

No. 124.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, August 1, 1914.

I WENT to see the Marquis di San Giuliano this morning at half-past eight, in order to get precise information from him as to the attitude of Italy in view of the provocative acts of Germany and the results which they may have.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs answered that he had seen the German Ambassador yesterday evening. Herr von Flotow had said to him that Germany had requested the Russian Government to suspend mobilisation, and the French Government to inform them as to their intentions; Germany had given France a time-limit of eighteen hours and Russia a time-limit of twelve hours.

Herr von Flotow as a result of this communication asked what were the intentions of the Italian Government.

The Marquis di San Giuliano answered that as the war undertaken by Austria was aggressive and did not fall within the purely defensive character of the Triple Alliance, particularly in view of the consequences which might result from it according to the declaration of the German Ambassador, Italy would not be able to take part in the war.

BARRÈRE.

No. 125.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Madrid, Constantinople.

Paris, August 1, 1914.

THE German Ambassador came to see me again at 11 o'clock this morning. After having recalled to his memory all the efforts made by France towards an honourable settlement of the Austro-Servian conflict and the difficulty between Austria and Russia which has resulted from it, he put him in possession of the facts as to the *pourparlers* which have been carried on since yesterday:—

- (1) An English compromise, proposing, besides other suggestions, suspension of military preparations on the part of Russia, on condition that the other Powers should act in the same way; adherence of Russia to this proposal
- (2) Communications from the Austrian Government declaring that they did not desire any aggrandisement in Servia, nor even to advance into the Sandjak, and stating that they were ready to discuss *even the basis* of the Austro-Servian question at London with the other Powers.

I drew attention to the attitude of Germany who, abandoning all *pourparlers*, presented an ultimatum to Russia at the very moment when this Power had just accepted the English formula (which implies the cessation of military preparations by all the countries which have mobilised) and regarded as imminent a diplomatic rupture with France.

Baron von Schoen answered that he did not know the developments which had taken place in this matter for the last twenty-four hours, that there was perhaps in them a "glimmer of hope" for some arrangement, that he had not received any fresh communication from his Government, and that he was going to get information. He gave renewed protestations of his sincere desire to unite his efforts to those of France for arriving at a solution of the conflict. I laid stress on the serious responsibility which the Imperial Government would assume if, in circumstances such as these, they took an initiative which was not justified and of a kind which would irremediably compromise peace.

Baron von Schoen did not allude to his immediate departure and did not make any fresh request for an answer to his question concerning the attitude of France in case of an Austro-Russian conflict. He confined himself to saying of his own accord that the attitude of France was not doubtful.

It would not do to exaggerate the possibilities which may result from my conversation with the German Ambassador for, on their side, the Imperial Government continue the most dangerous preparations on our frontier. However, we must not neglect the possibilities, and we should not cease to work towards an agreement. On her side France is taking all military measures required for protection against too great an advance in German military preparations. She considers that her attempts at solution will only have a chance of success so far as it is felt that she will be ready and resolute if the conflict is forced on her.

RENÉ VIVIANI

No. 126.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, August 1, 1914.

SIR Edward Grey said to me that, at a meeting this morning, the Cabinet had again considered the situation. As Germany had asked England to give a declaration of neutrality and had not obtained it, the British Government remained masters of their action; this could shape itself in accordance with different hypotheses.

In the first place, Belgian neutrality is of great importance to England. France has immediately renewed her engagement to respect it. Germany has explained "that she was not in a position to reply." Sir Edward Grey will put the Cabinet in possession of this answer and will ask to be authorized to state on Monday in the House of Commons, that the British Government will not permit a violation of Belgian neutrality.

In the second place, the English fleet is mobilised, and Sir Edward Grey will propose to his colleagues that he should state that it will oppose the passage of the Straits of Dover by the German fleet, or, if the German fleet should pass through *en attendant à le passer*, will oppose any demonstration on the French coasts. These two questions will be dealt with at the meeting on Monday. I drew the attention of the Secretary of State to the point that, if during this intervening period any incident took place, it was necessary not to allow a surprise, and that it would be desirable to think of intervening in time.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 127.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London.

Paris, August 1, 1914.

We are warned through several channels that the German and the Austrian Governments are trying at this moment to influence England by making her believe that the responsibility for war, if it breaks out, will fall on Russia. Efforts are being made to obtain the neutrality of England by disguising the truth.

France has not ceased in co-operation with England to advise moderation at St. Petersburg; this advice has been listened to.

From the beginning M. Sazonof has exercised pressure on Serbia to make her accept all those clauses of the ultimatum which were not incompatible with her sovereignty.

He then engaged in a direct conversation with Austria; this was fresh evidence of his conciliatory spirit. Finally he has agreed to allow those Powers which are less interested to seek for means of composing the dispute.

In accordance with the wish expressed to him by Sir George Buchanan, M. Sazonof consented to modify the first formula which he had put forward, and he has drawn up a second which is shown not to differ materially from the declaration which Count Seézsen made yesterday to M. de Margerie. Count Seézsen admits that Austria has no intention of seeking territorial aggrandisement and does not wish to touch the sovereignty of Serbia. He expressly adds that Austria has no designs on the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar.

It would then seem that an agreement between Sir Edward Grey's suggestion, M. Sazonof's formula and the Austrian declarations could easily be reconciled.

France is determined, in co-operation with England, to work to the very end for the realisation of this.

But while these negotiations were going on, and while Russia in the negotiations showed a good will which cannot be disputed, Austria was the first to proceed to a general mobilisation.

Russia has found herself obliged to imitate Austria, so as not to be left in an unfavourable position, but all the time she has continued ready to negotiate.

It is not necessary for me to repeat that, so far as we are concerned, we will, in co-operation with England, continue to work for the success of these *pourparlers*.

But the attitude of Germany has made it absolutely compulsory for us to make out the order for mobilisation to-day.

Last Wednesday, well in advance of Russian mobilisation, as I have already telegraphed to you, Herr von Schoen announced to me the impending publication of *Kriegsgefahrzustand*. This measure has been taken by Germany, and under the protection of this screen, she immediately began a mobilisation in the proper sense of the word.

To-day M. Paléologue telegraphed that Count Pourtales had notified the Russian Government of German mobilisation.

Information which has been received by the Ministry of War confirms the fact that this mobilisation is really in full execution.

Our decree of mobilisation is then an *essential measure* of protection. The Government have accompanied it by a proclamation signed by the President of the Republic and by all the Ministers, in which they explain that mobilisation is not war, and that in the present state of affairs it is the best means for France of safeguarding peace, and that the Government of the Republic will redouble their efforts to bring the negotiations to a conclusion.

Will you be good enough to bring all these points urgently to the notice of Sir Edward Grey, and to point out to him that we have throughout been governed by the determination not to commit any act of provocation.

I am persuaded that in case war were to break out, English opinion would see clearly from which side aggression comes, and that it would realise the strong reasons which we have given to Sir Edward Grey for asking for armed intervention on the part of England in the interest of the future of the European balance of power.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 128.

M. Molard, French Minister at Luxembourg, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Luxembourg, August 1, 1914.

The Minister of State instructs me to ask from the French Government an assurance of neutrality similar to that which has been given to Belgium. M. Eyschen has stated that at present, as the declaration in question was made to the President of the Council of the Belgian Government by the French Minister at Brussels, he thought that the same procedure would be most suitable with regard to the Grand Duchy.

This is the reason why he has abstained from making a request direct to the Government of the Republic. As the Chamber of Deputies meets on Monday, M. Eyschen wishes to have the answer by that date; a similar *démarche* is being made at the same time with the German Minister at Luxembourg.

MOLLARD.

No. 129.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxembourg.

Paris, August 1, 1914.

Be good enough to state to the President of the Council that in conformity with the Treaty of London, 1867, the Government of the Republic intends to respect the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, as they have shown by their attitude.

The violation of this neutrality by Germany, would, however, be an act of a kind which would compel France from that time to be guided in this matter by care for her defence and her interest.

RENÉ VIVIANI

No. 130.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Berlin, August 1, 1914.

Special editions of newspapers are being distributed in the streets of Berlin announcing that the general mobilisation of the army and the navy has been decreed and that the first day of the mobilisation is Sunday, 2nd August.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 131.

M. Eyschen, Minister of State for Luxembourg, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Luxembourg, August 2, 1914.

I have the honour to bring to your Excellency's notice the following facts:—

On Sunday, the 2nd August, very early, German troops, according to the information which has up to now reached the Grand Ducal Government, penetrated into Luxembourg territory by the bridges of Wasserbillig and Remich, and proceeded especially towards the south and in the direction of Luxembourg, the capital of the Grand Duchy. A certain number of armoured trains with troops and

ammunition have been sent along the railway line from Wasserbillig to Luxemburg, where their arrival is immediately expected. These occurrences constitute acts which are manifestly contrary to the neutrality of the Grand Duchy as guaranteed by the Treaty of London of 1867. The Luxemburg Government have not failed to address an energetic protest against this aggression to the representatives of His Majesty the German Emperor at Luxemburg. An identical protest will be sent by telegraph to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at Berlin.

*The Minister of State,
President of the Government.*

EYSCHEN.

No. 132.

M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Luxemburg, August 2, 1914.

THE Minister of State for Luxemburg, M. Eyschen, has just received, through Herr von Buch, German Minister at Luxemburg, a telegram from Bethmann-Hollweg, Chancellor of the German Empire, saying that the military measures taken by Germany in Luxemburg do not constitute a hostile act against this country, but are solely measures tended to assure the use of the railways which have been leased to the Empire against the eventual attack of a French army. Luxemburg will receive a complete indemnity for any damage.

MOLLARD.

No. 133.

Note handed in by the German Ambassador.

Paris, August 2, 1914.

THE German Ambassador has just been instructed, and hastens to inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the military measures taken by Germany in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg do not constitute an act of hostility. They must be considered as purely preventive measures taken for the protection of the railways, which, under the treaties between Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, are under German administration.

VON SCHOEN.

No. 134.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, August 2, 1914.

YESTERDAY at ten minutes past seven in the evening the German Ambassador handed to M. Sazonof a declaration of war by his Government; he will leave St. Petersburg to-day.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador has not received any instructions from his Government as to the declaration of war.

PALEOLOGUE.

No. 135.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Representatives of France abroad.

Paris, August 2, 1914.

THE Russian Ambassador informs me that Germany has just declared war on Russia, notwithstanding the negotiations which are proceeding, and at a moment when Austria-Hungary was agreeing to discuss with the Powers even the basis of her conflict with Servia.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 136.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Madrid, Constantinople.

Paris, August 2, 1914.

THIS morning, French territory was violated by German troops at Ciry and near Longwy. They are marching on the fort which bears the latter name. Elsewhere the Custom House at Delle

has twice been fired upon. Finally, German troops have also violated this morning the neutral territory of Luxemburg.

You will at once use this information to lay stress on the fact that the German Government is committing itself to acts of war against France without provocation on our part, or any previous declaration of war, whilst we have scrupulously respected the zone of ten kilometres which we have maintained, even since the mobilisation, between our troops and the frontier.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 187.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 2, 1914.

AFTER the meeting of the Cabinet held this morning Sir Edward Grey made the following declaration to me :—

“ I am authorised to give an assurance that, if the German fleet comes into the Channel or through the North Sea and undertake hostile operations against French coasts or shipping, the British fleet will give all the protection in its power.

“ This assurance is of course subject to the policy of His Majesty's Government receiving the support of Parliament, and must not be taken as binding His Majesty's Government to take any action until the above contingency of action by the German fleet takes place.”

Afterwards in speaking to me of the neutrality of Belgium and that of Luxemburg, the Secretary of State reminded me that the Convention of 1867, referring to the Grand Duchy, differed from the Treaty referring to Belgium, in that England was bound to require the observance of this latter Convention without the assistance of the other guaranteeing Powers, while with regard to Luxemburg all the guaranteeing Powers were to act in concert.

The protection of Belgian neutrality is here considered so important that England will regard its violation by Germany as a *casus belli*. It is a specially English interest and there is no doubt that the British Government, faithful to the traditions of their policy, will insist upon it, even if the business world in which German influence is making tenacious efforts, exercises pressure to prevent the Government committing itself against Germany.

PAUL CAMBON.

• No. 138.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London.

Paris, August 2, 1914.

I NOTE the points contained in your telegrams of the 27th, 30th, 31st July and the 1st August, and in that which you have sent to me to-day.

In communicating to the Chambers the declaration which Sir Edward Grey has made to you, the text of which is contained in your last telegram, I will add that in it we have obtained from Great Britain a first assistance which is most valuable to us.

In addition, I propose to indicate that the help which Great Britain intends to give to France for the protection of the French coasts or the French merchant marine, will be used in such a way that our navy will also, in case of a Franco-German conflict, be supported by the English fleet in the Atlantic as well as in the North Sea and Channel. In addition I would note that English ports could not serve as places for revictualling for the German fleet.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 139.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin.

Paris, August 2, 1914.

GERMAN troops having to-day violated the eastern frontier at several points I request you immediately to protest in writing to the German Government. You will be good enough to take as your text the following note which, in the uncertainty of communications between Paris and Berlin, I have addressed directly to the German Ambassador :—

“ The French administrative and military authorities in the eastern district have just reported several acts which I have instructed the Ambassador of the Republic at Berlin to bring to the knowledge of the Imperial Government.

"The first has taken place at Delle in the district of Belfort; on two occasions the French Customs station in this locality has been fired upon by a detachment of German soldiers. North of Delle two German patrols of the 5th Mounted Jaegers crossed the frontier this morning and advanced to the villages of Joncherey and Baron, more than ten kilometres from the frontier. The officer who commanded the first has blown out the brains of a French soldier. The German cavalry carried off some horses which the French mayor of Suarce was collecting and forced the inhabitants of the commune to lead the said horses.

"The Ambassador of the Republic at Berlin has been instructed to make a formal protest to the Imperial Government against acts which form a flagrant violation of the frontier by German troops in arms, and which are not justified by anything in the present situation. The Government of the Republic can only leave to the Imperial Government the entire responsibility for these acts."

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 140.

M. Marcelin Pellet, French Minister at The Hague, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Hague, August 3, 1914.

THE German Minister called yesterday on the Minister for Foreign Affairs to explain the necessity under which, as he said, Germany was placed of violating the neutral territory of Luxemburg, adding that he would have a fresh communication to make to him to day. He has now this morning announced the entry of German troops into Belgium in order, as he has explained, to prevent an occupation of that country by France.

PELLETT.

No. 141.

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 3, 1914.

YESTERDAY evening the German Minister handed to the Belgian Government an ultimatum stating that his Government, having learnt that the French were preparing for operations in the district of Givet and Namur, were compelled to take steps, the first of which was to invite the Belgian Government to inform them, within 7 hours, if they were disposed to facilitate military operations in Belgium against France. In case of refusal the fortune of war would decide.

The Government of the King answered that the information as to the French movements appeared to them to be inaccurate in view of the formal assurances which had been given by France, and were still quite recent; that Belgium, which since the establishment of her Kingdom, has taken every care to assure the protection of her dignity and of her interests, and has devoted all her efforts to peaceful development of progress, strongly protests against any violation of her territory from whatever quarter it may come; and that, supposing the violation takes place, she will know how to defend with energy her neutrality, which has been guaranteed by the Powers, and notably by the King of Prussia.

KLOBUKOWSKI.

No. 142.

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 3, 1914.

To the assurance which I gave him that if Belgium appealed to the guarantee of the Powers against the violation of her neutrality by Germany, France would at once respond to her appeal, the Minister for Foreign Affairs answered:

"It is with great sincerity that we thank the Government of the Republic for the support which it would eventually be able to offer us, but under present conditions we do not appeal to the guarantee of the Powers. At a later date the Government of the King will weigh the measures which it may be necessary to take."

No. 143.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 3, 1914.

SIR EDWARD GREY has authorised me to inform you that you could state to Parliament that he was making explanations to the Commons as to the present attitude of the British Government, and that the chief of these declarations would be as follows :—

“In case the German fleet came into the Channel or entered the North Sea in order to go round the British Isles with the object of attacking the French coasts or the French navy and of harassing French merchant shipping, the English fleet would intervene in order to give to French shipping its complete protection, in such a way that from that moment England and Germany would be in a state of war.”

Sir Edward Grey explained to me that the mention of an operation by way of the North Sea implied protection against a demonstration in the Atlantic Ocean.

The declaration concerning the intervention of the English fleet must be considered as binding the British Government. Sir Edward Grey has assured me of this and has added that the French Government were thereby authorised to inform the Chambers of this.

On my return to the Embassy I received your telephonic communication relating to the German ultimatum addressed to Belgium. I immediately communicated it to Sir Edward Grey.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 144.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 3, 1914.

Just as Sir Edward Grey was starting this morning for the meeting of the Cabinet, my German colleague, who had already seen him yesterday, came to press him to say that the neutrality of England did not depend upon respecting Belgian neutrality. Sir Edward Grey refused all conversation on this matter.

The German Ambassador has sent to the press a *communiqué* saying that if England remained neutral Germany would give up all naval operations and would not make use of the Belgian coast as a *point d'appui*. My answer is that respecting the coast is not respecting the neutrality of the territory, and that the German ultimatum is already a violation of this neutrality.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 145.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 3, 1914.

SIR EDWARD GREY has made the statement regarding the intervention of the English fleet. He has explained, in considering the situation, what he proposed to do with regard to Belgian neutrality; and the reading of a letter from King Albert asking for the support of England has deeply stirred the House.

The House will this evening vote the credit which is asked for; from this moment its support is secured to the policy of the Government, and it follows public opinion which is declaring itself more and more in our favour.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 146.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London.

Paris, August 3, 1914.

I AM told that the German Ambassador is said to have stated to the Foreign Office that yesterday morning eighty French officers in Prussian uniform had attempted to cross the German frontier in twelve motor cars at Walbeck, to the west of Geldern and that this formed a very serious violation of neutrality on the part of France.

Be good enough urgently to contradict this news which is pure invention, and to draw the attention of the Foreign Office to the German campaign of false news which is beginning.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 147.

Letter handed by the German Ambassador to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, during his farewell audience, August 3, 1914, at 6-45 P.M.

M. le Président,

THE German administrative and military authorities have established a certain number of flagrantly hostile acts committed on German territory by French military aviators. Several of these have openly violated the neutrality of Belgium by flying over the territory of that country; one has attempted to destroy buildings near Wesel; others have been seen in the district of the Eifel, one has thrown bombs on the railway near Carlsruhe and Nuremberg.

I am instructed, and I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that in the presence of these acts of aggression the German Empire considers itself in a state of war with France in consequence of the acts of this latter Power.

At the same time I have the honour to bring to the knowledge of your Excellency that the German authorities will detain French mercantile vessels in German ports, but they will release them if, within forty-eight hours, they are assured of complete reciprocity.

My diplomatic mission having thus come to an end it only remains for me to request your Excellency to be good enough to furnish me with my passports, and to take the steps you consider suitable to assure my return to Germany, with the staff of the Embassy, as well as with the staff of the Bavarian Legation and of the German Consulate General in Paris.

Be good enough, M. le Président, to receive the assurances of my deepest respect.

(Signed) SCHOEN.

No. 148.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Representative abroad.

Paris, August 3, 1914.

THE German Ambassador has asked for his passports and is leaving this evening with the staffs of the Embassy, the German Consulate General and the Bavarian Legation Baron von Schoen has given as his reason the establishment by the German administrative and military authorities of acts of hostility which are said to have been committed by French military aviators accused of having flown over territory of the Empire and thrown bombs. The Ambassador adds that the aviators are said to have also violated the neutrality of Belgium by flying over Belgian territory "In the presence of these acts of aggression," says the letter of Baron von Schoen, "the German Empire considers itself in a state of war with France in consequence of the acts of this latter Power."

I formally challenged the inaccurate allegations of the Ambassador, and for my part I reminded him that I had yesterday addressed to him a note protesting against the flagrant violations of the France frontier committee two days ago by detachments of German troops.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 149.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin.

(Telegram communicated to French Representatives abroad.)

Paris August 3, 1914.

I REQUEST you to ask for your passports and to leave Berlin at once with the staff of the Embassy leaving the charge of French interests and the care of the archives to the Spanish Ambassador. I request you at the same time to protest in writing against the violation of the neutrality of Luxemburg by German troops, of which notice has been given by the Prime Minister of Luxemburg; against the ultimatum addressed to the Belgian Government by the German Minister at Brussels to force upon them the violation of Belgian neutrality and to require of that country that she should facilitate military operations against France on Belgian territory; finally against the false allegation of an alleged projected invasion of these two countries by French armies, by which he has attempted to justify the state of war which he declares henceforth exists between Germany and France.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 150.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Allié, French Minister at Munich

Paris, August 3, 1914

Be good enough to inform the Royal Bavarian Government that you have received instructions to adopt your attitude to that of our Ambassador at Berlin and to leave Munich.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 151.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Representatives at London, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Rome, Madrid, Berne, Constantinople, The Hague, Copenhagen, Christiania, Stockholm, Bucharest, Athens, and Belgrade.

Paris, August 3, 1914.

I LEARN from an official Belgian source that German troops have violated Belgian territory at Gemmerich in the district of Verviers.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 152

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Brussels August 4, 1914.

THE Chief of the Cabinet of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends me a letter by which "the Government of the King declare that they are firmly decided to resist the aggression of Germany by all means in their power." Belgium appeals to England, France and Russia to co-operate as guarantors in the defence of her territory.

"There would be a concerted and common action having as its object the resistance of forcible measures employed by Germany against Belgium, and at the same time to guarantee the maintenance of the independence and integrity of Belgium in the future."

"Belgium is glad to be able to declare that she will ensure the defence of her fortified places."

KLOBUKOWSKI.

No. 153.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 4, 1914.

SIR EDWARD GREY has asked me to come and see him immediately in order to tell me that the Prime Minister would to-day make a statement in the House of Commons that Germany had been invited to withdraw her ultimatum to Belgium, and to give her answer to England before 12 o'clock to-night.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 154.

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 4, 1914.

THIS morning the German Minister informs the Belgian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, that in consequence of the refusal of the Belgian Government the Imperial Government find themselves compelled to carry out by force of arms those measures of protection which are rendered indispensable by the French threats.

KLOBUKOWSKI.

No. 155.

*M. Bapst, French Minister at Copenhagen, to M. Doumergue, Minister for Foreign Affairs.**Copenhagen, August 6, 1914.*

THE French Ambassador at Berlin asks me to communicate to your Excellency the following telegram :—

"I have been sent to Denmark by the German Government. I have just arrived at Copenhagen. I am accompanied by all the staff of the Embassy and the Russian Chargé d' Affaires at Darmstadt with his family." The treatment which we have received is of such a nature that I have thought it desirable to make a complete report on it to your Excellency by telegram.

On the morning of Monday, the 3rd August, after I had, in accordance with your instructions, addressed to Herr von Jagow a protest against the acts of aggression committed on French territory by German troops, the Secretary of State came to see me. Herr von Jagow came to complain of acts of aggression which he alleged had been committed in Germany, especially at Nuremberg and Coblenz by French aviators, who according to his statement "had come from Belgium." I answered that I had not the slightest information as to the facts to which he attached so much importance and the improbability of which seemed to me obvious; on my part I asked him if he had read the note which I had addressed to him with regard to the invasion of our territory by detachments of the German army. As the Secretary of State said that he had not yet read this note I explained its contents to him. I called his attention to the act committed by the officer commanding one of the detachments, who had advanced to the French village of Joncherey, ten kilometres within our frontier, and had blown out the brains of a French soldier whom he had met there. After having given my opinion of this act I added: "You will admit that under no circumstances could there be any comparison between this and the flight of an aeroplane over foreign territory carried out by private persons animated by that spirit of individual courage by which aviators are distinguished."

"An act of aggression committed on the territory of a neighbour by detachments of regular troops commanded by officers assumes an importance of quite a different nature."

Herr von Jagow explained to me that he had no knowledge of the facts of which I was speaking to him, and he added that it was difficult for events of this kind not to take place when two armies filled with the feelings which animated our troops found themselves face to face on either side of the frontier.

At this moment the crowds which thronged the Pariser Platz in front of the Embassy and whom we could see through the window of my study, which was half-open, uttered shouts against France. I asked the Secretary of State when all this would come to an end.

"The Government has not yet come to a decision" Herr von Jagow answered. "It is probable to Herr von Schoen will receive orders to-day to ask for his passports and then you will receive yours." The Secretary of State assured me that I need not have any anxiety with regard to my departure, and that all the proprieties would be observed with regard to me as well as my staff. We were not to see one another any more and we took leave of one another after an interview which had been courteous and could not make me anticipate what was in store for me.

Before leaving Herr von Jagow I expressed to him my wish to make a personal call on the Chancellor, as that would be the last opportunity that I should have of seeing him.

Herr von Jagow answered that he did not advise me to carry out this intention as this interview would serve no purpose and could not fail to be painful.

At 6 o'clock in the evening Herr von Langwerth brought me my passports. In the name of his Government he refused to agree to the wish which I expressed to him that I should be permitted to travel by Holland or Belgium. He suggested to me that I should go either by way of Copenhagen, although he could not assure me a free passage by sea, or through Switzerland *via* Constance.

I accepted this last route; Herr von Langwerth having asked me to leave as soon as I possibly could it was agreed, in consideration of the necessity I was under of making arrangements with the Spanish Ambassador, who was undertaking the charge of our interests, that I should leave on the next day, the 4th August, at 10 o'clock at night.

At 7 o'clock, an hour after Herr von Langwerth had left, Herr von Lancken, formerly Councillor of the Embassy at Paris, came from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to tell me to request the staff of my Embassy to cease taking meals in the restaurants. This order was so strict that on the next day, Tuesday, I had to have recourse to the authority of the Wilhelmstrasse to get the Hotel Bristol to send our meals to the Embassy.

At 11 o'clock on the same evening, Monday, Herr von Langwerth came back to tell me that his Government would not allow our return by way of Switzerland under the pretext that it would take three days and three nights to take me to Constance. He announced that I should be sent by way of Vienna. I only agreed to this alteration under reserve, and during the night I wrote the following letter to Herr von Langwerth :—

Berlin August 3, 1914.

"M. Le Baron.

I HAVE been thinking over the route for my return to my country about which you came to speak to me this evening. You propose that I shall travel by Vienna. I run the risk of [finding myself

detained in that town, if not by the action of the Austrian Government, at least owing to the mobilisation which creates great difficulties similar to those existing in Germany as to the movements of trains.

Under these circumstances, I must ask the German Government for a promise made on their honour that the Austrian Government will send me to Switzerland, and that the Swiss Government will not close its frontier either to me or to the persons by whom I am accompanied, as I am told that that frontier has been firmly closed to foreigners.

I cannot then accept the proposal that you have made to me unless I have the security which I ask for, and unless I am assured that I shall not be detained for some months outside my country.

JULES CAMBON."

In answer to this letter on the next morning, Tuesday, the 4th August, Herr von Langwerth gave me in writing an assurance that the Austrian and Swiss authorities had received communications to this effect.

At the same time M. Miladowski, attached to the Consulate at Berlin, as well as other Frenchmen, was arrested in his own house while in bed. M. Miladowski, for whom a diplomatic passport had been requested, was released after four hours.

I was preparing to leave for Vienna when at a quarter to five, Herr von Langwerth came back to inform me that I would have to leave with the persons accompanying me at 10 o'clock in the evening, but that I should be taken to Denmark. On this new requirement I asked if I should be confined in a fortress supposing I did not comply. Herr von Langwerth simply answered that he would return to receive my answer in half an hour. I did not wish to give the German Government the pretext for saying that I had refused to depart from Germany. I therefore told Herr von Langwerth when he came back that I would submit to the order which had been given to me but "that I protested".

I at once wrote to Herr von Jagow a letter of which the following is a copy :—

Berlin, August 4, 1914.

"Sir,

MORE than once your Excellency has said to me that the Imperial Government, in accordance with the usages of international courtesy, would facilitate my return to my own country and would give me every means of getting back to it quickly.

"Yesterday, however, Baron von Langwerth, after refusing me access to Belgium and Holland, informed me that I should travel to Switzerland *via* Constance. During the night I was informed that I should be sent to Austria, a country which is taking part in the present war on the side of Germany. As I had no knowledge of the intentions of Austria towards me, since on Austrian soil I am nothing but an ordinary private individual, I wrote to Baron von Langwerth that I requested the Imperial Government to give me a promise that the Imperial and Royal Austrian authorities would give me all possible facilities for continuing my journey and that Switzerland would not be closed to me. Herr von Langwerth has been good enough to answer me in writing that I could be assured of an easy journey and that the Austrian authorities would do all that was necessary.

"It is nearly five o'clock, and Baron von Langwerth has just announced to me that I shall be sent to Denmark. In view of the present situation, there is no security that I shall find a ship to take me to England and it is this consideration which made me reject this proposal, with the approval of Herr von Langwerth.

"In truth no liberty is left me and I am treated almost as a prisoner. I am obliged to submit having no means of obtaining that the rules of international courtesy should be observed towards me, but I hasten to protest to your Excellency against the manner in which I am being treated.

JULES CAMBON."

Whilst my letter was being delivered I was told that the journey would not be made direct but by way of Schleswig. At 10 o'clock in the evening, I left the Embassy with my staff in the middle of a great assembly of foot and mounted police.

At the station the Ministry for Foreign Affairs was only represented by an officer of inferior rank.

The journey took place with extreme slowness. We took more than twenty-four hours to reach the frontier. It seemed that at every station they had to wait for orders to proceed. I was accompanied by Major von Rheinbaben of the Alexandra Regiment of the Guard and by a police officer. In the neighbourhood of the Kiel Canal the soldiers entered our carriages. The windows were shut and the curtains of the carriages drawn down; each of us had to remain isolated in his compartment and was forbidden to get up or to touch his luggage. A soldier stood in the corridor of the carriage before the door of each of our compartments which were kept open, revolver in hand and finger on the trigger. The Russian Chargé d'Affaires, the women and children and everyone were subjected to the same treatment.

At the last German station, about 11 o'clock at night, Major von Rheinbaben came to take leave of me. I handed to him the following letter to Herr von Jagow.

Wednesday Evening, August 5, 1914.

" Sir,

YESTERDAY before leaving Berlin, I protested in writing to your Excellency against the repeated change of route which was imposed upon me by the Imperial Government on my journey from Germany.

" To-day, as the train in which I was passed over the Kiel Canal an attempt was made to search all our luggage as if we might have hidden some instrument of destruction. Thanks to the interference of Major von Rheinbaben, we were spared this insult. But they went further.

" They obliged us to remain each in his own compartment, the windows and blinds have been closed. During this time, in the corridors of the carriages at the door of each compartment and facing each one of us, stood a soldier, revolver in hand, finger on the trigger, for nearly half an hour.

" I consider it my duty to protest against this threat of violence to the Ambassador of the Republic and the staff of his Embassy, violence which nothing could even have made me anticipate. Yesterday I had the honour of writing to your Excellency that I was being treated almost as a prisoner. To-day I am being treated as a dangerous prisoner. Also I must record that during our journey which from Berlin to Denmark has taken twenty-four hours, no food has been prepared nor provided for me nor for the persons who were travelling with me to the frontier.

JULES CAMBON."

I thought that our troubles had finished, when shortly afterwards Major von Rheinbaben came, rather embarrassed, to inform me that the train would not proceed to the Danish frontier if I did not pay the cost of this train. I expressed my astonishment that I had not been made to pay at Berlin and that at any rate I had not been forewarned of this. I offered to pay by a cheque on one of the largest Berlin banks. This facility was refused me. With the help of my companions I was able to collect, in gold, the sum which was required from me at once, and which amounted to 3,611 marks 75 pfennig. This is about 5,000 francs in accordance with the present rate of exchange *

After this last incident, I thought it necessary to ask Major von Rheinbaben for his word of honour as an officer and a gentleman that we should be taken to the Danish frontier. He gave it to me, and I required that the policeman who was with us should accompany us.

In this way we arrived at the first Danish station, where the Danish Government had had a train made ready to take us to Copenhagen.

I am assured that my English colleague and the Belgian Minister, although they left Berlin after I did, travelled by the direct route to Holland. I am struck by this difference of treatment, and as Denmark and Norway are, at this moment, infested with spies, if I succeed in embarking in Norway, there is a danger that I may be arrested at sea with the officials who accompany me.

I do not wish to conclude this despatch without notifying your Excellency of the energy and devotion of which the whole staff of the Embassy has given unceasing proof during the course of this crisis. I shall be glad that account should be taken of the services which on this occasion have been rendered to the Government of the Republic, in particular by the Secretaries of the Embassy and by the Military and Naval Attachés.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 156.

M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg, to M. Doumergue, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, August 5, 1914.

The Minister of State came to see me at the Legation this morning, Tuesday, 4th August, 1914, at about half-past eight o'clock, in order to notify me that the German military authorities required my departure. On my answering that I would only give way to force M. Eyschen said that he understood my feelings in this matter, and it was just for that reason that he had himself come to make this communication which cost him so much, for it was just because force was used that he asked me to leave. He added that he was going to bring me written proof of this.

I did not conceal from M. Eyschen the grief and anxiety which I had in leaving my fellow-countrymen without defence, and asked him to be good enough to undertake their protection; this he promised to do.

Just as he was leaving he handed me the enclosed letter (Enclosure I) which is the answer of the Luxemburg Government to the declaration which I had made the evening before, according to telegraphic instructions of M. Viviani.

About 10 o'clock, the Minister of State came again to the Legation and left me with a short note from himself, a certified copy of the letter which the German Minister had addressed to him on the subject of my departure from Luxemburg. (Enclosure II and III).

* Subsequently the sum thus required from M. Jules Cambon was given to the Spanish Ambassador to be repaid to the French Ambassador.

At the same time he told me that he had informed Herr von Buch that the Luxemburg Government would be entrusted with the protection of the French and would have charge of the Legation and the Chancery. This news did not seem to be agreeable to my German colleague, who advised M. Eyschen to move me to entrust this responsibility to the Belgian Minister. I explained to the Minister of State that the situation was peculiar. As I was accredited to Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess and as my country was not in a state of war with Luxemburg, it was in these circumstances clearly indicated that it should be the Luxemburg Government which should look after the safety of my fellow-countrymen. M. Eyschen did not insist, and again accepted the service which I entrusted to him.

The Minister of State then asked me to be good enough to leave quietly in order to avoid any demonstration, which, as he said, would not fail to bring about reprisals on the part of the German military authorities against the French. I answered that I attached too much value to the safety of my countrymen to compromise it and that he had nothing to fear.

My departure, which was required to take place as soon as possible, was fixed for two o'clock; it was at the same time understood that I should leave in my motor car. As to a safe conduct, M. Eyschen told me that the German Minister was at that very moment at the German headquarters to ask for it, and that he would take care that I received it in good time.

At a quarter past two the Minister of State accompanied by M. Henrion, Councillor of the Government, came to take leave of me and to receive the keys of the Legation and those of the Chancery.

He told me that orders had been given for my free passage, and that I must make for Arlon by way of the Merle, Mamers and Arlon roads. He added that a German officer would wait for me at the Merle road in order to go in front of my motor car.

I then left the Legation and made my way to Arlon by the road which had been determined on, but I did not meet anyone.

Your Excellency will have the goodness to find the enclosed text of the letter which I sent to the Minister of State before leaving my post (Enclosure IV.).

MOLLARD.

ENCLOSURE I.

M. Eyschen, Minister of State, President of the Government, to M. Mollard, French Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Luxemburg.

Sir,

Luxemburg, August 4, 1914.

IN an oral communication made yesterday evening, your Excellency has had the goodness to bring to my knowledge that in accordance with the Treaty of London of 1867, the Government of the Republic intended to respect the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg as they had shown by their attitude, but that the violation of this neutrality by Germany was nevertheless of such a kind as to compel France henceforth to be influenced in this matter by the care for her defence and her interests.

You will allow me to point out clearly that the decision of the Government of the Republic is based solely on the act of a third Power for which in truth the Grand Duchy is not responsible.

The rights of Luxemburg must then remain intact.

The German Empire has formally declared that only a temporary occupation of Luxemburg entered into their intentions.

I am glad to believe that the Government of the Republic will have no difficulty in establishing with me the fact that at all times and in all circumstances the Grand Duchy has fully and loyally fulfilled all the obligations of every kind which rested on it in virtue of the Treaty of 1867.

I remain, etc.,

EYSCHEN,

Minister of State, President of the Government.

ENCLOSURE II.

Private Letter from M. Eyschen, Minister of State, President of the Government, to M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg.

Sir,

A SHORT time ago I had, with very great regret, to inform you of the intentions of General von Fuchs with regard to your sojourn in Luxemburg.

As I had the honour to tell you, I asked for confirmation in writing of the decision taken by the military authorities in this matter.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY, JANUARY 15, 1915.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which I have at this moment received from the German Minister. He has assured me that in carrying out this step there will be no want of the respect due to your position and person.

Be good enough to receive the renewed expression of my regret and my deep regard.

EYSCHEN.

ENCLOSURE III.

To His Excellency the Minister of State, Dr. Eyschen.

Your Excellency,

IN accordance with the instructions of his Excellency General Fuchs, I have the honour to ask you to be good enough to request the French Minister, M. Mollard, to leave Luxemburg as soon as possible and to return to France; otherwise the German military authorities would find themselves under the painful necessity of placing M. Mollard under the charge of a military escort and in the last extremity of proceeding to his arrest.

I beg your Excellency to have the goodness on this occasion to receive the assurance of my deepest regard.

VON BUCH.

ENCLOSURE IV.

M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg, to His Excellency M. Eyschen, Minister of State, President of the Government of Luxemburg.

Luxemburg, August 4, 1914.

Sir,

I HAVE just received your communication and I submit to force.

Before leaving Luxemburg it is my duty to provide for the fortunes and safety of my fellow-countrymen. Knowing the spirit of justice and equity of the Luxemburg Government, I have the honour to ask your Excellency to take them under your protection, and to watch over the safety of their lives and goods.

At the same time I will ask your Excellency to take charge of the Legation and the offices of the Chancery.

I should be much obliged to your Excellency if you would be good enough to lay before Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess the expression of my deepest respect, and my excuses for not having been able myself to express them to her.

In thanking you for all the marks of sympathy which you have given me I beg you to receive renewed assurances of my deep regard.

ARMAND MOLLARD.

No. 157.

Notification by the French Government to the Representatives of the Powers at Paris.

THE German Imperial Government, after having allowed its armed forces to cross the frontier, and to permit various acts of murder and pillage on French territory; after having violated the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg in defiance of the stipulations of the Convention of London, 11th May 1867, and of Convention V. of the Hague, 18th October 1907, on the rights and duties of Powers and persons in case of war on land (Articles 1 and 2), Conventions which have been signed by the German Government; after having addressed an ultimatum to the Royal Government of Belgium with the object of requiring passage for German troops through Belgian territory in violation of the Treaties of the 19th April 1839, which had been signed by them, and in violation of the above Convention of the Hague

Have declared war on France at 6-45 p.m. on the 3rd August 1914.

In these circumstances the Government of the Republic find themselves obliged on their side to have recourse to arms.

They have in consequence the honour of informing by these presents the Government of . . . that a state of war exists between France and Germany dating from 6-45 p.m. on 3rd August 1914.

The Government of the Republic protest before all civilised nations, and especially those Governments which have signed the Conventions and Treaties referred to above, against the violation

by the German Empire of their international engagements, and they reserve full right for reprisals which they might find themselves brought to exercise against an enemy so little regardful of its plighted word.

The Government of the Republic, who propose to observe the principles of the law of nations, will, during the hostilities, and assuming that reciprocity will be observed, act in accordance with the International Conventions signed by France concerning the law of war on land and sea.

The present notification, made in accordance with Article 2 of the Third Convention of the Hague of the 18th October 1907, relating to the opening of hostilities and handed to . . .

Paris, August 4, 1914, 2 p.m.

No. 158.

Message from M. Poincaré, President of the Republic, read at the Extraordinary Session of Parliament, August 4, 1914.

(Journal Officiel of the 5th August 1914.)

(The Chamber rises and remains standing during the reading of the message.)

"GENTLEMEN,

"FRANCE has just been the object of a violent and premeditated attack, which is an insolent defiance of the law of nations. Before any declaration of war had been sent to us, even before the German Ambassador had asked for his passports, our territory has been violated. The German Empire has waited till yesterday evening to give at this late stage the true name to a state of things which it had already created.

"For more than forty years the French, in sincere love of peace, have buried at the bottom of their heart the desire for legitimate reparation.

"They have given to the world the example of a great nation which, definitely raised from defeat by the exercise of will, patience and labour, has only used its renewed and rejuvenated strength in the interest of progress and for the good of humanity.

"Since the ultimatum of Austria opened a crisis which threatened the whole of Europe, France has persisted in following and in recommending on all sides the policy of prudence, wisdom and moderation.

"To her there can be imputed no act, no movement, no word, which has not been peaceful and conciliatory.

"At the hour when the struggle is beginning, she has the right, in justice to herself, of solemnly declaring that she has made, up to the last moment, supreme efforts to avert the war now about to break out, the crushing responsibility for which the German Empire will have to bear before history. *(Unanimous and repeated applause.)*

"On the very morrow of the day when we and our allies were publicly expressing our hope of seeing negotiations which had been begun under the auspices of the London Cabinet carried to a peaceful conclusion, Germany suddenly declared war upon Russia, she has invaded the territory of Luxemburg, she has outrageously insulted the noble Belgian nation *(loud and unanimous applause)*, our neighbour and our friend, and attempted treacherously to fall upon us while we were in the midst of diplomatic conversation. *(Fresh and repeated unanimous applause.)*

"But France was watching. As alert as she was peaceful, she was prepared, and our enemies will meet on their path our valiant covering troops, who are at their post and will provide the screen behind which the mobilisation of our national forces will be methodically completed.

"Our fine and courageous army, which France to-day accompanies with her maternal thought *(loud applause)*, has risen eager to defend the honour of the flag and the soil of the country. *(Unanimous and repeated applause.)*

"The President of the Republic interpreting the unanimous feeling of the country, expresses to our troops by land and sea the admiration and confidence of every Frenchman. *(Loud and prolonged applause.)*

"Closely united in a common feeling, the nation will persevere with the cool self-restraint of which, since the beginning of the crisis, she has given daily proof. Now, as always, she will know how to harmonise the most noble daring and most ardent enthusiasm with that self-control which is the sign of enduring energy and is the best guarantee of victory. *(Applause.)*

"In the war which is beginning France will have Right on her side, the eternal power of which cannot with impunity be disregarded by nations any more than by individuals. *(Loud and unanimous applause.)*

"She will be heroically defended by all her sons; nothing will break their sacred union before the enemy; to-day they are joined together as brothers in a common indignation against the aggressor, and in a common patriotic faith. *(Loud and prolonged applause and cries of 'Vive la France'.)*

"She is faithfully helped by Russia, her ally *(loud and unanimous applause)*; she is supported by the loyal friendship of England *(loud and unanimous applause)*.

"And already from every part of the civilised world sympathy and good wishes are coming to her. For to-day once again she stands before the universe for liberty, justice and reason (*loud and repeated applause*) 'Haut les cœurs et vive la France!' (*unanimous and prolonged applause*).

RAYMOND POINCARÉ."

No. 159.

Speech delivered by M. René Viviani, President of the Council, in the Chamber of Deputies, August 4, 1914.

(*Journal Officiel, August 5, 1914.*)

M. René Viviani, *President of the Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

The German Ambassador yesterday left Paris after notifying us of the existence of a state of war.

The Government owe to Parliament a true account of the events which in less than ten days have unloosed a European war and compelled France, peaceful and valiant, to defend her frontier against an attack, the hateful injustice of which is emphasised by its calculated unexpectedness.

This attack, which has no excuse, and which began before we were notified of any declaration of war, is the last act of a plan, whose origin and object I propose to declare before our own democracy and before the opinion of the civilised world.

As a consequence of the abominable crime which cost the Austro-Hungarian Heir-Apparent and the Duchess of Hohenburg their lives, difficulties arose between the Cabinets of Vienna and Belgrade.

The majority of the Powers were only semi-officially informed of these difficulties up till Friday, July 24th, the date on which the Austro-Hungarian Ambassadors communicated to them a circular which the press has published.

The object of this circular was to explain and justify an ultimatum delivered the evening before to Serbia by the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade.

This ultimatum in alleging the complicity of numerous Servian subjects and associations in the Serajevo crime, hinted that the official Servian authorities themselves were no strangers to it. It demanded a reply from Serbia by 6 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, July 25th.

The Austrian demands, or at any rate many of them, without doubt struck a blow at the rights of a sovereign State. Notwithstanding their excessive character, Serbia, on July 25th, declared that she submitted to them almost without reserve.

This submission, which constituted a success for Austria-Hungary, a guarantee for the peace of Europe, was not unconnected with the advice tendered to Belgrade from the first moment by France, Russia and Great Britain.

The value of this advice was all the greater since the Austro-Hungarian demands had been concealed from the Chanceries of the Triple Entente, to whom in the three preceding weeks the Austro-Hungarian Government had on several occasions given an assurance that their claims would be extremely moderate.

It was, therefore, with natural astonishment that the Cabinets of Paris, St. Petersburg and London learned on 26th July that the Austrian Minister at Belgrade, after a few minutes' examination, declared that the Servian reply was unacceptable, and broke off diplomatic relations.

This astonishment was increased by the fact that on Friday, the 24th, the German Ambassador came and read to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs a *note verbale* asserting that the Austro-Servian dispute must remain localised, without intervention by the great Powers, or otherwise "incalculable consequences" were to be feared. A similar *démarche* was made on Saturday, the 25th, at London and at St. Petersburg.

Need I, Gentlemen, point out to you the contrast between the threatening expressions used by the German Ambassador at Paris and the conciliatory sentiments which the Powers of the Triple Entente had just manifested by the advice which they gave to Serbia to submit?

Nevertheless, in spite of the extraordinary character of the German *démarche*, we immediately, in agreement with our Allies and our friends, took a conciliatory course and invited Germany to join in it.

We have had from the first moment regretfully to recognise that our intentions and our efforts met with no response at Berlin.

Not only did Germany appear wholly unwilling to give to Austria-Hungary the friendly advice which her position gave her the right to offer, but from this moment and still more in the following days, she seemed to intervene between the Cabinet at Vienna and the compromises suggested by the other Powers.

On Tuesday, 28th July, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. This declaration of war, with its aggravation of the state of affairs brought about by the rupture of diplomatic relations three days before, gave ground for believing that there was a deliberate desire for war, and a systematic programme for the enslavement of Serbia.

Thus there was now involved in the dispute not only the independence of a brave people, but the balance of power in the Balkans, embodied in the Treaty of Bukarest of 1913, and consecrated by the moral support of all the great Powers.

However, at the suggestion of the British Government with its constant and firm attachment to the maintenance of the peace of Europe, the negotiations were continued, or to speak more accurately, the Powers of the Triple Entente tried to continue them.

From this common desire sprang the proposal for action by the four Powers, England, France, Germany and Italy, which was intended, by assuring to Austria all legitimate satisfaction, to bring about an equitable adjustment of the dispute.

On Wednesday, the 29th, the Russian Government, noting the persistent failure of these efforts, and faced by the Austrian mobilisation and declaration of war, fearing the military destruction of Serbia, decided as a precautionary measure to mobilise the troops of four military districts, that is to say, the formations echeloned along the Austro-Hungarian frontier exclusively.

In taking this step, the Russian Government were careful to inform the German Government that their measures, restricted as they were and without any offensive character towards Austria, were not in any degree directed against Germany.

In a conversation with the Russian Ambassador at Berlin, the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs acknowledged this without demur.

On the other hand, all the efforts made by Great Britain, with the adherence of Russia and the support of France, to bring Austria and Serbia into touch under the moral patronage of Europe were encountered at Berlin with a predetermined negative of which the diplomatic despatches afford the clearest proof.

This was a disquieting situation which made it probable that there existed at Berlin intentions which had not been disclosed. Some hours afterwards this alarming suspicion was destined to become a certainty.

In fact, Germany's negative attitude gave place thirty-six hours later to positive steps which were truly alarming. On the 31st July Germany, by proclaiming "a state of danger of war," cut the communications between herself and the rest of Europe, and obtained for herself complete freedom to pursue against France in absolute secrecy military preparations which, as you have seen, nothing could justify.

Already for some days, and in circumstances difficult to explain, Germany had prepared for the transition of her army from a peace footing to a war footing.

From the morning of the 25th July, that is to say even before the expiration of the time limit given to Serbia by Austria, she had confined to barracks the garrisons of Alsace-Lorraine. The same day she had placed the frontier-works in a complete state of defence. On the 26th, she had indicated to the railways the measures preparatory for concentration. On the 27th, she had completed requisitions and placed her covering troops in position. On the 28th, the summons of individual reservists had begun and units which were distant from the frontier had been brought up to it.

Could all these measures, pursued with implacable method, leave us in doubt of Germany's intentions?

Such was the situation when, on the evening of the 31st July, the German Government, which, since the 24th, had not participated by any active step in the conciliatory efforts of the Triple Entente, addressed an ultimatum to the Russian Government under the pretext that Russia had ordered a general mobilisation of her armies, and demanded that this mobilisation should be stopped within twelve hours.

This demand, which was all the more insulting in form because a few hours earlier the Emperor Nicholas II, with a movement at once confiding and spontaneous, had asked the German Emperor for his mediation, was put forward at a moment when, on the request of England and with the knowledge of Germany, the Russian Government was accepting a formula of such a nature as to lay the foundation for a friendly settlement of the Austro-Servian dispute and of the Austro-Russian difficulties by the simultaneous arrest of military operations and of military preparations.

The same day this unfriendly *démarche* towards Russia was supplemented by acts which were frankly hostile towards France; the rupture of communications by road, railway, telegraph and telephone, the seizure of French locomotives on their arrival at the frontier, the placing of machine guns in the middle of the permanent way which had been cut, and the concentration of troops on this frontier.

From this moment we were no longer justified in believing in the sincerity of the pacific declaration which the German representative continued to shower upon us (*hear, hear*).

We knew that Germany was mobilising under the shelter of the "state of danger of war."

We learnt that six classes of reservists had been called up, and that transport was being collected even for those army corps which were stationed a considerable distance from the frontier.

As these events unfolded themselves, the Government, watchful and vigilant, took from day to day, and even from hour to hour, the measures of precaution which the situation required; the general mobilisation of our forces on land and sea was ordered.

The same evening, at 7-30, Germany, without waiting for the acceptance by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg of the English proposal, which I have already mentioned, declared war on Russia.

The next day, Sunday, the 2nd August, without regard for the extreme moderation of France, in contradiction to the peaceful declarations of the German Ambassador at Paris, and in defiance of the rules of international law, German troops crossed our frontier at three different points.

At the same time, in violation of the Treaty of 1867, which guaranteed with the signature of Prussia the neutrality of Luxemburg, they invaded the territory of the Grand Duchy and so gave cause for a protest by the Luxemburg Government.

Finally, the neutrality of Belgium also was threatened. The German Minister, on the evening of the 2nd August, presented to the Belgian Government an ultimatum requesting facilities in Belgium for military operations against France, under the lying pretext that Belgian neutrality was threatened by us; the Belgian Government refused, and declared that they were resolved to defend with vigour their neutrality, which was respected by France and guaranteed by treaties, and in particular by the King of Prussia. (*Unanimous and prolonged applause.*)

Since then, Gentlemen, the German attacks have been renewed, multiplied, and accentuated. At more than fifteen points our frontier has been violated. Shots have been fired at our soldiers and Customs officers. Men have been killed and wounded. Yesterday a German military aviator dropped three bombs on Lunéville.

The German Ambassador, to whom as well as to all the great Powers, we communicated these facts, did not deny them or express his regrets for them. On the contrary, he came yesterday evening to ask me for his passports, and to notify us of the existence of a state of war, giving as his reason, in the teeth of all the facts, hostile acts committed by French aviators in German territory in the Eifel district, and even on the railway near Carlsruhe and near Nuremberg. This is the letter which he handed to me on the subject:—

“ M. Le Président,

“ THE German administrative and military authorities have established a certain number of flagrantly hostile acts committed on German territory by French military aviators. Several of these have openly violated the neutrality of Belgium by flying over the territory of that country; one has attempted to destroy buildings near Wesel; others have been seen in the district of the Eifel, one has thrown bombs on the railway near Carlsruhe and Nuremberg.

“ I am instructed, and I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that in the presence of these acts of aggression the German Empire considers itself in a state of war with France in consequence of the acts of this latter Power.

“ At the same time, I have the honour to bring to the knowledge of your Excellency that the German authorities will retain French mercantile vessels in German ports, but they will release them if, within forty-eight hours, they are assured of complete reciprocity.

“ My diplomatic mission having thus come to an end it only remains for me to request your Excellency to be good enough to furnish me with my passports, and to take the steps you consider suitable to assure my return to Germany, with the staff of the Embassy, as well as with the staff of the Bavarian Legation and of the German Consulate-General in Paris.

“ Be good enough, M. le Président, to receive the assurances of my deepest respect.

“ (Signed) SCHOEN.”

Need I, Gentlemen, lay stress on the absurdities of these pretexts which they would put forward as grievances? At no time has any French aviator penetrated into Belgium, nor has any French aviator committed either in Bavaria or any other part of Germany any hostile act. The opinion of Europe has already done justice to these wretched inventions. (*Loud and unanimous applause.*)

Against these attacks, which violate all the laws of justice and all the principles of public law, we have now taken all the necessary steps; they are being carried out strictly, regularly, and with calmness.

The mobilisation of the Russian army also continues with remarkable vigour and unrestrained enthusiasm. (*Unanimous and prolonged applause, all the deputies rising from their seats.*) The Belgian army, mobilised with 250,000 men, prepares with a splendid passion and magnificent ardour to defend the neutrality and independence of their country. (*Renewed loud and unanimous applause.*)

The entire English fleet is mobilised and orders have been given to mobilise the land forces. (*Loud cheers, all the deputies rising to their feet.*)

Since 1912 *pourparlers* had taken place between English and French General Staffs and were concluded by an exchange of letters between Sir Edward Grey and M. Paul Cambon. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs yesterday evening communicated these letters to the House of Commons, and I have honour, with the consent of the British Government, to acquaint you with the contents of these two documents.

Foreign Office,

My dear Ambassador,

November 22, 1912.

FROM time to time in recent years the French and British naval and military experts have consulted together. It has always been understood that such consultation does not restrict the freedom of either Government to decide at any future time whether or not to assist the other by armed force. We have agreed that consultation between experts is not, and ought not to be regarded as, an engagement that commits either Government to action in a contingency that has not arisen and may never arise. The disposition, for instance, of the French and British fleets respectively at the present moment is not based upon an engagement to co-operate in war.

You have, however, pointed out that, if either Government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third Power, it might become essential to know whether it could in that event depend upon the armed assistance of the other.

I agree that, if either Government have reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third Power, or something that threatened the general peace, it should immediately discuss with the other whether both Governments should act together to prevent aggression and to preserve peace, and, if so, what measures they would be prepared to take in common. If these measures involved action, the plans of the General Staffs would at once be taken into consideration, and the Governments would then decide what effect should be given to them.

Yours, &c.,

E. GREY.

To this letter our Ambassador, M. Paul Cambon, replied on the 23rd November 1912 :—

London, November 23, 1912.

Dear Sir Edward,

You reminded me in your letter of yesterday, 22nd November, that during the last few years the military and naval authorities of France and Great Britain had consulted with each other from time to time; that it had always been understood that these consultations should not restrict the liberty of either Government to decide in the future whether they should lend each other the support of their armed forces; that, on either side, these consultations between experts were not, and should not be considered, as engagements binding our Governments to take action in certain eventualities; that, however, I had remarked to you that, if one or other of the two Governments had grave reasons to fear an unprovoked attack on the part of a third Power, it would become essential to know whether it could count on the armed support of the other.

Your letter answers that point, and I am authorised to state that, in the event of one of our two Governments having grave reasons to fear either an act of aggression from a third Power, or some event threatening the general peace, that Government would immediately examine with the other the question whether both Governments should act together in order to prevent the act of aggression or preserve peace. If so, the two Governments would deliberate as to the measures which they would be prepared to take in common; if those measures involved action, the two Governments would take into immediate consideration the plans of their general staffs and would then decide as to the effect to be given to those plans.

Yours, &c.,

PAUL CAMBON.

In the House of Commons the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs spoke of France amidst the applause of the members in a noble and warm-hearted manner, and his language has already found an echo deep in the hearts of all Frenchmen (*loud and unanimous applause*). I wish in the name of the Government of the Republic, to thank the English Government from this tribune for their cordial words, and the Parliament of France will associate itself in this sentiment (*renewed, prolonged and unanimous applause*).

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs made in particular the following declaration :—

"In case the German fleet came into the Channel or entered the North Sea in order to go round the British Isles with the object of attacking the French coasts or the French navy and of harassing French merchant shipping, the English fleet would intervene in order to give to French shipping its complete protection in such a way that from that moment England and Germany would be in a state of war."

From now onwards, the English fleet protects our northern and western coasts against a German attack. Gentlemen, these are the facts. I believe that the simple recital of them is sufficient to justify the acts of the Government of the Republic. I wish, however, to make clear the conclusion to be drawn from my story and to give its true meaning to the unheard-of attack of which France is the victim.

The victors of 1870 have, at different times, as you know, desired to repeat the blows which they dealt us then. In 1875, the war which was intended to complete the destruction of conquered France was only prevented by the intervention of the two Powers to whom we were to become united at a later date by ties of alliance and of friendship (*unanimous applause*), by the intervention of Russia and of Great Britain (*prolonged applause, all the deputies rising to their feet*).

Since then the French Republic, by the restoration of her national forces and the conclusion of diplomatic agreements unswervingly adhered to, has succeeded in liberating herself from the yoke which, even in a period of profound peace, Bismarck was able to impose upon Europe.

She has re-established the balance of power in Europe, a guarantee of the liberty and dignity of all.

Gentlemen, I do not know if I am mistaken, but it seems to me that this work of peaceful reparation, of liberation and honour finally ratified in 1904 and 1907, with the genial co-operation of King Edward VII of England and the Government of the Crown (*applause*), this is what the German Empire wishes to destroy to-day by one daring stroke.

Germany can reproach us with nothing.

Bearing in silence in our bosom for half a century the wound which Germany dealt us, we have offered to peace an unprecedented sacrifice (*loud and unanimous applause*).

We have offered other sacrifices in all the discussions which since 1904 German diplomacy has systematically provoked, whether in Morocco or elsewhere in 1905, in 1906, in 1908, in 1911.

Russia also has given proof of great moderation at the time of the events of 1908, as she has done in the present crisis.

She observed the same moderation and the Triple Entente with her, when in the Eastern crisis of 1912 Austria and Germany formulated demands, whether against Serbia or against Greece, which still were, as the event proved, capable of settlement by discussion.

Useless sacrifices, barren negotiations, empty efforts, since to-day in the very act of conciliation we, our allies and ourselves, are attacked by surprise (*prolonged applause*). *

No one can honestly believe that we are the aggressors. Vain is the desire to overthrow the sacred principles of right and of liberty to which nations, as well as individuals, are subject; Italy with that clarity of insight possessed by the Latin intellect, has notified us that she proposes to preserve neutrality (*prolonged applause, all the deputies rising to their feet*). —

This decision has found in all France an echo of sincerest joy. I made myself the interpreter of this feeling to the Italian Chargé d' Affaires when I told him how much I congratulated myself that the two Latin sisters, who have the same origin and the same ideal, a common and glorious past, are not now opposed to one another (*renewed applause*).

Gentlemen, we proclaim loudly the object of their attack—it is the independence, the honour, the safety, which the Triple Entente has regained in the balance of power for the service of peace. The object of attack is the liberties of Europe, which France, her allies, and her friends, are proud to defend (*loud applause*).

We are going to defend these liberties, for it is they that are in dispute, and all the rest is but a pretext.

France, unjustly provoked, did not desire war, she has done everything to avert it. Since it is forced upon her, she will defend herself against Germany and against every Power which has not yet declared its intentions, but joins with the latter in a conflict between the two countries. (*Applause, all the deputies rising to their feet*).

A free and valiant people that sustains an eternal ideal, and is wholly united to defend its existence; a democracy which knows how to discipline its military strength, and was not afraid a year ago to increase its burden as an answer to the armaments of its neighbour; a nation armed, struggling for its own life and for the independence of Europe—here is a sight which we are proud to offer to the onlookers in this desperate struggle, that has for some days been preparing with the greatest calmness and method. We are without reproach. We shall be without fear. (*Loud applause, all the deputies rising to their feet*.) France has often proved in less favourable circumstances that she is a most formidable adversary when she fights, as she does to-day, for liberty and for right (*applause*).

In submitting our actions to you Gentlemen, who are our judges, we have to help us in bearing the burden of our heavy responsibility, the comfort of a clear conscience and the conviction that we have done our duty (*prolonged applause, all the deputies rising to their feet*).

RENÉ VIVIANI.

CHAPTER VII.

No. 160.

DECLARATION OF THE TRIPLE ENTENTE.

(September 4, 1914.)

DECLARATION.

M. Delcassé, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors and Ministers abroad.

Paris, September 4, 1914.

The following declaration has this morning been signed at the Foreign Office at London :—

"The undersigned duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments hereby declare as follows :—

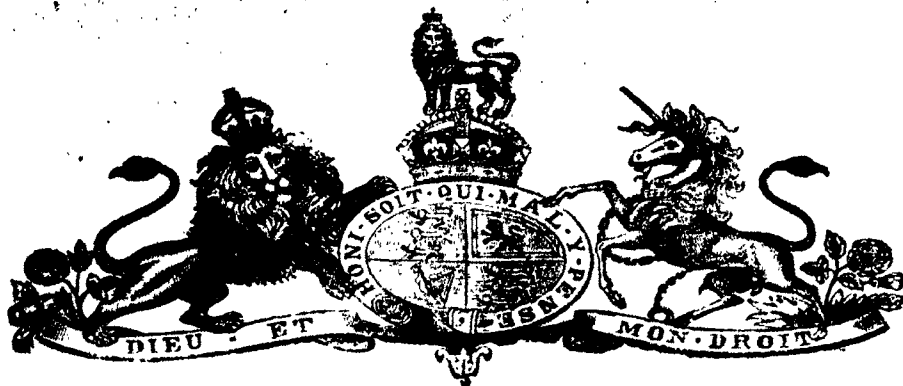
"The British, French and Russian Governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war. The three Governments agree that when terms of peace come to be discussed, no one of the Allies will demand terms of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other Allies."

(Signed) PAUL CAMBON.
COUNT BENCKENDORFF.
EDWARD GREY.

This declaration will be published to-day.

DELCASSÉ

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 3.} DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 14th January, 1915.

No. 2.—Whereas by Resolutions passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 16th day of March, 1871, the 24th day of July, 1877, and the 8th day of November, 1887, the provisions of section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict, c. 3), were declared applicable to the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, to the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, and to the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner in British Baluchistan, inclusive of the tracts known as Pishin, Shorarud, Kach, Kawas, Harnai, Sibi and Thal-Chotiali, from the 1st day of November, 1887;

And whereas the said Chief Commissioners have proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration and has approved of the draft and the same has received the assent of the Governor General on the 6th day of January, 1915;

In pursuance of the directions contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*, the *Local Gazette* for Ajmer-Merwara, the *Coorg District Gazette* and the *Local Gazette* for British Baluchistan.

REGULATION No. I OF 1915.

A Regulation to consolidate and amend the Excise Law in force in Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg and British Baluchistan.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law in the provinces of Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg and British Baluchistan relating to the import, export, transport, manufacture, sale and possession of intoxicating liquor and of intoxicating drugs; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER 1.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Short title, extent and commencement. Excise Regulation, 1915.

(2) It extends to the provinces of Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg and British Baluchistan:

Provided that the provisions of this Regulation relating to *tari* shall not apply to the province of British Baluchistan; and

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, direct.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

(1) "beer" includes ale, stout, porter and all other fermented liquors usually made from malt:

(2) to "bottle" means to transfer liquor from a cask or other vessel to a bottle, jar, flask or other similar receptacle for the purpose of sale, and "bottling" includes re-bottling:

(3) "Excise Commissioner" means the officer appointed by the Chief Commissioner under section 7, clause (a):

(4) "denatured" means rendered unfit for human consumption in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, prescribe.

(5) "excisable article" means any liquor or intoxicating drug as defined by or under this Regulation:

(6) "Excise-officer" means a Collector or any officer or other person appointed or invested with powers under section 7:

(7) "excise-revenue" means revenue derived or derivable from any duty, fee, tax, penalty payment (other than a fine imposed by a Court of law) or confiscation imposed or ordered under the provisions of this Regulation, or of any other law for the time being in force relating to liquor or intoxicating drugs:

(8) "export" means to take out of the province:

(9) "hemp plant" means the plant known as *Cannabis sativa*:

(10) "import" means to bring into the province:

Provided that import into and export from British Baluchistan from and to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent shall be deemed to be transport:

(11) "intoxicating drug" means:—

(a) the leaves and flowering tops of the hemp plant and *ganja*, *bhang*, *charas* and every similar preparation made therefrom;

(b) the leaves of the coca plant (*Erythroxylum coca*), and cocaine and every other preparation and derivative of the said plant;

(c) any other intoxicating drink or substance which the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, specify in this behalf; and

(d) every preparation or admixture of any article referred to in sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c);

but does not include opium or anything which is included in "opium" as defined in the Opium Act, 1878;

1 of 1878.

(12) "liquor" means intoxicating liquor, and includes spirits of wine, spirit, wine, *tari*, beer, all liquid consisting of or containing alcohol, and any substance which the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, declare to be liquor for the purposes of this Regulation:

(13) "manufacture" includes every process, whether natural or artificial, by which any excisable article is produced or prepared, and also redistillation and every process, for the rectification, flavouring, blending or colouring of liquor:

(14) "notification" means notification in the local official Gazette:

(15) "place" includes house, building, shop, booth, tent, vessel, raft and vehicle:

(16) expressions referring to "sale" include any transfer otherwise than by way of gift:

(17) "spirit" means any liquor containing alcohol obtained by distillation whether it is denatured or not:

(18) "*tari*" means fermented or unfermented juice drawn from any kind of palm tree: and

(19) "transport" means to move from one place to another within the province.

3. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification,

Provision supplemental to the definition of "intoxicating drug." declare what shall be deemed to be *ganja*, *bhang* or *charas*.

4. The Chief Commissioner, with the previous

Power to declare what shall be deemed to be "country liquor" and "foreign liquor", respectively. sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification, declare what, for the purposes of this Regulation or any portion thereof, shall be deemed to be "country liquor" and "foreign liquor", respectively.

5. (1) The Chief Commissioner may, by notification, declare, with respect either to the whole province or to any specified local area, and as regards purchasers generally or any specified class of purchasers, and either generally or for any specified occasion, what quantity of any excisable article shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, be the limit of a retail sale.

(2) The sale of any excisable article in any quantity in excess of the quantity declared in respect thereof under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to be a sale by wholesale.

6. Nothing contained in this Regulation shall affect the provisions of the Saving of enactments. Sea Customs Act, 1878, or the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (except section 6 thereof, or the Cantonments Act, 1910, or any rule or order made thereunder.

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CHAPTER II.

ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTROL.

7. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification, for the whole or for any specified part of the province,—
Establishment and powers thereof.

- (a) appoint an officer who, subject to such control (if any) as the Chief Commissioner may direct, shall superintend the administration of the Excise Department and the collection of the excise-revenue ;
- (b) appoint any person other than the Collector to exercise all or any of the powers and to perform all or any of the duties conferred and imposed on a Collector by or under this Regulation, either concurrently with, or in subordination to, or in exclusion of, the Collector, subject to such control as the Chief Commissioner may direct ;
- (c) appoint officers of the Excise Department of such classes and with such designations, powers and duties as the Chief Commissioner may think fit ;
- (d) order that all or any of the powers and duties assigned by or under this Regulation to any officer appointed under clause (c) shall be exercised and performed by any Government officer or any other person ;
- (e) delegate to the Excise Commissioner all or any of his powers under this Regulation ;
- (f) withdraw from any officer or person all or any of his powers under this Regulation ; and
- (g) authorize the delegation by the Excise Commissioner or the Collector to any person or class of persons specified in such notification of any powers conferred or duties imposed upon him by or under this Regulation, or exercised or discharged by him in respect of the excise-revenue under any other law for the time being in force.

CHAPTER III.

IMPORT, EXPORT AND TRANSPORT.

8. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification,—
Power to prohibit import, export or transport.

- (a) with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prohibit, throughout the province or in any specified area thereof, the import or export of any excisable article ;
- (b) prohibit the transport of any excisable article.

9. No excisable articles shall be imported, exported or transported, except—
Restriction on import, export or transport.

- (a) after payment of any duty of customs or excise to which it may be liable, or execution of a bond for such payment ; or
- (b) on compliance with such conditions as the Chief Commissioner may impose

10. No excisable article exceeding such quantity as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe by notification, either generally or for any specified area, shall be imported, exported or transported, except under a pass issued, or deemed to be issued, under the provisions of this Regulation :

Provided that in the case of duty-paid foreign liquor such passes shall be dispensed with, unless the Chief Commissioner shall, by notification, otherwise direct with respect to any local area.

11. (1) Except when otherwise directed by the Excise Commissioner, passes for import, export or transport, for the import, export or transport of excisable articles may be granted by the Collector.

(2) Such passes may be either general for definite periods and kinds of excisable articles, or special for specified occasions and particular consignments only.

12. The Excise Commissioner may, by general or special order, direct, subject to such conditions (if any) as he may impose, that a pass granted by any authority in India shall be deemed to be a pass for any purpose under this Regulation.

CHAPTER IV.

MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION AND SALE.

13. (a) No excisable article shall be manufactured or collected ;
License required for manufacture of excisable articles.

- (b) no hemp or coca plant shall be cultivated ;
- (c) no *tari*-producing tree shall be tapped and no *tari* shall be drawn from any tree ;
- (d) no liquor shall be bottled for sale ;
- (e) no distillery or brewery shall be constructed or worked ; and
- (f) no person shall use, keep or have in his possession any materials, still, utensil, implement or apparatus whatsoever for the purpose of manufacturing any excisable article other than *tari*,

except under the authority and subject to the terms and conditions of a license granted in that behalf :

Provided that the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, declare that the provisions of this section shall not apply, in any area specified in this behalf, to the tapping of *tari*-producing trees, or the drawing of *tari* under such conditions as he may prescribe.

Establishment or licensing of distilleries and warehouses.

14. The Excise Commissioner may—

- (a) establish a distillery in which spirit may be manufactured under a license granted under section 13 on such conditions as the Chief Commissioner may impose;
- (b) discontinue any such distillery;
- (c) license, on such conditions as the Chief Commissioner may impose, the construction and working of a distillery or brewery;
- (d) establish or license a warehouse wherein any excisable article may be deposited and kept without payment of duty; and
- (e) discontinue any such warehouse.

15. Without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner no excisable article

shall be removed from any distillery, brewery, warehouse or other place of storage established or licensed under this Regulation unless the duty (if any) imposed under section 24 has been paid or a bond has been executed for the payment thereof.

16. (1) The Chief Commissioner may, by notification, prescribe a limit of quantity for the possession of any excisable article:

Possession of excisable articles generally.

Provided that different limits may be prescribed for different qualities of the same article.

(2) No person shall have in his possession any quantity of any excisable article in excess of the limit prescribed under sub-section (1), except under the authority and in accordance with the terms and conditions of—

- (a) a license for the manufacture, cultivation, collection, sale or supply of such article, or
- (b) a permit granted by the Collector in that behalf.

(3) Sub-section (2) shall not apply to any foreign liquor—

- (a) which is in the possession of any common carrier or warehouseman as such, or
- (b) which is lawfully procured by and in the possession of any person for his *bond fide* private consumption and not for sale.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing sub-sections, the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, prohibit the possession by any person or class of persons, either throughout the

province or in any specified area, of any excisable article either absolutely, or subject to such conditions as he may prescribe.

17. (1) No excisable article shall be sold except under the authority and subject to the terms and conditions of a license granted in that behalf:

License required for sale of excisable articles.

Provided that—

- (a) a person having the right to the *tari* drawn from any tree may sell such *tari* without a license to a person licensed to manufacture or sell *tari* under this Regulation;
- (b) nothing in this section shall apply to the sale of any foreign liquor lawfully procured by any person for his private use and sold by him or on his behalf or on behalf of his representatives in interest upon of his representatives in interest decease.

(2) On such conditions as the Excise Commissioner may determine, a license for sale under the Excise law for the time being in force in other parts of British India may be deemed to be a license granted in that behalf under this Regulation.

18. (1) The Chief Commissioner may lease to any person, on such conditions and for such period as he may think fit, the right—

Power to grant lease of right to manufacture, etc.

- (a) of manufacturing or of supplying by wholesale, or of both, or
- (b) of selling by wholesale or by retail, or
- (c) of manufacturing or of supplying by wholesale, or of both, and of selling by retail,

any country liquor or intoxicating drug within any specified area.

(2) The licensing authority may grant to a lessee under sub-section (1) a license in the terms of his lease; and when there is no condition in the lease which prohibits sub-letting, may, on the application of the lessee, grant a license to any sub-lessee approved by such authority.

19. Where a right of manufacturing *tari* has been leased under section 18, the Chief Commissioner may declare that the written permission of the lessee to draw *tari* shall have the same force and effect as a license from the Collector for that purpose.

20. Within the limits of any military cantonment, and within such distance from those limits as the Chief Commissioner in any case may prescribe, no license for the retail sale of liquor shall be granted, except with the knowledge and consent of the Commanding Officer.

Manufacture and sale of liquor in military cantonments.

21. Every person who manufactures or sells any excisable article under a license granted under this regulation shall be bound

- (a) to supply himself with such measures, weights and instruments as the Excise Commissioner may prescribe, and to keep the same in good condition and on the licensed premises : and
- (b) on the requisition of any excise-officer duly empowered in that behalf, at any time to measure, weigh or test any excisable article in his possession in such manner as the said Excise officer may require.

22. (1) No person who is licensed to sell any excisable article for consumption on his premises shall, during the hours in which such premises are kept open for business, employ or permit to be employed, either with or without remuneration, any child under such age as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe in this behalf, in any part of such premises in which such excisable article is consumed by the public.

(2) No person who is licensed to sell any excisable article for consumption on his premises shall, without the previous permission in writing of the Collector, during the hours in which such premises are kept open for business, employ or permit to be employed, either with or without remuneration, any woman in any part of such premises in which such excisable article is consumed by the public.

(3) Every permission granted under sub-section (2) shall be endorsed on the license and may be modified or withdrawn.

23. (1) The District Magistrate, by notice in writing to the licensee, may require that any shops in which any excisable article is sold shall be closed at such times or for such period as he may think necessary for the preservation of the public peace.

(2) If a riot or unlawful assembly is apprehended or occurs in the vicinity of any such shop, a Magistrate of any class, or any police officer above the rank of constable who is present may require such shop to be kept closed for such period as he may think necessary :

Provided that where any riot or unlawful assembly so occurs, the licensee shall, in the absence of such Magistrate or officer, close his shop without any order and keep it closed during the continuance of such riot or unlawful assembly.

CHAPTER V.

DUTIES AND FEES.

24. (1) The Chief Commissioner may, by notification, impose a duty, at such rate or rates as he thinks fit, either generally or for any specified area, on any excisable article—

- (a) imported ; or
- (b) exported ; or

(c) transported ; or

(d) manufactured, cultivated or collected under any license granted under section 18 ; or

(e) manufactured in any distillery established, or any distillery or brewery licensed, under this Regulation.

(2) Duty may be imposed under sub-section (1) at different rates according to the places to which any excisable article is to be removed, or according to the strength and quality of such article.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1),

(i) duty shall not be imposed thereunder on any article which has been imported into British India and was liable, on such importation, to duty under the Sea Customs Act, 1878, or the Indian VIII of 187 Tariff Act, 1894 ;

(ii) duty imposed thereunder on denatured spirit or beer manufactured in British India shall, unless the Chief Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council otherwise directs, be equal to the duty to which denatured spirit or beer, as the case may be, when imported into British India by sea, is liable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, or any other law for the time being in force relating to the duties of customs on goods imported into British India.

25. Subject to such rules regulating the time, ways of levying such place and manner as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe, such duty shall be levied rateably on the quantity of excisable article imported, exported, transported, collected or manufactured in or issued from a distillery, brewery or warehouse :

Provided that—

(1) duty may be levied—

(a) on spirit or beer manufactured in any distillery established or any distillery or brewery licensed under this Regulation—

(i) in accordance with such scale of equivalents calculated on the quantity of materials used, or by the degree of attenuation of the wash or wort, as the case may be, as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe ; or

(ii) by a rate charged directly on the materials used ;

(b) on *tari*, by a tax on each tree from which the *tari* is drawn ;

- (2) where payment is made upon the issue of an excisable article for sale from a warehouse, it shall be at the rate of duty in force on the date of issue of such article from the warehouse.

26. Instead of or in addition to any duty payable for grant of lease under this Chapter, the Chief Commissioner may accept payment of a sum in consideration of the grant of any lease under section 18.

CHAPTER VI.

LICENCES, PERMITS AND PASSES.

27. Every licence, permit or pass granted Form and conditions under this Regulation— of licences etc.

- (a) shall be granted—
 (i) on payment of such fees (if any),
 (ii) for such period,
 (iii) subject to such restrictions and on such conditions, and

(b) shall be in such form and contain such particulars,

as the Chief Commissioner may direct either generally or in any particular instance.

28. Any authority granting a licence under this Regulation may require the licensee to give such security for the observance of the terms of his licence, or to make such deposit in lieu of security, as such authority may think fit.

29. (1) No licence granted under this Regulation shall be deemed to be invalid by reason merely of any technical defect, irregularity or omission in the licence, or in any proceedings taken prior to the grant thereof.

(2) The decision of the Excise Commissioner as to what is a technical defect, irregularity or omission shall be final.

30. (1) Subject to such restrictions as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe, the authority granting any licence, permit or pass under this Regulation may cancel or suspend it—

- (a) if any duty or fee payable by the holder thereof be not duly paid; or
 (b) in the event of any breach by the holder thereof, or by any of his servants or by any one acting on his behalf with his express or implied permission, of any of the terms or conditions thereof; or
 (c) if the holder thereof, or any of his servants or any one acting on his behalf with his express or implied permission, is convicted of any offence under this Regulation or any other law for the time being in force relating to excise-revenue; or

(d) if the holder thereof is convicted of any cognizable and non-bailable offence, or of any offence under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, or under any section which has been introduced into the Indian Penal Code by section 3 of that Act, or of any offence punishable under clause (8) of section 167 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878; or

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(e) where a licence, permit or pass has been granted on the application of the holder of any lease granted under section 18, on the requisition in writing of such lessee; or

(f) if the conditions of the licence, permit, or pass provide for such cancellation or suspension at will.

(2) Where a licence, permit or pass held by any person is cancelled under clause (a), clause (b), clause (c) or clause (d) of sub-section (1), the authority aforesaid may cancel any other licence, permit or pass granted to such person under this Regulation or under any other law for the time being in force relating to excise-revenue, or under the Opium Act, 1878.

(3) The holder shall not be entitled to any compensation for its cancellation or suspension, nor to the refund of any fee paid or deposit made in respect thereof.

(4) Where a licence, permit or pass is cancelled or suspended under clause (a), clause (b), clause (c) or clause (d) of sub-section (1),—

(a) the fee payable for the balance of the period for which such licence would have been current but for such cancellation or suspension, may be recovered from the ex-licencee as excise-revenue;

(b) the Collector may take the grant under management or resell it, but any profit realized by such management or resale which is not in excess of the amount recovered for such period shall be paid to the ex-licencee.

31. (1) Whenever the authority which granted any licence under this Regulation considers that such licence should be withdrawn for any cause other than those specified in section 30, it shall remit a sum equal to the amount of the fees payable in respect thereof for fifteen days, and may withdraw the licence either—

(a) on the expiration of fifteen days' notice in writing of its intention to do so, or

(b) forthwith without notice.

(2) If any licence be withdrawn under clause (b) of sub-section (1), the aforesaid authority shall, in addition to remitting such sum as aforesaid, pay to the licensee such further sum (if any) by way of compensation as the Excise Commissioner may direct.

(3) When a licence is withdrawn under sub-section (1), any fee paid in advance or deposit made by the licensee in respect thereof shall be refunded to him after deducting the amount (if any) due to Government.

32. (1) Any holder of a licence granted under this Regulation to sell an excisable article may surrender his licence on the expiration of one month's notice in writing given by him to the Collector of his intention to surrender the same, and on payment of the fee payable for the licence for the remainder of the period for which it would have been current but for such surrender :

Provided that if the Excise Commissioner is satisfied that there is sufficient reason for surrendering a licence, he may remit to the holder thereof the sum so payable on surrender or any portion thereof.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall not apply in the case of any licence granted under section 18.

Explanation.—The words "holder of a licence" as used in this section include a person whose tender or bid for a licence has been accepted, although he may not actually have received the licence.

CHAPTER VII.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

33. Whoever, in contravention of this Regulation, or of any rule, notification or order made, issued or given thereunder, or of any licence, permit or pass granted under this Regulation,—

- (a) imports, exports, transports, manufactures, collects or possesses any excisable article ; or
- (b) save in the cases provided for in section 37, sells any excisable article ; or
- (c) cultivates any hemp or coca plant ; or
- (d) taps or draws *tari* from any *tari*-producing tree ; or
- (e) constructs or works any distillery or brewery ; or
- (f) uses, keeps or has in his possession any materials, still, utensil, implement or apparatus whatsoever for the purpose of manufacturing any excisable article other than *tari* ; or
- (g) removes any excisable article from any distillery, brewery or warehouse licensed, established or continued under this Regulation ; or
- (h) bottles any liquor ;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both :

Provided that, when any person is convicted under this section of any offence committed in respect of cocaine or any of the synthetics thereof, he shall be punishable for every such offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both.

Penalty for rendering denatured spirit fit for human consumption.

34. Whoever—

- (a) renders fit for human consumption any spirit which has been denatured ; or
- (b) has in his possession any spirit in respect of which he knows or has reason to believe that any such offence has been committed, or that an attempt to commit such offence has been made ;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

35. Whoever, without lawful authority, has in his possession any quantity of any excisable article knowing the same to have been unlawfully imported, transported, manufactured, cultivated or collected, or knowing the prescribed duty not to have been paid thereon, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

36. Whoever does any act in contravention of any of the provisions of this Regulation, or of any rule, notification or order made, issued or given thereunder and not otherwise provided for in this Regulation, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

37. (1) A licensed vendor or any person in his employ and acting on his behalf who—

- (a) sells any excisable article to a person who is drunk ; or
- (b) sells or gives any excisable article to any child apparently under such age as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe in this behalf ; or
- (c) in contravention of section 22 employs or permits to be employed on any part of his licensed premises referred to in that section any child or woman ; or
- (d) permits drunkenness, disorderly conduct or gaming on the premises of such vendor ; or
- (e) permits persons whom he knows or has reason to believe to have been convicted of any non-bailable offence or who are reputed prostitutes, to resort to or assemble on the premises of such vendor, whether for the purposes of crime or prostitution or not ;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(2) Where any licensed vendor, or any person in his employ and acting on his behalf, is charged with permitting drunkenness on the premises of such vendor, and it is proved that any person was drunk on such premises, it shall lie on the

person charged to prove that the licensed vendor and the persons employed by him took all reasonable steps for preventing drunkenness on such premises.

38. A holder of a licence, permit or pass granted under this Regulation, or any person in the employ of such holder and acting on his behalf, who intentionally—

(a) fails to produce such licence, permit or pass on the demand of any Excise-officer or of any other officer duly empowered to make such demand; or

(b) save in a case provided for by section 33, contravenes any rule made under section 62; or

(c) does any act in breach of any of the conditions of the licence, permit or pass not otherwise provided for in this Regulation,

shall be punishable in case (a) with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and in case (b) or case (c) with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

39. (1) A chemist, druggist, apothecary or keeper of a dispensary who allows any excisable article which has not been *bond fide* medicated for medicinal purposes to be consumed on his business premises by any person not employed in his business, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(2) Any person not employed as aforesaid who consumes any such excisable article on such premises shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

40. (1) Where any excisable article has been manufactured or sold or is possessed by any person on account of any other person, and such other person knows or has reason to believe that such manufacture or sale was, or that such possession is, on his account, the article shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, be deemed to have been manufactured or sold by, or to be in the possession of, such other person.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall absolve any person who manufactures, sells or has possession of an excisable article on account of another person from liability to any punishment under this Regulation for the unlawful manufacture, sale or possession of such article.

41. Whoever attempts to commit any offence punishable under this Regulation shall be liable to the punishment provided for such offence.

42. In prosecutions under section 33, section 34 and section 35 it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the accused person has committed an offence punishable under that section in respect of—

(a) any excisable article, or

(b) any still, utensil, implement or apparatus whatsoever for the manufacture of any excisable article other than *tari*, or

(c) any materials which have undergone any process towards the manufacture of an excisable article, or from which an excisable article has been manufactured, for the possession of which he is unable to account satisfactorily.

43. Where any offence under section 33, section 34, section 35, Criminal Liability of section 37 or section 38 licensee for acts of servants. is committed by any person in the employ and acting on behalf of the holder of a licence, permit or pass granted under this Regulation, such holder shall also be punishable as if he had himself committed the same, unless he establishes that all due and reasonable precautions were exercised by him to prevent the commission of such offence:

Provided that no person other than the actual offender shall be punishable under this section with imprisonment except in default of payment of fine.

44. If any person, after having been previously convicted of an offence punishable under section 33, section 34, section 35, or section 39, or under the corresponding provisions in any enactment repealed by this Regulation, subsequently commits and is convicted of an offence punishable under any of those sections, he shall be liable to twice the punishment which might be imposed on a first conviction under this Regulation:

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent any offence which might otherwise have been tried summarily under Chapter XXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, from being so tried.

45. Whenever an offence has been committed which is punishable under this Regulation, the following things shall be liable to confiscation, namely:—

(1) any excisable article, materials, still, utensil, implement or apparatus in respect of or by means of which such offence has been committed

(2) any excisable article lawfully imported, transported, manufactured, had in possession or sold along with, or in addition to, any excisable article liable to confiscation under clause (1); and

(3) any receptacle, package or covering in which anything liable to confiscation under clause (1) or (2) is found, and the other contents, if any, of such receptacle, package or covering, and any animal, cart, vessel, raft or other conveyance used in carrying the same:

Provided that if anything specified in clause (3) is not the property of the offender, it shall not be confiscated if the owner thereof had no reason to believe that such offence was being or was likely to be committed.

46. (1) Where in any case tried by him the Magistrate decides that anything is liable to confiscation under section 45, he may either order confiscation or may give the owner of the thing liable to be confiscated an option to pay, in lieu of confiscation, such fine as the Magistrate thinks fit.

(2) When an offence under this Regulation has been committed, but the offender is not known or cannot be found, the case shall be inquired into and determined by the Collector who may order confiscation :

Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing the thing intended to be confiscated, or without hearing any person who may claim any right thereto, and the evidence (if any) which he may produce in support of his claim :

Provided further that if the thing in question is liable to speedy and natural decay, or if the Collector is of opinion that the sale would be for the benefit of its owner, the Collector may at any time direct it to be sold ; and the provisions of this sub-section shall, as nearly as may be practicable, apply to the net proceeds of such sale.

Power to compound offences. 47. (1) The Collector may—

(a) accept from any person whose license, permit or pass is liable to be cancelled or suspended under clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) of section 30, or who is reasonably suspected of having committed an offence under section 36, section 37 or section 38, a sum of money not exceeding two hundred rupees in lieu of such cancellation or suspension, or by way of composition for such offence, as the case may be ; and

(b) in any case in which any property has been seized as liable to confiscation under this Regulation may, at any time before an order of confiscation has been passed by a Magistrate, release the same on payment of the value thereof as estimated by the Collector.

(2) On the payment of such sum of money or such value, or both, as the case may be, to the Collector, the accused person, if in custody, shall be discharged, the property seized (if any) shall be released and no further proceedings shall be taken against such person or property.

Penalty on Excise-officer making vexatious search, seizure, detention or arrest : 48. Any Excise-officer who vexatiously and unnecessarily—

(a) enters or searches or causes to be entered or searched any place under colour of exercising any power conferred by this Regulation, or

(b) seizes the movable property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any article liable to confiscation under this Regulation, or

(c) searches or arrests any person, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

49. Any Excise-officer, who without lawful excuse shall cease or refuse to perform, or shall withdraw himself from, the duties of his office, unless expressly allowed to do so in writing by the Collector, or unless he shall have given to his superior officer two months' notice in writing of his intention to do so, or who shall be guilty of cowardice, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprison-

ment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

CHAPTER VIII.

DETECTION, INVESTIGATION AND TRIAL OF OFFENCES.

50. Whenever any excisable article is manufactured or collected, or any hemp or coca plant is cultivated, on any land in contravention of this Regulation—

(a) all owners and occupiers of such land and their agents ; and

(b) all village-headmen, village-accountants, village-watchmen, village police-officers, and all officers employed in the collection of revenue or rent of land on the part of Government or the Court of Wards in the villages in which such land is situate ;

shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, be bound to give notice of the fact to a Magistrate or to an officer of the Excise, Police or Land Revenue Department as soon as the fact comes to their knowledge.

51. The Excise Commissioner or a Collector or any Excise-officer not below such rank as the Chief Commissioner may by notification prescribe, or any Police-officer duly empowered in that behalf, may—

(a) enter and inspect, at any time by day or by night, any place in which any licensed manufacturer, manufactures or stores any excisable article ; and

(b) enter and inspect, at any time within the hours during which sale is permitted and at any other time during which the same may be open, any place in which any excisable article is kept for sale by any person holding a license under this Regulation ; and

(c) examine accounts and registers, and examine, test, measure or weigh any materials, stills, utensils, implements, apparatus or excisable article found in such place.

52. (1) Any officer of the Excise, Police, or Land Revenue Department, subject to such restrictions as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe, and any other person duly empowered, may—

(a) arrest without warrant any person found committing an offence punishable under section 33, section 34 or section 35 ; and

(b) seize and detain any excisable or other article which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under this Regulation or any other law for the time being in force relating to excise-revenue ; and

(c) detain and search any person upon whom, and any vessel, raft, vehicle, animal, package, receptacle or covering in or upon which he may have reasonable cause to suspect any such article to be.

(2) When any person is accused or reasonably suspected of committing an offence under this Regulation, other than an offence under section 33, section 34 or section 35, and on demand of any such officer as aforesaid refuses to give his name and residence or gives a name and residence which such officer has reason to believe is false, he may be arrested by such officer in order that his name and residence may be ascertained.

53. If a Magistrate, upon information and after such inquiry (if any) as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that an offence under section 33, section 34 or section 35 has been, is being, or is likely to be committed, he may issue a warrant—

- (a) for the search of any place in which he has reason to believe that any excisable article, still, utensil, implement, apparatus or materials which are used for the commission of such offence, or in respect of which such offence has been, is being, or is likely to be committed, are kept or concealed, and
- (b) for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe to have been, to be, or to be likely to be engaged in the commission of any such offence.

54. Whenever any Excise-officer not below such rank as the Chief Commissioner, may, by notification, prescribe, has reason to believe that an offence under section 33, section 34 or section 35, has been, is being, or is likely to be committed, and that a search-warrant cannot be obtained without affording the offender an opportunity of escape or of concealing evidence of the offence, he may, after recording the grounds of his belief,—

- (a) at any time by day or night enter and search any place and seize anything found therein which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under this Regulation; and
- (b) detain and search and, if he thinks proper, arrest any person found in such place whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of such offence as aforesaid.

55. (1) Any Excise-officer not below such rank and within such specified area as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, prescribe, may, as regards offences under section 33, section 34 and section 35, exercise the powers conferred on an officer in charge of a police station by the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898:

Provided that any such powers shall be subject to such restrictions and modifications (if any) as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe.

(2) For the purposes of section 156 of the said Code the area in regard to which an Excise-officer is empowered under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to be a police-station, and such officer shall be deemed to be the officer in charge of the station.

(3) Any such officer specially empowered in that behalf by the Chief Commissioner may, without reference to a Magistrate and for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, stop further proceedings against any person concerned or supposed to be concerned in any offence against this Regulation, which he has investigated or which may have been reported to him.

56. If on an investigation by an Excise-officer empowered under section 55, sub-section (1), it appears that there is sufficient evidence to justify the prosecution of the accused, the investigating officer, unless he proceeds under section 55, sub-section (3), shall submit a report (which shall for the purposes of section 190 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, be deemed to be a police-report) to a Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try the case and empowered to take cognizance of offences on police-reports.

57. Where any Excise-officer below the rank of Collector makes any arrest, seizure or search under this Regulation, he shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, make a full report of all the particulars of the arrest, seizure or search to his immediate official superior, and shall, unless bail be accepted under section 59, take or send the person arrested, or the thing seized, with all convenient despatch, to a Magistrate for trial or adjudication.

58. Save as in this Regulation otherwise expressly provided, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, relating to arrests, detentions in custody, searches, summonses, warrants of arrest, search-warrants, the production of persons arrested and the disposal of things seized, shall apply, as far as may be, to all action taken in these respects under this Regulation.

59. (1) The Chief Commissioner may empower any Excise-officer to Security for appearance in any case of arrest without release persons on bail. warrant.

(2) When a person is arrested under this Regulation otherwise than on warrant by a person or officer who has not authority to release arrested persons on bail, he shall be produced before or forwarded to—

- (a) the nearest Excise-officer who has authority to release arrested persons on bail, or
- (b) the nearest officer in charge of a police-station,

whoever is nearer.

(3) Whenever any person arrested under this Regulation otherwise than on a warrant is prepared to give bail, and is arrested by or produced in accordance with sub-section (2) before an officer who has authority to release arrested persons on bail, he shall be released upon bail or, at the discretion of the officer releasing him, on his own bond.

(4) The provisions of sections 499 to 502, 513, 514 and 515 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall apply, so far as may be, in every case in which bail is accepted or a bond taken under this section.

V of 1898

V of 1898

60. No Magistrate of the third class, unless he is specially empowered by the District Magistrate in this behalf, shall take cognizance of, or try, any offence under this Regulation.

61. (1) No Magistrate shall take cognizance of an offence punishable—
Limitation of process—

(a) under section 36, section 37 or section 38, except on the complaint or report of the Collector or of an Excise-officer authorized by him in this behalf; or

(b) under any other section of this Regulation other than section 48, except on his own knowledge or suspicion or on the complaint or report of an Excise or Police officer.

(2) Except with the special sanction of the Chief Commissioner, no Magistrate shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Regulation, or any rule or order thereunder unless the prosecution is instituted within six months from the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

62. (1) The Chief Commissioner may make rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Regulation.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the Chief Commissioner may make rules—

(a) prescribing the powers and duties of Excise-officers;

(b) regulating the delegation of any powers by the Excise Commissioner or Collectors under section 7, clause (g);

(c) declaring in what cases or classes of cases and to what authorities appeals shall lie from orders, whether original or appellate, passed under this Regulation, or under any rule made thereunder, or by what authorities such orders may be revised, and prescribing the time and manner of presenting, and the procedure for dealing with, appeals;

(d) regulating the import, export, transport, manufacture, cultivation, collection, possession, supply or storage of any excisable article, and may, by such rules, among other matters,—

(i) regulate the tapping of *tari*-producing trees, the drawing of *tari* from such trees, the marking of the same and the maintenance of such marks,

(ii) declare the process by which spirit shall be denatured and the denaturation of spirit ascertained, and

(iii) cause spirit to be denatured through the agency or under the supervision of his own officers;

(e) regulating the periods and localities for which, and the persons or classes of persons to whom, licenses for the

wholesale or retail vend of any excisable article may be granted, and regulating the number of such licenses which may be granted in any local area;

(f) prescribing the procedure to be followed and the matters to be ascertained before any license for such vend is granted for any locality;

(g) regulating the time, place and manner of payment of any duty or fee;

(h) prescribing the authority by which, the form in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which any license, permit or pass shall be granted, and may, by such rules, among other matters,—

(i) fix the period for which any license, permit or pass shall continue in force,

(ii) prescribe the scale of fees or the manner of fixing the fees payable in respect of any privilege, license, permit or pass, or the storing of any excisable article,

(iii) prescribe the amount of security to be deposited by the holders of any license, permit or pass for the performance of the conditions of the same,

(iv) prescribe the accounts to be maintained and the returns to be submitted by license-holders,

(v) prohibit or regulate the transfer of licenses, and

(vi) prescribe the ages under which it shall be unlawful to employ children and to sell or give to children excisable articles;

(g) providing for the destruction or other disposal of any excisable article deemed to be unfit for use;

(h) regulating the disposal of confiscated articles;

(i) regulating the grant of expenses to witnesses and to persons charged with offences under this Regulation and subsequently released or acquitted; and

(j) regulating the power of Excise-officers to summon witnesses from from a distance.

63. All rules made under this Regulation shall be published in the local official Gazette, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Regulation.

Recovery of Government dues.

64. (1) The following moneys, namely,—

(a) all excise-revenue,

(b) any loss that may accrue when, in consequence of default, a grant has been taken under management by the Collector or has been re-sold by him, and

(c) all amounts due to the Government by any person on account of any contract relating to the excise-revenue.

may be recovered from the person primarily liable to pay the same, or from his surety (if any), by distress and sale of his movable property, or by any other process for the recovery of land-revenue due from landholders or from farmers of land or their sureties.

(2) When a grant has been taken under management by the Collector, or has been re-sold by him, the Collector may recover, in any manner authorised by sub-section (1), any money due to the defaulter by any lessee or assignee.

65. In the event of default by any person Government lien on licensed or holding a lease property of defaulters. under this Regulation, all his distillery, brewery or warehouse or shop buildings, fittings or apparatus, and all stocks of excisable articles or materials for the manufacture of the same held in or upon any distillery, brewery, warehouse or shop premises, shall be liable to be attached in satisfaction of any claim for excise-revenue, or in respect of any losses incurred by Government through such default, and to be sold to satisfy such claim which shall be a first charge upon the sale-proceeds.

66. Any person to whom a lease has been granted Recovery of dues by in accordance with the leasee under section 18. provisions of section 18, may, in a case where sub-letting is not forbidden by the terms of his lease, proceed against any person holding under him for the recovery of any money due in respect of such sub-lease or holding as if it were an arrear of rent recoverable under the law for the time being in force with regard to landlord and tenant:

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall affect the right of any such grantee to recover any such money by civil suit.

67. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification, either wholly or partially and subject to such conditions as he may think fit to prescribe, exempt any excisable article from all or any of the provisions of this Regulation, either throughout the province or in any specified area, or for any specified period or occasion, or as regards specified class of persons.

68. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Regulation.

69. No suit shall lie against the Secretary of State for India in Council or against any Excise-officer in respect of anything done, or alleged to have been done, in pursuance of this Regulation, unless the suit is instituted within six months from the date of the act complained of.

70. The enactments mentioned in the Schedule, in so far as they are in force in, or have been extended to, the provinces of Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg and British Baluchistan, are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 70.)

ENACTMENT REPEALED.

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1896	XII	The Excise Act, 1896.	So much as has not been repealed.
1906	VII	The Excise (Amendment) Act, 1906.	The whole.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 4th January 1915.

No. 21-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5, clause (b), of the Whipping Act, 1909 (IV of 1909), and in supersession of the revised Home Department notification no. 938-C., dated the 10th February 1914, on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to specify the offences under the laws mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, being offences punishable under the said laws with imprisonment, as offences for the abetment or commission of or attempt to commit which, juvenile offenders may be punished with whipping in accordance with the provisions of the said section.

SCHEDULE.

General Acts.

1. The Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), section 34.
2. The Public Gambling Act, 1867 (III of 1867), sections 4, 13 and 15.
3. The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), section 24.
4. The Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873 (VIII of 1873), section 70, clauses (1) and (2).
5. Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), section 9.
6. The Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), sections 25, 32 and 62, and rules made under section 41, for the infringement of which imprisonment is prescribed as a penalty.
7. The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), sections 19, 20, 22 and 23.
8. The Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), sections 9 and 10.
9. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), sections 24 and 25.
10. The Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), sections 126, 127, 128 and 129.
11. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), sections 3, 4 and 5.
12. The Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), section 42.
13. The Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), sections 45, 46, 48, 49 and 51.
14. The Indian Fisheries Act, 1897 (IV of 1897), sections 4 and 5.
15. The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897 (VIII of 1897), sections 27 and 28.
16. The Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), sections 61, 62 and 68.
17. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), section 16.
18. The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), section 40.
19. The Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), section 22 (i).
20. The Cantonment Code, 1912, section 67 (i).

LOCAL ACTS.

Madras.

1. The Madras District Police Act, 1859 (XXIV of 1859), section 47.
2. The Madras Forest Act, 1882 (V of 1882), sections 21, 28 and 50 and rules made under sections 26 and 35, for the infringement of which imprisonment is prescribed as a penalty.
3. The Madras Abkari Act, 1886 (I of 1886), sections 55 and 58.
4. The Madras City Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), sections 46, 53, 64, 65, 67, 68, 71, 72 and 75.
5. The Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889 (III of 1889), sections 3, 5 and 7.
6. The Madras Salt Act, 1889 (IV of 1889), section 74.

Bombay.

1. The Bombay Abkari Act, 1878 (V of 1878), sections 43 and 48.
2. The Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887 (IV of 1887), sections 5 and 12.
3. The Bombay District Police Act, 1890 (IV of 1890), sections 62, 70 and 71.
4. The City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay Act IV of 1902), section 122.

Bengal.

1. The Bengal Embankment Act, 1855 (XXXII of 1855), sections 16 and 17.
2. The Howrah Offences Act, 1857 (XXI of 1857), section XX.
3. The Calcutta Police Act, 1865 (Bengal Act IV of 1866), section 68.
4. The Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866 (Bengal Act II of 1866), section 41.
7. The Bengal Public Gambling Act, 1867 (II of 1867), sections 4, 11 and 13.
6. The Bengal Irrigation Act, 1876 (III of 1876), section 93.
7. The Bengal Embankment Act, 1882 (II of 1882), section 77.
8. The Bengal Excise Act, 1903 (V of 1903), sections 46 and 52.

United Provinces.

1. The United Provinces Excise Act, 1910 (IV of 1910), sections 60, clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), and 63.

Punjab.

1. The Punjab Land Preservation (Chos) Act, 1900 (II of 1900), section 19.
2. The Punjab Excise Act, 1914 (Punjab Act I of 1914), section 61, sub-section (1), clauses (a) and (c), and sub-section (2), clauses (a), (b) and (c).

Burma.

1. The Burma Gambling Act, 1899 (I of 1899), sections 10, 11, 12 and 13.
2. The Rangoon Police Act, 1899 (Burma Act IV of 1899), sections 30, 31 and 42.
3. The Burma Forest Act, 1902 (IV of 1902), section 55, clause (b).

MEDICAL.*The 11th January 1915.*

No. 168-C.—The services of Captain H. A. H. Robson, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd September 1914.

2. The Home Department Notification No. 959, dated the 12th October 1914, is hereby cancelled.

POLICE.*The 14th January 1915.*

No. 204-C.—The services of Mr. F. S. A. Slocock, C.I.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces with effect from the 14th January 1914.

The 15th January 1915.

No. 226-C.—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police with effect from the date on which they assume charge of their duties :—

Captain G. D. Wright, 98th Infantry.

Lieutenant R. G. Nairne, 61st Pioneers.

PUBLIC.

The 15th January 1915.

No. 232-C.—The following Warrant, which has received the Royal Sign Manual and which assigns to the Comptroller and Auditor-General a higher position in the table of precedence than was assigned to him in the Warrant of the 10th December 1898, is published for general information in modification of the Home Department notification no. 328, dated the 10th February 1899 :—

George V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these Presents shall come :

Whereas it has been represented unto Us that it is advisable that the rank and precedence of the Comptroller and Auditor-General as laid down by Our Royal Warrant, dated the 10th December 1898, regulating the rank and precedence of persons holding appointments in the East Indies shall be altered.

We do hereby declare that it is Our will and pleasure that the Comptroller and Auditor-General in lieu of the thirty-first position hitherto held by him in the table laid down in Our said recited Warrant shall henceforth be placed between the eighteenth and nineteenth positions in the said table. And further that those officers and persons hitherto holding the nineteenth to the thirtieth positions in the said table shall henceforth hold the twentieth to the thirty-first positions in the said table.

Given at Our Court at St. James's this sixth day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the Fifth year of Our reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

(Sd.) CREWE.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Delhi, the 9th January 1915.

No. 210-C.—The undermentioned officers who have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Indian Forest Department are appointed to be Assistant Conservators of Forests with effect from the dates specified against their names and are posted to the provinces named below :—

Mr. B. R. Wood, United Provinces, 20th November 1914 (forenoon).

Mr. A. F. Dickson, Burma, 16th December 1914 (forenoon).

• L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 15th January 1915.

No. 27.—The following programme of the proposed visitation tour of the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon is published for general information.

Tour programme of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta during January and February 1915.

Date.	Day of the week.	Station.	Standard time.
16 January . . .	Saturday . . .	Dep. Calcutta . . .	20-6
		Arr. Khargpur . . .	21-51
17 " . . .	Sunday . . .		
19 " . . .	Tuesday . . .	Dep. Khargpur . . .	12-0
		Arr. Midnapore . . .	12-23
20 " . . .	Wednesday . . .	Dep. Midnapore . . .	13-45
		Arr. Balasore . . .	17-15
21 " . . .	Thursday . . .	Dep. Balasore . . .	7-28
		Arr. Khurda Road . . .	14-38
22 " . . .	Friday . . .	Dep. Khurda Road . . .	14-53
		Arr. Puri . . .	16-18
23 " . . .	Saturday . . .	Dep. Puri . . .	11-5
		Arr. Cuttack . . .	13-55
24 " . . .	Sunday . . .	Dep. Cuttack . . .	21-24
25 " . . .	Monday . . .	Arr. Calcutta . . .	6-28
29 " . . .	Friday . . .	Dep. Calcutta . . .	17-13
30 " . . .	Saturday . . .	Arr. Barisal . . .	10-0
31 " . . .	Sunday . . .		
1 February . . .	Monday . . .	Dep. Barisal . . .	17-30
2 " . . .	Tuesday . . .	Arr. Calcutta . . .	11-15

Letters may be addressed to the Stations marked in italics. Matters of a routine nature requiring immediate attention should be addressed to the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Calcutta, St. John's Parsonage, Calcutta.

SANITARY.

The 15th January 1914.

No. 64.—Dr. K. R. Krishnaswami Iyengar, M.B., Ch. B., is appointed to the Bacteriological Department on probation for two years with effect from the 28th November 1914.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 12th January 1915.

No. 237-D.—Captain N. E. Reilly, of the Political Department, on recall from leave, is attached to the Peshawar District, with effect from the 19th December 1914.

No. 241-D.—Mr. W. P. Barton, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class, and Judicial Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 2nd January 1915

The 14th January 1915.

No. 276-D.—The services of the undermentioned officer of the Political Department of the Government of India are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Army Department :—

Captain G. D. Ogilvie, Second Assistant to the Resident, Hyderabad.

No. 280-D.—The undermentioned officer whose services have been replaced temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, is confirmed in the Political Department of the Government of India :—

Captain H. C. Finnis.

No. 292-D.—Captain C. G. Crosthwaite, of the Political Department, is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, with effect from the 1st January 1915.

No. 90-W.—In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1094-W., dated the 17th December 1914, the following papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty are published for general information :—

Despatch from His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople summarising events leading up to rupture of relations with Turkey, and reply thereto.

London, November 20, 1914.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report on the circumstances which preceded and accompanied my departure from Constantinople on the 1st November.

On my return to my post on the 16th August, a fortnight after the outbreak of the European war, the situation was already such as to give ground for the apprehension that Turkey would be driven by Germany sooner or later to take part in it as her ally. The Ottoman army, under the supreme command of Enver Pasha, who was entirely in German hands, had been mobilised, and although the Government had declared their intention of preserving their neutrality, they had taken no proper steps to ensure its maintenance. They had, on the contrary, jeopardised their ability to do so by the admission of the German warships "Goeben" and "Breslau" into the Dardanelles on the 10th August. Events have confirmed what I and my French and Russian colleagues constantly impressed upon the Grand Vizier and other Ministers at the time, that so long as the German Admiral and crews remained on board the German warships, the German Government were masters of the situation, and were in a position to force the hand of the Turkish Government if at any given moment it suited them to do so.

So far as the Grand Vizier was concerned, the warning fell upon deaf ears, and it was at no time possible to persuade His Highness to admit that he would not be able to control developments to which he was himself opposed and which had not the approval of the whole Government. It is quite possible that he was sincere in this conviction, but he was fully alive to the precarious nature of his own position and to the fact that any real attempt on his part to run counter to the policy of Enver Pasha and the military authorities would have meant his elimination. This event would have brought

matters to a head at once, which would have been contrary to the policy of the allied Powers of postponing for as long as possible, if they were unable to avert altogether, the intervention of Turkey in the war, with the vast and complicated issues involved in the raising of the Eastern question, so that my rôle and that of my French and Russian colleagues, with whom I acted in complete accord throughout, was necessarily restricted to one of remonstrance and to an endeavour to expose and defeat the German intrigues.

In pursuance of a long-prepared policy, the greatest pressure was at once exercised by Germany to force Turkey into hostilities. German success in the European war was said to be assured. The perpetual menace to Turkey from Russia might, it was suggested, be averted by a timely alliance with Germany and Austria. Egypt might be recovered for the Empire. India and other Moslem countries represented as groaning under Christian rule might be kindled into a flame of infinite possibilities for the Caliphate of Constantinople. Turkey would emerge from the war the one great Power of the East, even as Germany would be the one great Power of the West. Such was the substance of German misrepresentations. It is a matter of common consent that Enver Pasha, dominated by a quasi-Napoleonic ideal, by political Pan-Islamism, and by a conviction of the superiority of the German arms, was from the first a strong partisan of the German alliance. How far his several colleagues and other directing spirits outside the Ministry entered into his views is to some extent a matter of speculation; but it may be taken as certain that the Sultan, the Heir Apparent, the Grand Vizier, Djavid Bey, a majority of the Ministry, and a considerable section of the Committee of Union and Progress were opposed to so desperate an adventure as war with the allies. At what moment Talaat Bey, the most powerful civilian in the Cabinet and the most conspicuous of the Committee leaders, finally threw in his lot with the war party cannot be ascertained precisely. His sympathies were undoubtedly with them from the beginning, but the part which he actually played in the earlier stages is shrouded in mystery. I have reason to think that for some time he may have thought it possible, by steering a middle course, to postpone a decision until it was clearer what would be the result of the European war; and he may well have been anxious to gain time and to secure in exchange for Turkey's adhesion to the German cause something more solid than promises. These were tendered, indeed, on a lavish scale, but I am not aware that they were given in a form which could be considered binding. It is certain in any case that Talaat Bey's hesitations were overcome, and that he had definitely joined the conspiracy to bring about war this autumn some three weeks before the crisis was precipitated.

Whatever the views of individual Ministers or others may have been, the Turkish Government made no effort to emancipate themselves from German influence or to stem the tide of its progress. The material hold established by the introduction of the two German ships was on the contrary allowed to be strengthened. Not only did these ships remain under effective German control, but a strong German element was imported into the remainder of the fleet, even before the British naval mission, which had been reduced to impotence by order of the Minister of Marine, had been recalled by His Majesty's Government. Large numbers of Germans were imported from Germany as unostentatiously as possible, to be employed in the forts of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus and at other crucial points. Numerous German merchant vessels, of which the most important were the "Corcovado" and the "General," served as bases of communication and as auxiliaries to what had become, in effect, a German Black Sea Fleet. Secret communications with the German General Staff were established at the outbreak of the war by means of the wireless apparatus of the "Corcovado," which was anchored opposite the German Embassy at Therapia, and which was continuously used for this among other purposes throughout the whole period under review, in spite of my urgent representations and those of my French and Russian colleagues. Other German ships played with the Turkish flag as they pleased, in order to facilitate their voyages or cloak their real character while in port, and a department was constituted at the German Embassy for the purpose of requisitioning supplies for the use of the German Government and their ships. All these things were tolerated by a complaisant Turkish Government, who appeared to be indifferent to the incessant encroachments on their sovereignty if not to welcome them.

On land, the officers of the German military mission displayed a ubiquitous activity. Their supremacy at the Ministry of War, combined with the close co-operation which existed between them and the Militarist party, made it easy to fortify an already strong position. Acting in conjunction with other less accredited agents of their own nationality, they were the main organisers of those military preparations in Syria which so directly menaced Egypt, and which became a serious source of preoccupation and a constant theme of my remonstrances.

The evidence of these preparations became daily more convincing. Emissaries of Enver Pasha were present on the frontier, bribing and organising the Bedouins. Warlike stores were despatched south, and battalions of regular troops were posted at Rafah, whilst the Syrian and Mosul army corps were held in readiness to move south at short notice. The Syrian towns were full of German officers, who were provided with large sums of money for suborning the local chiefs. As an illustration of the thoroughness of the German preparations, I was credibly informed that orders were given to obtain estimates for the making of Indian military costumes at Aleppo in order to simulate the appearance of British Indian Troops. Under directions from the Central Government the civil authorities of the Syrian coast towns removed all their archives and ready money to the interior, and Moslem families were warned to leave to avoid the consequences of bombardment by the British fleet. The Khedive himself was a party to the conspiracy, and arrangements were actually made with the German Embassy for his presence with a military expedition across the frontier.

However difficult it would have been for the Ottoman Government to regain their control over the armed forces of the State after the arrival of the "Goeben" and "Breslau," the insidious

campaign carried on with their encouragement by means of the press, the preachers in the mosques, and the pamphleteers, is evidence that its most powerful members were in sympathy with the anti-British movement. I had, indeed, actual proof of the inspiration by Talaat Bey and Djemal Pasha of articles directed against Great Britain. Every agency which could be used to stimulate public opinion in favour of Germany and to inflame it against the allies was set at work with the connivance, and often with the co-operation, of the Turkish authorities. All the Turkish newspapers in Constantinople became German organs; they glorified every real or imaginary success of Germany or Austria; they minimised everything favourable to the allies.

The enclosures in an earlier despatch will have shown to what depths of scurrility some of the more corrupt and unbridled of them descended in their onslaughts on Great Britain, and how unequally the censors of the press held the balance when exercising their practically unlimited powers. The provincial papers were no less enthusiastically pro-German; the semi-official telegraphic agency, which is practically worked by the Ministry of the Interior, was placed at the disposal of German propaganda. Through these agencies unlimited use was made of Turkey's one concrete and substantial grievance against Great Britain as distinguished from other European Powers, that is, the detention of the "Sultan Osman" and the "Reshadie" at the beginning of the European war. Other grievances, older and less substantial, were raked out of the past; and the indictment of Great Britain and her allies was completed by a series of inventions and distortions of the truth designed to represent them as the enemy, not merely of Turkey, but of the whole of Islam. Attacks of the latter kind became especially frequent in the latter half of October, and were undoubtedly directly inspired by Germany. My urgent representations to the Grand Vizier and to Talaat Bey, both verbal and written, had hardly even a temporary effect in checking this campaign.

It may seem strange that, thus equipped and thus abetted, those who sought to involve Turkey in the European war failed so long to achieve their object. The reasons were manifold. As I have already indicated, the party which stood for neutrality contained men who, lacking though they were in any material means of enforcing their views, could not easily be ignored. By whatever various routes they may have been arrived at, the ideas of these men coincided with a body of less sophisticated and hardly articulate opinion which, however wounded by England's action in preventing delivery of the "Sultan Osman" and the "Reshadie," could still not reconcile itself to a war with England and France. In my despatch of the 22nd September I had the honour to report how frankly and how emphatically the Sultan himself voiced this feeling in conversation with me. There can be little doubt that the Grand Vizier exercised what influence he had in favour of neutrality. Djavid Bey, the Minister of Finance, whose influence in favour of neutrality was of weight as representing the Jewish element, and whose arguments in favour of peace were supported by the fact that Turkey was already absolutely bankrupt, and not in a position to embark upon war with the allies, became towards the end so formidable an obstacle to the fulfilment of the German plan that instructions were sent from Berlin to force his resignation.

Again, seriously convinced as most prominent Turks appear to have been of the ultimate success of Germany, their confidence could not but be a little dashed by the actual course of events in the two main theatres of war; and the more thoughtful realized that even in the event of Germany being victorious, the fact of Turkey having fought by her side would not necessarily ensure any advantage to the Ottoman Empire. As for the Germans themselves, it was true, as I have said, that they could at any moment force Turkey to march with them, but to do so before every means of suasion had proved useless would obviously not have been politic. It was clearly only in the last resort that the Monarch whom Pan-Islamic pro-Germans acclaimed as the hope of Islam, and whom the devout in some places had been taught to regard as hardly distinguishable from a true believer, would run the risk of scandalising the Moslem world, whom he hoped to set ablaze to the undoing of England, Russia, and France, by using the guns of the "Geoben" to force the hands of the Sultan-Caliph. But the factor which more than any other delayed the realisation of the German plans, and which enabled me and my French and Russian colleagues to protract the crisis until they could only be realized in such a way as to open the eyes of the Moslem world to the real nature of the conspiracy, was the inherent tendency of Turkish statesmen to procrastinate, in the hope that by playing off one side against the other they might gain more in the long run.

However slender the chances in our favour, it was obviously my duty, in conjunction with my French and Russian colleagues, to support and encourage by all possible means those forces which were obscurely striving for the preservation of peace.

If this policy necessarily involved the acceptance of acts on the part of the Ottoman Government which, in ordinary circumstances, would have called for more than remonstrance and the reservation of our rights, and which it would have been easy to make the occasion of a rupture of relations, the patience displayed by the allies was justified by the results achieved.

Although unsuccessful in averting war, two objects of main importance were gained by delaying its commencement. On the one hand, the allied Powers are now in a position to deal with the problem with a freer hand, and, on the other, Germany has been forced to show her cards and to act independently of a majority of the Turkish Cabinet.

Under the stress of events in the main theatre of the war, and owing to the vital necessity of providing a diversion in the Near East, Germany was constrained to intensify still further their pressure on the Turks. During the first three weeks of October their pressure took yet another form, and a new weight was cast into the scale by the importation into Constantinople, with every circumstance of secrecy, of large quantities of bullion consigned to the German Ambassador and delivered under military guard at the Deutsche Bank. The total amount was estimated at some 4,000,000%. This sum was far

more than was necessary for the maintenance of the German military and naval establishments, and I have every reason to believe that a definite arrangement was arrived at between the Germans and a group of Ministers, including Enver Pasha, Talaat Bey, and Djemal Pasha, that Turkey should declare war as soon as the financial provision should have attained a stated figure. My information establishes the fact that a climax was reached about the middle of the third week in October, when it had been decided to confront the Grand Vizier with the alternative of complicity or resignation, and that only the Russian successes on the Vistula, or some other more obscure cause, prevented this plan from being carried out.

Whatever the exact history of the first three weeks of October, it is certain that on or about the 26th of that month the German conspirators realised that the pace must be forced by still more drastic measures than they had yet used, and that any further attempts to win over the Grand Vizier and the Turkish Government as a whole to their ideas and to induce them to declare war would be useless. On that afternoon an important meeting of Committee leaders was held, at which Enver Pasha was present, but which only decided to send Halil Bey, the President of the Chamber, on a mission to Berlin. In the circles in which this decision became known it was regarded as a partial triumph for the Peace party, and as a fresh attempt to gain time for the sake either of mere procrastination or of securing more concrete offers from Germany. Be that as it may, Halil Bey never left on his mission, and it is believed that its abandonment was due to a more than usually blunt hint from the German representative in Constantinople. Whilst Constantinople generally was comforting itself with the reflection that nothing could well happen until after the four days' Bairam festival, beginning on the 30th October, two events of capital importance occurred.

On the morning of the 29th I received intelligence from Egypt of the incursion into the Sinai peninsula of an armed body of 2,000 Bedouins, who had occupied the wells of Magdaba, and whose objective was an attack upon the Suez Canal. On learning this news I at once proceeded to the Yali of the Grand Vizier, to acquaint him of the serious consequences which must ensue if the expedition were not at once recalled. His Highness received the intelligence with every appearance of surprise. He emphatically disclaimed all knowledge of it, and gave me the most solemn assurance that if the facts were as stated he would at once issue orders for the withdrawal of the invading party. He assured me once more that nothing was further from the intention of the Government than war with Great Britain. It was unthinkable, he said, that an expedition of this kind could have been organised by any member of the Government; and he felt certain that if anything of the kind had occurred, it could only have been a raid by irresponsible Bedouins. I told his Highness that I feared that he deceived himself. I reminded him of the various occasions on which he had given me similar assurances, and of the negative results of the instructions which he had given on previous occasions. I warned him of the disastrous consequences to the Ottoman Empire of a crisis which could not now be long postponed unless he and the friends of peace were prepared to take some serious stand against the conspiracy of which I was fully cognisant, to involve it irretrievably in the general war. On this, as on every occasion of my interviews with the Grand Vizier, I was impressed with his inability to realise the facts or to disabuse himself of the conviction, in spite of his many unfortunate experiences, that he would be able, in a really serious crisis, to exert his authority with effect.

The second event of capital importance was the attack on Odessa and other Russian ports in the Black Sea on the morning of the same day, the 29th October. It is now certain that the actual orders for these attacks were given by the German admiral on the evening of the 27th October, but it was not until after they had actually taken place, that is, on the afternoon of the 29th October, when news of the raid on Odessa was telegraphed to me direct by Mr. Consul General Roberts, that my Russian and French colleagues and myself realised that the die had actually been cast and the crisis that we had so long feared and striven to avert had occurred. Immediately on receiving the news M. Bompard and I called on M. de Giers and decided to ask for authority from our respective Governments to confront the Porte with the alternative of rupture or dismissal of the German naval and military missions. On the morning of the 30th, however, I learnt from my Russian colleague that he had received instructions from his Government immediately to ask for his passports. He had written to the Grand Vizier to ask for an interview, which His Highness had begged him to postpone until the following day owing to indisposition. The instructions of my Russian colleague being in a categorical form, he had therefore been constrained to address a note to the Grand Vizier demanding his passports; and I and my French colleague, acting on the instructions with which the Ambassadors of the allied Powers had at my suggestion already been furnished to leave Constantinople simultaneously, should any one of them be compelled to ask for his passports, owing either to a Turkish declaration of war or to some intolerable act of hostility, decided without further delay to write to the Grand Vizier and ask in our turn for interviews to enable us to carry out these instructions. In view of His Highness's indisposition we had not expected to be received that day, but a few hours later the Grand Vizier sent us word that he would, nevertheless, be glad to see us, and notwithstanding the excuse which he had made earlier in the day he received the Russian Ambassador also in the course of the afternoon. My interview with the Grand Vizier partly coincided with that of M. de Giers, and preceded that of M. Bompard. It was of a painful description. His Highness convinced me of his sincerity in disclaiming all knowledge of or participation in the events which had led to the rupture, and entreated me to believe that the situation was even now not irretrievable. I replied that the time had passed for assurances. The crisis which I had predicted to His Highness at almost every interview which I had had with him since my return had actually occurred, and unless some adequate satisfaction were immediately given by the dismissal of the German missions, which could alone prevent the recurrence of attempts upon Egyptian territory and attacks on Russia, war with the allies was inevitable. My Russian colleague had already demanded his passports, and I must, in

pursuance of the instructions I had received, follow the same course. The Grand Vizier again protested that even now he could undo what the War party had done without his knowledge or consent. In reply to the doubt which I expressed as to the means at his disposal, he said that he had on his side moral forces which could not but triumph, and that he meant to fight on to the end. He did not, indeed, hint at a possibility of immediately dismissing the German mission, but he informed me that there was to be a meeting of the Council at his house that evening, when he would call upon his colleagues to support him in his determination to avert war with the allied Powers.

The Council was duly held, and, as he had predicted, the majority of the Ministers supported the Grand Vizier, who made a strong appeal in favour of peace, and was seconded by Djavid Bey. But the powerlessness of the Sultan's Ministers to do more than vote in the Council Chamber was evident. The question of dismissing the German naval officers was discussed, but no decision to do so was taken, and no Minister ventured even to propose the expulsion of the military mission. In the interval the War party had sealed their resolution to go forward, by publishing a communiqué in which it was stated that the first acts of hostility in the Black Sea had come from the Russian side. Untrue and grotesque as it was, this invention succeeded in deceiving many of the public.

It is not possible to establish by proof which of the Ministers had pre-knowledge of the German admiral's *comp*, but it may be regarded as certain that Enver Pasha was aware of it, and highly probable that Talaat Bey was also an accomplice.

The story of a Russian provocation was plainly an afterthought, and if the official report of the Russian Government were not sufficient to disprove it, I could produce independent evidence to show that the orders to begin hostilities were given at the mouth of the Bosphorus on the evening of the 27th October, as the result of a conspiracy hatched between the German representatives in Constantinople and a small and unscrupulous Turkish faction.

My Russian colleague left Constantinople without incident on the evening of the 31st October. My own departure was eventually arranged for the following evening, when I left for Dedeagatch, accompanied by my staff of sixty officials and their families, the British advisers in the service of the Turkish Government and some other British subjects also travelled with me. My French colleague and his staff left by the same train.

Owing to the wanton refusal of the military authorities at the last moment to allow the departure of a great number of British and French subjects who were to have left by an earlier train than that which had been placed at my disposal, the station was for some hours the scene of indescribable confusion and turmoil.

My protests and those of the French Ambassador were disregarded, and after protracted discussion, we agreed to leave matters in the hands of the United States Ambassador, who undertook to use all his influence to procure the departure of our fellow subjects on the following day. The "sous-chef de protocole" of the Sublime Porte and the "chef de cabinet particulier" of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were sent to bid farewell to M. Bompard and myself at the railway station, and two Secretaries of the Political Department of the Ministry accompanied us to the frontier.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the assistance which I have received from Mr. Morgenthau, the United States Ambassador. During the last two days especially the difficulties arising out of the abnormality of the situation would have been immeasurably greater had it not been for his invaluable help and his untiring efforts on behalf of myself and my staff. We are heavily indebted not only to Mr. Morgenthau himself, but to every member of the United States Embassy. It is entirely owing to their exertions that the British and French subjects who were detained at the station on the night of my departure were allowed to leave on the following evening.

Before concluding this despatch I desire also to place on record my sense of the cheerful courage displayed by the British community in Constantinople, as well as in other towns, during the whole of this trying period. A large proportion of them have suffered severely in their business from the instability of the situation in Turkey. Many have suffered heavily and more directly by the military requisitions which from the beginning of August were carried out in an inconceivably arbitrary manner. By the suppression of the Capitulations all saw themselves deprived at a moment's notice of the secular privileges which had hitherto secured the persons and the property of foreigners against caprice and injustice. But they have one and all faced these adversities with a reasonable and manly fortitude.

Shortly after my return to my post, I recommended those British subjects who applied to me for advice to send home, when opportunity offered, those members of their families who had no particular reason to stay in the country.

A certain number left during the autumn, and many have left since. Those who have chosen to stay, or who have not been in a position to leave, remain under the protection of the United States Ambassador. As regards the British community at Bagdad, I instructed the acting British consul-general at Bagdad, early in October, to charter a steamer for the conveyance to the coast of any British subjects who might wish to leave. A large number of British and British-Indian subjects availed themselves of this opportunity.

I cannot conclude this report without calling your attention to the zeal shown by the junior members of my staff, including Mr. Ovey, Lord Gerald Wellesley, Mr. Charles Lister, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Astell, and by Mr. Fuller, Archivist to His Majesty's Embassy, in the performance of their duties in the Chancery, as well as to the able and conscientious work of the members of the Dragomanate and consulate-general.

The Chancery was greatly assisted by the voluntary help kindly offered to them by Judge Cator, the Rev. Canon Whitehouse, Chaplain to His Majesty's Embassy, and by Dr. Clemow, Physician to His Majesty's Embassy, as well as by Mr. Weakley, Commercial Attaché.

I need not do more than refer to the work of Lieutenant-Colonel Cunliffe Owen, Military Attaché to His Majesty's Embassy, whose information respecting the military preparations was often obtained with considerable difficulty.

I should like to place on record my high appreciation of the conduct of His Majesty's consular officers throughout the Ottoman Empire during the whole period of the crisis. They one and all performed their often difficult duties with zeal and discretion. I was especially indebted to Mr. Cumberbatch, His Majesty's consul-general at Beirut, Mr. Heathcote Smith, acting British consul-general at Smyrna, and to Mr. Palmer, vice-consul at the Dardanelles, for the valuable information which they supplied.

I would wish to bring to your particular notice the services rendered by Mr. Ryan, Acting First Dragoman of His Majesty's Embassy. His ability, knowledge of Turkey, sound judgment and untiring industry, were of invaluable assistance to me, and are deserving of your special commendation.

I have, &c.,

LOUIS MALLET.

No. 2.*

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

Foreign Office, December 4, 1914.

SIR,

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 20th ultimo, in which you summarise the events since your return to your post on the 18th August last until your departure on the 1st November.

I have read with great appreciation and pleasure of the invaluable assistance rendered to your Excellency in the difficult circumstances of your departure by the United States Ambassador and every member of the United States Embassy, and I have already requested the United States Government to convey to Mr. Morgenthau the most sincere thanks of His Majesty's Government for the valuable services rendered by His Excellency on that occasion, and subsequently in helping the British community to leave Constantinople.

I have also been much gratified to receive your Excellency's testimony of the cheerful courage of the British community in Turkey under exceptionally trying circumstances, and I have noted with great satisfaction your Excellency's appreciation of the valuable services of the embassy and consulate staff, and of the members of His Majesty's consular service throughout the Ottoman Empire.

I desire also to convey to your Excellency my high sense of the marked ability, patience, and discretion shown by your Excellency in carrying out, in the face of great difficulties, the policy of His Majesty's Government. War was eventually forced by wanton and unprovoked hostilities of the Turkish fleet under German inspiration and orders, but it was the desire of His Majesty's Government to avoid a rupture with Turkey; and your Excellency rightly directed all your efforts to encourage those influences at Constantinople that were moderate and reasonable. To your efforts it was at any rate in some degree due that the inevitable catastrophe did not occur sooner.

I am, &c.,

No. 91-W.—In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 90-W., dated the 14th January 1915, the following papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty are published for general information :—

Diplomatic correspondence respecting the war published by the French Government.

CHAPTER I.

WARNINGS (1913).

No. 1.

M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of the Republic at Berlin to M. Jonnart, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, March 17, 1913.

Our naval and military attachés are sending to their respective Ministers reports on the new German military law. I take this opportunity of drawing the attention of Your Excellency to these important documents.

The consideration of the financial expedients by which Germany intends to provide for these military measures is the sole cause of the delay in the publication of the definite proposals of the Government. In spite of the patriotism with which the rich classes affect to accept the sacrifices asked of them, they are none the less, particularly the business circles, dissatisfied with the financial measures which have been announced, and they feel that a compulsory levy imposed in times of peace creates a formidable precedent for the future. On the other hand, the Federal Governments have strongly opposed an innovation which grants to the Empire resources derived from direct taxation. Hitherto, taxation of this kind has been reserved to the Federal States, and the latter see in the surrender of this principle a new declaration of the corporate unity (*personnalité*) of the Empire, constituting a distinct diminution of their own sovereign power.

However this may be, in increasing the strength of the German army the Empire desires to leave nothing to chance in the event of a possible crisis.

The German changes have produced a result unexpected by that country, *viz.*, the proposal of the Government of the Republic to re-establish the three years' service, and the manly determination with which this proposal has been welcomed in France. The surprise occasioned by these proposals has been utilized by the Imperial Government for the purpose of insisting on the absolute necessity of an increase of German military strength the German proposals are represented as a reply to our own. The reverse is the case, since the immense military effort which France is undertaking is but the consequence of German initiative.

The Imperial Government is constantly rousing patriotic sentiment. Every day the Emperor delights to revive memories of 1813. Yesterday evening a military tattoo went through the streets of Berlin, and speeches were delivered in which the present situation was compared to that of a hundred years ago. The trend of public opinion will find an echo in the speeches which will be delivered next month in the Reichstag, and I have reason to fear that the Chancellor himself will be forced to allude in his statements to the relations of France and Germany. It was of course to be expected that national patriotism would be worked up just when fresh sacrifices are being required, but to compare the present time to 1813 is to misuse an historical analogy. If, to-day, there is anything corresponding to the movement which a hundred years ago roused Germans to fight the man of genius who aspired to universal dominion, it is in France that such a counterpart would have to be sought, since the French nation seeks but to protect itself against the domination of force.

Nevertheless, it is true that the state of public opinion in both countries makes the situation grave.

JULES CAMBON.

ENCLOSURE I.

Report of Lieutenant-Colonel Serret, Military Attaché to the Embassy of the French Republic at Berlin to M. Étienne, Minister of War.

Berlin, March 15, 1913.

The patriotic movement which has manifested itself in France has caused real anger in certain circles.

I do not, indeed, mean to say that the virulent article in the *Kölnische Zeitung* is the expression of prevalent opinion. It is rather the angry outburst of an impulsive journalist, which has been immediately disavowed by the Government.

However, in spite of its want of good manners the article in the *Kölnische Zeitung* cannot be disregarded; several important newspapers have approved of its substance, if not of its form, and it appears to express a real feeling, a latent anger.

It is interesting to note this fact, because it throws very vivid light on the meaning of the present armaments.

For some time now it has been quite a common thing to meet people who declare that the military plans of France are extraordinary and unjustified. In a drawing room a member of the Reichstag who is not a fanatic, speaking of the three years' service in France, went so far as to say, "It is a provocation; we will not allow it." More moderate persons, military and civil, glibly voice the opinion that France with her forty million inhabitants has no right to compete in this way with Germany.

To sum up, people are angry, and this anger is not caused by the shrieking of certain French papers, to which soberminded people pay little attention. It is a case of vexation. People are angry at realising that in spite of the enormous effort made last year, continued and even increased this year, it will probably not be possible this time to outrun France completely.

To outdistance us, since we neither will nor can be allied with her, is Germany's real aim. I cannot insist too much on the fact that the impending legislation, which French public opinion is too apt to consider as a spontaneous outburst, is but the inevitable and expected consequence of the law of June 1912.

This law, while creating two new army corps, had deliberately, according to German fashion, left regiments and other large units incomplete. It was evident that there would be no long delay in filling in the gaps*. The Balkan crisis, coming just at the right moment, furnished a wonderful opportunity for exploiting the centenary of the War of Liberation, and obtaining with greater ease sacrifices through the memory of those made in days gone by, and that too at a time when Germany was opposed to France.

In order to show clearly the genesis of this military programme, I beg to recall what was written by my predecessor Colonel Pelle a year ago, when the law of 1912 was published:

"We are discovering every day how deep and lasting are the feelings of injured pride and revenge provoked against us by the events of last year.

"The Treaty of the 4th November 1911 has proved a complete disillusion.

"The feeling is the same in all parties. All Germans, even the Socialists, bear us a grudge for having taken away their share in Morocco.

"It seemed, a year or so ago, as if the Germans had set out to conquer the world. They considered themselves so strong that no one would dare to oppose them. Limitless possibilities were opening out for German manufactures, German trade, German expansion.

"Needless to say, these ideas and ambitions have not disappeared to-day. Germany always requires outlets for commercial and colonial expansion. They consider that they are entitled to them, because their population is increasing every day, because the future belongs to them. They consider us, with our forty million inhabitants, as a second rate power.

"In the crisis of 1911, however, this second rate power successfully withstood them, and the Emperor and the Government gave way. Public opinion has forgiven neither them nor us. *People are determined that such a thing shall never happen again.*"

And at the moment when the second and formidable part of the programme is about to be realised, when German military strength is on the point of acquiring that final superiority which, should the occasion arise, would force us to submit to humiliation or destruction, France suddenly refuses to abdicate, and shows, as Renan said, "her eternal power of renaissance and resurrection." The disgust of Germany can well be understood.

Of course the Government points to the general situation in Europe and speaks of the "Slav Peril." As far as I can see, however, public opinion really seems indifferent to this "Peril," and yet it has accepted with a good grace, if not with welcome, the enormous burdens of these two successive laws.

On the 10th March last, being the centenary of the *levée en masse* of Germany against France, in spite of a downpour of rain, a huge crowd surged to the military parade in front of the Schloss, in the middle of the Tiergarten, in front of the statues of Queen Louise and Frederick William III. which were surrounded by heaps of flowers.

These anniversaries, recalling as they do the fight with France, will be repeated the whole year through. In 1914 there will be a centenary of the first campaign in France, the first entry of the Prussians into Paris.

To sum up, if public opinion does not actually point at France, as does the *Kölnische Zeitung*, we are in fact, and shall long remain the nation aimed at. Germany considers that for our forty millions of inhabitants our place in the sun is really too large.

* The problem which is set us to-day would, therefore, only be set again a few years later, and in a much more acute fashion, since the decrease of our contingents is continually lowering the number of our effectives on a peace footing.

Germans wish for peace—so they keep on proclaiming, and the Emperor more than anyone—but they do not understand peace as involving either mutual concessions or a balance of armaments. They want to be feared and they are at present engaged in making the necessary sacrifices. If on some occasion their national vanity is wounded, the confidence which the country will feel in the enormous superiority of its army will be favourable to an explosion of national anger, in the face of which the moderation of the Imperial Government will perhaps be powerless.

It must be emphasized again that the Government is doing everything to increase patriotic sentiment by celebrating with éclat all the various anniversaries of 1813.

The trend of public opinion would result in giving a war a more or less national character. By whatever pretext Germany should justify the European conflagration, nothing can prevent the first decisive blows being struck at France.

ENCLOSURE II.

M. de Paramond, Naval Attaché to the French Embassy at Berlin, to M. Baudin, Minister of Marine.

Berlin, March 15, 1913.

In reporting on the examination of the Naval Budget by the Financial Committee of the Reichstag, I said that no Naval law would be introduced this year having as its object an increase of the fleet, and that the whole of the military effort would be directed against us.

Although the new Bill, having for its object the increase of the German effectives, has not yet been presented to the Reichstag, we know that it deals with "an increase of military strength of immense scope" to use the expression of the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*.

The official newspapers have also referred to the military proposal in terms which enable us to consider the communiqué of the *Lokal Anzeiger* as accurate.

The German effectives reach at the present moment 730,000 men. We are, therefore, entitled to conclude that on the 1st October 1914, the Imperial army will be raised to a figure not far removed from 860,000.

The importance of this figure would not be so great if the provisions of the proposed legislation (as far as one can gather from the official newspapers) did not tend, as, in fact, those of the law of 1912 tend, to place the army corps nearest to our frontier in a state which most nearly approaches a war footing, in order to be able on the very day of the outbreak of hostilities, to attack us suddenly with forces very much stronger than our own. It is absolutely imperative for the Imperial Government to obtain success at the very outset of the operations.

The conditions under which the German Emperor would nowadays commence a campaign against France are not those of forty years ago. At the commencement of the war of 1870 the Prussian General Staff had considered the possibility of a victorious French offensive, and Moltke, seeing that we might conceivably get as far as Mayence, remarked to his sovereign, "There they will come to a stop." William II. cannot allow a retreat to enter into his calculations, although the German soldier is no longer to-day what he was forty years ago, a plain religious man, ready to die at the order of his king. When it is remembered that at the last elections 4,000,000 votes were cast by the Socialists and that the franchise is only obtained in Germany at the age of 25, it may be presumed that the active army, composed of young men from 20 to 25, must contain in its ranks at considerable proportion of Socialists.

It would indeed be foolish to think that the German Socialists will throw down their rifles on the day when France and Germany come to blows; but it will be very important that the Imperial Government should persuade them that on the one hand we are the aggressors, and on the other that they can have entire confidence in the direction of the campaign and its final result.

On the last occasion when the recruits for the Guard took the oath at Potsdam I was struck to hear the Emperor take as a theme for his address to the young soldiers "the duty of being braver and more disciplined in adversity than in success."

And it is because a German defeat at the outset would have such an incalculable effect on the Empire, that we find in all the plans worked out by the General Staff proposals for a crushing offensive movement against France.

In reality the Imperial Government wishes to be in a position to meet all possible eventualities. It is from the direction of France that the danger seems to them greatest. The *Kölnische Zeitung* has said as much in an article both spiteful and violent, the form rather than the substance of which has been disavowed by the Wilhelmstrasse.

But we must be willing to realise that the opinion expressed by the *Kölnische Zeitung* is at the present moment that of the immense majority of the German people.

In this connection I think it is interesting to quote a conversation which a member of our Embassy had the other evening with the old Prince Henckel von Donnersmarck, as it may serve to reflect the opinions which dominate Court circles.

Referring to the new German military proposals Prince Donnersmarck spoke as follows :—

" French people are quite wrong in thinking that we harbour evil designs and want war. But we cannot forget that in 1870 popular opinion forced the French Government to make a foolish attack on us before they were ready. Who can assure us that public opinion, which in France is so easily inflamed, will not force the Government to declare war? It is against this danger that we wish to protect ourselves."

And the Prince added : " I have even been considered in France as one of those responsible for the war of 1870. That is quite false. Even if I took part in the war after it had begun, I did my utmost to prevent its outbreak. A short time before the war, happening to be at a dinner where there were some of the most important personages of the Imperial Government, I expressed my regret at the hostile sentiments which were already becoming manifest between France and Prussia. The answer was that, if I spoke like that, it was because I was afraid of a struggle in which the issue would certainly be unfavourable to Prussia. I replied, ' No, it is not because I am afraid, that I repudiate the idea of war between France and Prussia, but rather because I think that it is in the interest of both countries to avoid war. And since you have referred to the possible result of such a struggle I will give you my opinion. I am convinced that you will be beaten and for this reason. In spite of the brilliant qualities which I recognise are possessed by the French and which I admire, you are not sufficiently accurate; by accuracy I do not mean arriving in-time at a meeting, but I mean punctuality in the whole sense of the word: Frenchmen, who have a great facility for work, are not as punctual as Germans in the fulfilment of their duty. In the coming war that nation will be victorious whose servants from the top of the ladder to the bottom will do their duty with absolute exactitude, however important or small it may be.' " And Prince Donnersmarck added : " An exactitude which played so great a rôle forty years ago in moving an army of 500,000 men will have a far greater importance in the next war, when it will be a question of moving masses far more numerous."

In this way the old Prince gave expression to the confidence shared by all Germans in the superiority of their military organisation.

When I spoke above of the new German proposal I only alluded to increased effectives. But the proposal will include also an increase of material and of defence works, the details of which are not known, but some idea of which may be gained by the figure estimated to be necessary to meet the expenses, *viz.*, 1,250,000,000 francs.

The carrying into effect of the law of the quinquennium of 1911 did not necessitate any special financial measures.

The military and naval law of 1912 had been provisionally covered by the Budget surplus of the years 1910 and 1911, by the reform of the law with regard to alcohol and by delaying the reduction of the tax on sugar. (These last two resources only represent together the sum of 60,000,000 francs.)

It must also be remembered that large loans have recently been raised by the Empire and Prussia: 500,000,000 marks on the 29th January 1912, and 350,000,000 marks on the 7th March 1913. Quite an important part of these loans must have been applied to military expenses.

The military law of 1913 will require quite exceptional financial measures.

According to the indications given by the semi-official press, the " non-recurring " expenditure will amount to a milliard marks, while the " permanent " annual expenditure resulting from the increase of effectives will exceed 200,000,000 marks.

It seems certain that the " non-recurring " expenditure will be covered by a war contribution levied on capital. Small fortunes would be exempted and those above 20,000 marks would be subject to a progressive tax. Presented in this guise the war tax would not be objected to by the Socialists, who will be able, in accordance with their usual tactics, to reject the principle of the military law and at the same time to pass the votes which assure its being carried into effect.

The Government are afraid that among the rich and bourgeois classes this extraordinary tax of a milliard levied exclusively on acquired capital will cause permanent discontent. Accordingly they are doing everything in their power to persuade those on whom so heavy an exaction is to be levied that the security of the Empire is threatened, establishing for the purpose on analogy between the war-like times of 1813 and the present day.

By noisy celebrations of the centenary of the War of Independence it is desired to convince people of the necessity of sacrifice, and to remind them that France is to-day, as 100 years ago, their hereditary enemy.

If it is established that the German Government are doing their utmost to secure that the payment of this enormous tax should be made in full, and not by way of instalment, and if, as some of the newspapers say, the whole payment is to be complete before 1st July 1914, these facts have a formidable significance for us, for nothing can explain such haste on the part of the military authorities to obtain war treasure in cash to the amount of a milliard.

With regard to the manner in which the permanent expenditure resulting from the application of the laws of 1912 to 1913 is to be met, nothing has yet been said. Further legislation will certainly be necessary in order that the required annual amount may be forthcoming.

To sum up : In Germany the execution of military reforms always follows very closely the decision to carry them out. All the provisions made by the law of the quinquennium of 1911 and by the law of 1912 have already been put into operation. It is quite possible that part of the material,

the purchase of which will be authorised by the new law, is already in course of manufacture. Military secrets are so well kept here that it is extremely difficult to follow the changes in *personnel* and *matériel*.

With 700,000 men under arms (without counting the very large number of reservists who are at the present time in training), a perfect military organisation and a public opinion which can be swayed by the warlike appeals of the Military and Naval Leagues, the German people is at the present moment a very dangerous neighbour.

If the three years' service is adopted and immediately applied in France, the conditions will be less unequal next year. The German effectives will still be considerably more numerous than ours, but the call to the Colours of all available contingents will no longer allow any selection, and will bring into the ranks of the German army elements of inferior quality and even some undesirable individuals. The morale of the active army will deteriorate.

Germany has wished to upset the equilibrium of the two camps which divide Europe by a supreme effort beyond which they can do little more.

They did not think that France was capable of a great sacrifice. Our adoption of the three years' service will upset their calculations.

FARAMOND.

No. 2.

M. Étienne, Minister of War, to M. Jonnart, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, April 2, 1913.

I HAVE just received from a reliable source an official secret report concerning the strengthening of the German army. The report is divided into two parts; the first consisting of general statements, the second dealing with technicalities and describing in the greatest detail, for each branch of the service, the measures to be adopted. Especially striking are the instructions with regard to the employment of motor-traction and the utilisation of aircraft.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of the first part of this document, which seems to merit your attention.

ÉTIENNE.

ENCLOSURE.

Memorandum on the strengthening of the German Army.

Berlin, March 19, 1913.

I. GENERAL MEMORANDUM ON THE NEW MILITARY LAWS.

The increase has taken place in three stages:—

(1) The Conference of Algceiras has removed the last doubt with regard to the existence of an *Entente* between France, England, and Russia. Moreover we have seen that Austria-Hungary was obliged to keep some of her forces mobilised against Serbia and Italy; finally our fleet was not at that time sufficiently strong. At the end of the dispute the first matter taken in hand was the strengthening of our coast defences and the increase of our naval forces. To meet the English plan of sending an Expeditionary Force of 100,000 men to the Continent, it would be necessary to make a better formation of reserves to be used according to circumstances in the protection of the Coast, in fortresses and in siege operations. It was already clear at that time that it would be absolutely necessary to make a great effort.

(2) The French having violated the Morocco Conventions brought on the incident of Agadir. At that time the progress made by the French army, the moral recovery of the nation, the technical advance in the realm of aviation and of machine guns rendered an attack on France less easy than in the previous period. Further, an attack by the English fleet had to be considered. This difficult situation opened our eyes to the necessity for an increase in the army. This increase was from this moment considered as a minimum.

(3) The war in the Balkans might have involved us in a war in support of our ally. The new situation in the south of Austria-Hungary lessened the value of the help which this ally could give us. On the other hand, France was strengthened by a new *loi des cadres*; it was accordingly necessary to anticipate the date of execution contemplated by the new military law.

Public opinion is being prepared for a new increase in the active army, which would ensure Germany an honourable peace and the possibility of properly ensuring her influence in the affairs of the world. The new army law and the supplementary law which should follow will enable her almost completely to attain this end.

Neither ridiculous shriekings for revenge by French chauvinists, nor the Englishmen's gnashing of teeth, nor the wild gestures of the Slavs will turn us from our aim of protecting and extending *Deutschtum* (German influence) all the world over.

The French may arm as much as they wish, they cannot in one day increase their population. The employment of an army of negroes in the theatre of European operations will remain for a long time a dream, and in any case be devoid of beauty.

II.—AIM AND OBLIGATIONS OF OUR NATIONAL POLICY, OF OUR ARMY, AND OF THE SPECIAL ORGANISATIONS FOR ARMY PURPOSES.

Our new army law is only an extension of the military education of the German nation. Our ancestors of 1913 made greater sacrifices. It is our sacred duty to sharpen the sword that has been put into our hands and to hold it ready for defence as well as for offence. *We must allow the idea to sink into the minds of our people that our armaments are an answer to the armaments and policy of the French.* We must accustom them to think that an offensive war on our part is a necessity, in order to combat the provocations of our adversaries. We must act with prudence so as not to arouse suspicion, and to avoid the crises which might injure our economic existence. We must so manage matters that under ~~the~~ heavy weight of powerful armaments, considerable sacrifices and strained political relations, an outbreak (*Loschlagen*) should be considered as a relief, because after it would come decades of peace and prosperity, as after 1879. We must prepare for war from the financial point of view; there is much to be done in this direction. We must not arouse the distrust of our financiers, but there are many things which cannot be concealed.

We must not be anxious about the fate of our colonies. The final result in Europe will settle their position. On the other hand we must stir up trouble in the North of Africa and in Russia. It is a means of keeping the forces of the enemy engaged. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that we should open up relations, by means of well-chosen organisations, with influential people in Egypt, Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco, in order to prepare the measures which would be necessary in the case of a European war. Of course in case of war we should openly recognise these secret allies; and on the conclusion of peace we should secure to them the advantages which they had gained. These aims are capable of realisation. The first attempt which was made some years ago opened up for us the desired relations. Unfortunately these relations were not sufficiently consolidated. Whether we like it or not it will be necessary to resort to preparations of this kind, in order to bring a campaign rapidly to a conclusion.

Risings provoked in time of war by political agents need to be carefully prepared and by material means. They must break out simultaneously with the destruction of the means of the communication; they must have a controlling head to be found among the influential leaders, religious or political. The Egyptian School is particularly suited to this purpose; more and more it serves as a bond between the intellectuals of the Mohammedan World.

However this may be, we must be strong in order to annihilate at one powerful swoop our enemies in the east and west. But in the next European war it will also be necessary that the small states should be forced to follow us or be subdued. In certain conditions their armies and their strong positions can be rapidly conquered or neutralised: this would probably be the case with Belgium and Holland, so as to prevent our enemy in the west from gaining territory which they could use as a base of operations against our flank. In the north we have nothing to fear from Denmark or Scandinavia, especially as in any event we shall provide for the concentration of a strong northern army, capable of replying to any menace from this direction. In the most unfavourable case, Denmark might be forced by England to abandon her neutrality: but by this time the decision would already have been reached both on land and on sea. Our northern army, the strength of which could be largely increased by Dutch formations, would oppose a very active defence to any offensive measures from this quarter.

In the south, Switzerland forms an extremely solid bulwark, and we can rely on her energetically defending her neutrality against France, and thus protecting our flank.

As was stated above, the situation with regard to the small states on our north-western frontier cannot be viewed in quite the same light. This will be a vital question for us, and our aim must be to take the offensive with a large superiority from the first days. For this purpose it will be necessary to concentrate a large army, followed up by strong Landwehr formations, which will induce the small states to follow us or at least to remain inactive in the theatre of operations, and which would crush them in the event of armed resistance. If we could induce these states to organise their system of fortification in such a manner as to constitute an effective protection for our flank we could abandon the proposed invasion. But for this, army reorganisation, particularly in Belgium, would be necessary in order that it might really guarantee an effective resistance. If, on the contrary, their defensive organisation was established against us, thus giving definite advantages to our adversary in the west, we could in no circumstances offer Belgium a guarantee for the security of her neutrality. Accordingly, a vast field is open to our diplomacy to work in this country on the lines of our interests.

The arrangements made with this end in view allow us to hope that it will be possible to take the offensive immediately after the complete concentration of the army of the Lower Rhine. An ultimatum with a short time-limit, to be followed immediately by invasion, would allow a sufficient justification for our action in international law.

Such are the duties which devolve on our army and which demand a striking force of considerable numbers. If the enemy attacks us, or if we wish to overcome him, we will act as our brothers did a hundred years ago; the eagle thus provoked will soar in his flight, will seize the enemy in his steel claws and render him harmless. We will then remember that the provinces of the ancient German Empire, the County of Burgundy and a large part of Lorraine, are still in the hands of the French; that thousands of brother Germans in the Baltic provinces are groaning under the Slav yoke. It is a national question of restoring to Germany her former possessions.

No. 3.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Stéphen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, May 6, 1913.

I was talking this evening to the Secretary of State about the conference of Ambassadors and the results obtained at the meeting in London yesterday. The crisis with which Europe was threatened is in his opinion over, but only temporarily. "It seems to me," said Herr von Jagow, "that we are travelling in a mountainous district. We have just reached a difficult pass and we see other heights rising in front of us." "The height which we have just surmounted," I replied, "was, perhaps, the most difficult to cross."

The crisis which we have just gone through has been very serious. Here the danger of war has been considered imminent. I have proof of the anxiety of the German Government by a number of facts which it is important that your Excellency should know.

I received yesterday a visit from one of my colleagues with whom I maintain special and cordial relations. On the occasion of the visit he paid to Herr von Jagow, the latter asked my colleague confidentially what was exactly the situation of Russia in the Far East, and whether this Power had at the present time any cause for fear which might necessitate the retention of its troops in that quarter. The Ambassador answered him that he knew of nothing, absolutely nothing, which could be a cause of preoccupation for the Russian Government, and that the latter have their hands free in Europe.

I said above that the danger of war had been regarded here as extremely near. The Government have not been satisfied with investigating the position in the Far East; preparations have even been made here.

The mobilisation of the German army is not restricted to the recall of reservists to their barracks. There is in Germany a preliminary measure which we have not got, and which consists in warning officers and men of the reserve to hold themselves ready for the call, in order that they may make the necessary arrangements. It is a general call to "attention," and it requires an incredible spirit of submission, discipline, and secrecy such as exists in this country, to make a step of this kind possible. If such a warning were given in France, a thrill would run through the whole country, and it would be in the papers the next day.

This warning was given in 1911 during the negotiations which I was carrying on with regard to Morocco.

Now it has been given again about ten days ago—that is to say, at the moment of the Austro-Albanian tension. I know that this is so, and I have it from several different sources, notably from officers of the reserve who have told it to their friends in the strictest confidence. These gentlemen have taken the necessary measures to put aside in a safe the means of existence for their families for a year. It has even been said that it was for this reason that the Crown Prince, who was to make the trial trip on the "Imperator," did not embark.

The decision which occasioned this preliminary mobilisation order is quite in keeping with the ideas of the General Staff. On this point I have been informed of some remarks made in a German *milieu* by General von Moltke, who is considered here as the most distinguished officer of the German army.

The intention of the General Staff is to act by surprise. "We must put on one side," said General von Moltke, "all commonplaces as to the responsibility of the aggressor. When war has become necessary it is essential to carry it on in such a way as to place all the chances in one's own favour. Success alone justifies war. Germany cannot and ought not to leave Russia time to mobilise, for she would then be obliged to maintain on her Eastern frontier so large an army that she would be placed in a position of equality, if not of inferiority, to that of France. Accordingly," added the General, "we must anticipate our principal adversary as soon as there are nine chances to one of going to war, and begin it without delay in order ruthlessly to crush all resistance."

This represents exactly the attitude of military circles and it corresponds to that of political circles; the latter, however, do not consider Russia, in contradistinction to us, as a necessary enemy.

This is what was being thought and said privately a fortnight ago.

From these events the following conclusions may be drawn which comprise the facts stated above; these people are not afraid of war, they fully accept its possibility and they have consequently taken the necessary steps. *They wish to be always ready.*

As I said, this demands qualities of secrecy, discipline and of persistence, enthusiasm alone is not sufficient. This lesson may form a useful subject of meditation when the Government of the Republic ask Parliament for the means of strengthening the defences of the country.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 4.

M. Allié, Minister of the Republic in Bavaria, to M. Stéphen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Munich, July 10, 1918.

FROM a political point of view people are asking what is the object of the new armaments. Recognising that no one threatens Germany, they consider that German diplomacy had already at its disposal forces sufficiently large and alliances sufficiently powerful to protect German interests with success. As I pointed out the day after the Morocco agreement of 1911, it is thought that the Imperial Chancery will be as incapable in the future as in the past, of adopting an active foreign policy and of achieving, at least in this sphere, successes which would justify the burdens which the nation has assumed.

This frame of mind is all the more a cause of anxiety as the Imperial Government would find themselves supported by public opinion in any enterprise on which they might energetically embark, even at the risk of a conflict. The state of war to which all the events in the East have accustomed people's minds for the last two years appears no longer like some distant catastrophe, but as a solution of the political and economic difficulties which will continue to increase.

May the example of Bulgaria exercise a salutary influence on Germany. As the Prince Regent recently said to me, "The fortune of war is always uncertain; every war is an adventure, and the man is a fool who risks it believing himself sure of victory."

ALLIÉ.

No. 5.

Report to M. Stéphen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs (on Public Opinion in Germany according to the Reports of the Diplomatic and Consular Agents).

Paris, July 30, 1918.

FROM observations which our agents in Germany have been able to collect from persons having access to the most diverse circles, it is possible to draw the conclusion that two feelings sway and irritate men's minds:

- (1) The Treaty of the 4th November 1912 is considered a disappointment for Germany;
- (2) France—a new France—undreamed of prior to the summer of 1911 is considered to be a warlike country, and to want war.

Members of all the parties in the Reichstag, from the Conservatives to the Socialists, representing the most different districts of Germany, university people from Berlin, Halle, Jena, and Marburg students, elementary school teachers, commercial clerks, bank clerks, bankers, artisans, merchants, manufacturers, doctors, lawyers, editors of Democratic and Socialistic newspapers Jewish publicists, members of trade unions, clergymen and shopkeepers from the Mark of Brandenburg, country squires from Pomerania and shoemakers from Stettin celebrating the 505th anniversary of their association, country gentlemen, officials, priests, and large farmers from Westphalia, are unanimous on these two points, with very slight differences corresponding to their position in society or their political party. Here is a synthesis of all these opinions:

The Treaty of the 4th November is a diplomatic defeat, a proof of the incapacity of German diplomacy and the carelessness of the Government (so often denounced), a proof that the future of the Empire is not safe without a new Bismarck; it is a national humiliation, a lowering in the eyes of Europe, a blow to German prestige, all the more serious because up to 1911, the military supremacy of Germany was unchallenged, and French anarchy and the powerlessness of the Republic were a sort of German dogma.

In July 1911, the "Coups of Agadir" made the Morocco question for the first time a national question affecting the life and expansion of the Empire. The revelations and the press campaign which followed, have sufficiently proved how the campaign has been organised, what Pan-German greed it had awakened, and what hatred it had left behind. If the Emperor was discussed, the Chancellor unpopular, Herr von Kiderlen was the best-hated man in Germany last winter. However, he begins to be merely thought little of, for he allows it to be known that he will have his revenge.

Thus, during the summer of 1911, German public opinion became restive when confronted with French opinion with regard to Morocco. And the attitude of France, her calmness, her re-born spiritual unity, her resolution to make good her rights right up to the end, the fact that she has the audacity not to be afraid of war, those things are the most persistent and the gravest cause of anxiety and bad temper on the part of German public opinion.

Why then did not Germany go to war during the summer of 1911, since public opinion although not so unanimous and determined as French public opinion, was certainly favourable? Apart from the pacific disposition of the Emperor and the Chancellor, military and financial reasons made themselves felt.

But these events of 1911 have caused a profound disillusionment in Germany. A new France united, determined, resolved not to be intimidated any longer, has emerged from the shroud in which she had been burying herself for the last ten years. Public opinion in Germany, from December to May, from the columns of the press of all parties, which reproached the Imperial Government for their incapacity and cowardice has discovered with surprise mingled with irritation that the country conquered in 1870 had never ceased since then to carry on war, to float her flag and maintain the prestige of her arms in Asia and Africa, and to conquer vast territories; that Germany on the other hand had lived on her reputation, that Turkey is the only country in which during the reign of William II. she had made moral conquests, and these were now compromised by the disgrace of the Morocco solution. Each time that France made a colonial conquest this consolation was offered:—“Yes, but that does not prevent the decadence, anarchy, and dismemberment of France at home.”

The public were mistaken and public opinion was misled.

Given this German public opinion that considers France as longing for war, what can be augured for the future as regards the possibility and proximity of war?

German public opinion is divided into two currents on the question of the possibility and proximity of war.

There are in the country forces making for peace, but they are unorganised and have no popular leaders. They consider that war would be a social misfortune for Germany, and that caste pride, Prussian domination, and the manufacturers of guns and armour plate would get the greatest benefit, but above all that war would profit England.

The forces consist of the following elements:—

The bulk of the workmen, artisans and peasants, who are peace-loving by instinct.

Those members of the nobility detached from military interests and engaged in business, such as the *grands signeurs* of Silesia and a few other personages very influential at Court, who are sufficiently enlightened to realise the disastrous political and social consequences of war, even if successful.

Numerous manufacturers, merchants and financiers in a moderate way of business, to whom war, even if successful, would mean bankruptcy, because their enterprises depend on credit, and are chiefly supported by foreign capital.

Poles, inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine, and Schleswig-Holstein—conquered, but not assimilated and sullenly hostile to Prussian policy. There are about 7,000,000 of these annexed Germans.

Finally, the Governments and the governing classes in the large southern states—Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and the Grand Duchy of Baden—are divided by these two opinions:—an unsuccessful war would compromise the Federation from which they have derived great economic advantages; a successful war would only profit Prussia and Prussianisation, against which they have difficulty in defending their political independence and administrative autonomy.

These classes of people either consciously or instinctively prefer peace to war; but they are only a sort of makeweight in political matters, with limited influence on public opinion, or they are silent social forces, passive and defenceless against the infection of a wave of warlike feeling.

An example will make this idea clear:—The 110 Socialist members of the Reichstag are in favour of peace. They would be unable to prevent war, for war does not depend upon a vote of the Reichstag, and in the presence of such an eventuality the greater part of their number would join the rest of the country in a chorus of angry excitement and enthusiasm.

Finally, it must be observed that these supporters of peace believe in war in the mass because they do not see any other solution for the present situation. In certain contracts, especially in publishers' contracts, a clause has been introduced cancelling the contract in the case of war. They hope, however, that the will of the Emperor on the one side, France's difficulties in Morocco on the other, will be for some time a guarantee of peace. Be that as it may, their pessimism gives free play to those who favour war.

People sometimes speak of a military party in Germany. The expression is inaccurate even if it is intended to convey the idea that Germany is the country where military power is supreme, as it is said of France that it is the country where the civil power is supreme. There exists a state of mind which is more worthy of attention than this historical fact, because it constitutes a danger more evident and more recent. There is a war party, with leaders, and followers, a press either convinced or subsidised for the purpose of creating public opinion; it has means both varied and formidable for the intimidation of the Government. It goes to work in the country with clear ideas, burning aspirations, and a determination that is at once thrilling and fixed.

Those in favour of war are divided into several categories; each of these derives from its social caste, its class, its intellectual and moral education, its interests, its hates, special arguments which create a general attitude of mind and increase the strength and rapidity of the stream of warlike desire.

Some want war because in the present circumstances they think it is inevitable. And, as far as Germany is concerned, the sooner the better.

Others regard war as necessary for economic reasons based on over-population, over-production, the need for markets and outlets; or for social reasons, i.e., to provide the outside interests that alone can prevent or retard the rise to power of the democratic and socialist masses.

Others uneasy for the safety of the Empire, and believing that time is on the side of France think that events should be brought to an immediate head. It is not unusual to meet, in the course of conversation or in the pages of patriotic pamphlets, the vague but deeply rooted conviction that a free Germany and a regenerated France are two historical facts mutually incompatible.

Others are bellicose from "Bismarckism" as it may be termed. They feel themselves humiliated at having to enter into discussions with France, at being obliged to talk in terms of law and right in negotiations and conferences where they have not always found it easy to get right on their side, even when they have a preponderating force. From their still recent past they derive a sense of pride ever fed by personal memories of former exploits, by oral traditions, and by books, and irritated by the events of recent years. Angry disappointment is the unifying force of the *Wehrvereine*, and other associations of Young Germany.

Others again want war from a mystic hatred of revolutionary France; others finally from a feeling of rancour. These last are the people who heap up pretexts for war.

Coming to actual facts, these feelings take concrete form as follows:—The country squires represented in the Reichstag by the Conservative party want at all costs to escape the death duties, which are bound to come if peace continues. In the last sitting of the session which has just closed, the Reichstag agreed to these duties in principle. It is a serious attack on the interests and privileges of the landed gentry. On the other hand, this aristocracy is military in character, and it is instructive to compare the Army List with the year book of the nobility. War alone can prolong its prestige and support its family interest. During the discussions on the Army Bill, a Conservative speaker put forward the need for promotion among officers as an argument in its favour. Finally, this social class, which forms a hierarchy with the King of Prussia as its supreme head, realises with dread the democratisation of Germany and the increasing power of the Socialist party, and considers its own days numbered. Not only does a formidable movement hostile to agrarian protection threaten its material interests, but, in addition, the number of its political representatives decreases with each legislative period. In the Reichstag of 1878, out of 394 members, 162 belonged to the aristocracy; in 1898, 83; in 1912, 57. Out of this number 27 alone belong to the Right, 14 to the Centre, 7 to the Left, and one sits among the Socialists.

The higher bourgeoisie, represented by the National Liberal Party, the party of the contented spirits, have not the same reasons as the squires for wanting war. With a few exceptions, however, they are bellicose. They have their reasons, social in character.

The higher bourgeoisie is no less troubled than the aristocracy at the democratisation of Germany. In 1871 they had 125 members in the Reichstag; in 1874, 155; in 1887, 99; in 1912, 45. They do not forget that in the years succeeding the war they played the leading role in parliament, helping Bismarck in his schemes against the country squires. Uneasily balanced to-day between Conservative instincts and Liberal ideas, they look to war to settle problems which their parliamentary representatives are painfully incapable of solving. In addition, doctrinaire manufacturers declare that the difficulties between themselves and their workmen originate in France, the home of revolutionary ideas of freedom—without France industrial unrest would be unknown.

Lastly, there are the manufacturers of guns and armour plate, big merchants who demand bigger markets, bankers who are speculating on the coming of the golden age and the next war indemnity—all these regard war as good business.

Amongst the "Bismarckians" must be reckoned officials of all kinds, represented fairly closely in the Reichstag by the Free Conservatives or Imperial Party. This is the party of the "pensioned" whose impetuous sentiments are poured out in the *Post*. They find disciples and political sympathisers in the various groups of young men whose minds have been trained and formed in the public schools and universities.

The universities, if we except a few distinguished spirits, develop a warlike philosophy. Economists demonstrate by statistics Germany's need for a colonial and commercial empire commensurate with the industrial output of the Empire. There are sociological fanatics who go even further. The armed peace, so they say, is a crushing burden on the nations, it checks improvement in the lot of the masses, and assists the growth of socialism. France by clinging obstinately to her desire for revenge opposes disarmament. Once for all she must be reduced, for a century, to a state of impotence; that is the best and speediest way of solving the social problem.

Historians, philosophers, political pamphleteers and other apologists of German *Kultur* wish to impose upon the world a way of thinking and feeling specifically German. They wish to wrest from France that intellectual supremacy which according to the clearest thinkers is still her possession. From this source is derived the phraseology of the Pan-Germans and the ideas and adherents of the *Kriegsvereine*, *Wehrvereine* and other similar associations too well known to need particular description. It is enough to note that the dissatisfaction caused by the treaty of November 4th has considerably swelled the membership of colonial societies.

We come finally to those whose support of the war policy is inspired by rancour and resentment. These are the most dangerous. They are recruited chiefly among diplomatists. German diplomatists are now in very bad odour in public opinion. The most bitter are those who since 1905 have been engaged in the negotiations between France and Germany; they are heaping together and reckoning up their grievances against us, and one day they will present their accounts in the war press.

It seems as if they were looking for grievances chiefly in Morocco, though an incident is always possible in any part of the globe where France and Germany are in contact.

They must have their revenge, for they complain that they have been duped. During the discussion on the Army Bill one of these warlike diplomatists exclaimed, "Germany will not be able to have any serious conversation with France until she has every sound man under arms."

In what terms will this conversation be couched? The opinion is fairly widely spread, even in Pan-German circles, that Germany will not declare war in view of the system of defensive alliances and the tendencies of the Emperor. But when the moment comes, she will have to try in every possible way to force France to attack her. Offence will be given if necessary. That is the Prussian tradition.

Must war then be considered as inevitable?

It is hardly likely that Germany will take the risk, if France can make it clear to the world that the *Entente Cordiale* and the Russian alliance are not mere diplomatic fictions but realities which exist and will make themselves felt. The English fleet inspires a wholesome terror. It is well known however, that victory on sea will leave everything in suspense. On land alone can a decisive issue be obtained.

As for Russia, even though she carries greater weight in political and military circles than was the case three or four years ago, it is not believed that her co-operation will be sufficiently rapid and energetic to be effective.

People's minds are thus getting used to consider the next war as a duel between France and Germany.

No. 6.

M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of the French Republic at Berlin, to M. Stéphen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, November 22, 1913.

I HAVE received from an absolutely reliable source an account of a conversation which took place a fortnight ago between the Emperor and the King of the Belgians, in the presence of the Chief of the General Staff—General von Moltke. This conversation, it appears, has made a profound impression on King Albert. I am in no way surprised at the impression he gathered, which corresponds with what I have myself felt for some time. Enmity against us is increasing and the Emperor has ceased to be the friend of peace.

The person addressed by the Emperor had thought up till then, as did all the world, that William II., whose personal influence had been exerted on many critical occasions in support of peace, was still in the same state of mind. He found him this time completely changed. The German Emperor is no longer in his eyes the champion of peace against the warlike tendencies of certain parties in Germany. William II. has come to think that war with France is inevitable, and that it must come sooner or later. Naturally he believes in the crushing superiority of the German army and in its certain success.

General von Moltke spoke exactly in the same strain as his sovereign. He, too, declared war to be necessary and inevitable, but he showed himself still more assured of success "for," he said, to the King, "this time the matter must be settled, and your Majesty can have no conception of the irresistible enthusiasm with which the whole German people will be carried away when that day comes."

The King of the Belgians protested that it was a travesty of the intentions of the French Government to interpret them in that sense; and to let oneself be misled as to the sentiments of the French nation by the ebullitions of a few irresponsible spirits or the intrigues of unscrupulous agitators.

The Emperor and his Chief of the General Staff nevertheless persisted in their point of view.

During the course of this conversation the Emperor moreover seemed overstrained and irritable. As William II. advances in years, family traditions, the reactionary tendencies of the court, and especially the impatience of the soldiers, obtain a greater empire over his mind. Perhaps he feels some slight jealousy of the popularity acquired by his son, who flatters the passions of the Pan-Germans, and who does not regard the position occupied by the Empire in the world as commensurate with its power. Perhaps the reply of France to the last increase of the German army, the object of which was to establish the incontestable supremacy of Germany, is, to a certain extent, responsible for his bitterness, for, whatever may be said, it is realised that Germany cannot go much further.

One may well ponder over the significance of this conversation. The Emperor and his Chief of the General Staff may have wished to impress the King of the Belgians and induce him not to make any opposition in the event of a conflict between us. Perhaps Germany would be glad to see Belgium less hostile to certain aspirations lately manifested here with regard to the Belgian Congo, but this last hypothesis does not seem to me to fit in with the interposition of General von Moltke.

For the rest, the Emperor William is less master of his impatience than is usually supposed. I have known him more than once to allow his real thoughts escape him. Whatever may have been

the object of the conversation related to me, the revelation is none the less of extreme gravity. It tallies with the precariousness of the general situation and with the state of a certain shade of public opinion in France and Germany.

If I may be allowed to draw a conclusion, I would submit that it would be well to take account of this new factor, namely, that the Emperor is becoming used to an order of ideas which were formerly repugnant to him, and that, to borrow from him a phrase which he likes to use, "we must keep our powder dry."

JULES CAMBON.

CHAPTER II.

PRELIMINARIES.

From the death of the Hereditary Archduke (June 28, 1914) to the Presentation of the Austrian Note to Serbia (July 23, 1914).

No. 7.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, June 28, 1914.

News has just arrived at Vienna that the Hereditary Archduke of Austria and his wife have been to-day assassinated at Serajevo by a student belonging to Grahovo. Some moments before the attack to which they fell a victim, they had escaped the explosion of a bomb which wounded several officers of their suite.

The Emperor, who is now at Ischl, was immediately informed by telegraph.

DUMAINE.

No. 8.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 2, 1914.

THE crime of Serajevo arouses the most acute resentment in Austrian military circles, and among all those who are not content to allow Serbia to maintain in the Balkans the position which she has acquired.

The investigation into the origin of the crime which it is desired to exact from the Government at Belgrade under conditions intolerable to their dignity would, in case of a refusal, furnish grounds of complaint which would admit of resort to military measures.

DUMAINE.

No. 9.

M. de Mannerville, French Chargé d' Affaires at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 4, 1914.

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs told me yesterday, and has to-day repeated to the Russian Ambassador, that he hoped Serbia would satisfy the demands which Austria might have to make to her with regard to the investigation and the prosecution of the accomplices in the crime of Serajevo. He added that he was confident that this would be the case because Serbia, if she acted in any other way, would have the opinion of the whole civilised world against her.

The German Government do not then appear to share the anxiety which is shown by a part of the German press as to possible tension in the relations between the Governments of Vienna and Belgrade, or at least they do not wish to seem to do so.

DE MANNEVILLE.

No. 10.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, July 6, 1914.

IN the course of an interview which he had asked for with the Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires, M. Sazonof pointed out in a friendly way the disquieting irritation which the attacks of the Austrian press against Serbia are in danger of producing in his country.

Count Czernin having given him to understand that the Austro-Hungarian Government would perhaps be compelled to search for the instigators of the crime of Serajevo on Servian territory, M. Sazonof interrupted him: "No country," he said, "has had to suffer more than Russia from crimes prepared on foreign territory. Have we ever claimed to employ in any country whatsoever the procedure with which your papers threaten Serbia? Do not embark on such a course."

May this warning not be in vain.

PALEOLOGUE.

No. 11.

M. d'Apochier le Maugin, French Consul-General at Budapest, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Budapest, July 11, 1914.

QUESTIONED in the Chamber on the state of the Austro-Servian question, M. Tisza explained that before everything else it was necessary to wait for the result of the judicial inquiry, as to which he refused at the moment to make any disclosure whatsoever. And the Chamber has given its full approval to this. He also showed himself equally discreet as to the decisions taken at the meeting of Ministers at Vienna, and did not give any indication whether the project of a *démarche* at Belgrade, with which all the papers of both hemispheres are full, would be followed up. The Chamber assented without hesitation.

With regard to this *démarche* it seems that the word has been given to minimise its significance; the anger of the Hungarians has, as it were, evaporated through the virulent articles of the press, which is now unanimous in advising against this step, which might be dangerous. The semi-official press especially would desire that for the word "*démarche*," with its appearance of a threat, there should be substituted the expression "*pourparlers*," which appears to them more friendly and more courteous. Thus officially, for the moment all is for peace.

All is for peace in the press. But the general public here believes in war and fears it. Moreover, persons in whom I have every reason to have confidence have assured me that they knew that every day cannon and ammunition were being sent in large quantities towards the frontier. Whether true or not, this rumour has been brought to me from various quarters with details which agree with one another; at least it indicates what are the thoughts with which people are generally occupied. The Government, whether it is sincerely desirous of peace, or whether it is *preparing a coup*, is now doing all that it can to allay these anxieties. This is why the tone of the Government newspapers has been lowered, first by one note, then by two, so that it is at the present moment almost optimistic. But they had themselves spread the alarm as it suited them (*à plaisir*). Their optimism to order is in fact without an echo; the nervousness of the Bourse, a barometer which cannot be neglected, is a sure proof of this; without exception stocks have fallen to an unaccountably low level; the Hungarian 4 per cents. were quoted yesterday at 79.95, a rate which has never been quoted since they were first issued.

D'APCHIER LE MAUGIN.

No. 12.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 15, 1914.

CERTAIN organs of the Vienna press, discussing the military organisation of France and of Russia, represent these two countries as incapable of holding their own in European affairs; this would ensure to the Dual Monarchy, supported by Germany, appreciable facilities for subjecting Serbia to any treatment which it might be pleased to impose. The *Militärische Rundschau* frankly admits it. "The moment is still favourable to us. If we do not decide for war, that war in which we shall have to engage at the latest in two or three years will be begun in far less propitious circumstances. At this moment the initiative rests with us: Russia is not ready, moral factors and right are on our side, as well as might. Since we shall have to accept the contest some day, let us provoke it at once. Our prestige, our position as a Great Power, our honour, are in question; and yet more, for it would seem that our very existence is concerned—to be or not to be—which is in truth the great matter to-day."

Surpassing itself, the *Noue Freie Presse* of to-day reproaches Count Tisza for the moderation of his second speech, in which he said, "Our relations with Serbia require, however, to be made clear". These words rouse its indignation. For it, tranquility and security can result only from a war to the knife against Pan-Servism, and it is in the name of humanity that it demands the extermination of the cursed Servian race.

DUMAINE.

No 13.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 19, 1914.

THE Chancellor of the Consulate, who has sent me his half-yearly report, in which he sums up the various economic facts which have been the subject of his study since the beginning of the year, has added a section containing political information emanating from a trustworthy source.

I asked him briefly to sum up the information which he has obtained regarding the impending presentation of the Austrian note to Serbia, which the papers have for some days been persistently announcing.

You will find the text of this memorandum interesting on account of the accurate information which it contains.

DUMAINE.

No. 14.

Memorandum.

(Extract from a Consular Report on the Economic and Political Situation in Austria.)

Vienna, July 20, 1914.

From information furnished by a person specially well informed as to official news, it appears that the French Government would be wrong to have confidence in disseminators of optimism; much will be demanded of Serbia; she will be required to dissolve several propagandist societies, she will be summoned to repress nationalism, to guard the frontier in co-operation with Austrian officials, to keep strict control over anti-Austrian tendencies in the schools; and it is a very difficult matter for a Government to consent to become in this way a policeman for a foreign Government. They foresee the subterfuges by which Serbia will doubtless wish to avoid giving a clear and direct reply; that is why a short interval will perhaps be fixed for her to declare whether she accepts or not. The tenour of the note and its imperious tone almost certainly ensure that Belgrade will refuse. Then military operations will begin.

There is here, and equally at Berlin, a party which accepts the idea of a conflict of widespread dimensions, in other words, a conflagration. The leading idea is probably that it would be necessary to start before Russia has completed the great improvements of her army and railways, and before France has brought her military organisation to perfection. But on this point there is no unanimity in high circles; Count Berchtold and the diplomatists desire at the most localised operations against Serbia. But everything must be regarded as possible. A singular fact is pointed out; generally the official telegraph agency, in its summaries and reviews of the foreign press, pays attention only to semi-official newspapers and to the most important organs; it omits all quotation from and all mention of the others. This is a rule and a tradition. Now, for the last ten days the official agency has furnished daily to the Austro-Hungarian press a complete review of the whole Servian press giving a prominent place to the least known, the smallest, and most insignificant papers, which, just on account of their obscurity, employ language freer, bolder, more aggressive, and often, insulting. This work of the official agency has obviously for its aim the excitement of public feeling and the creation of opinion favourable to war. The fact is significant.

No. 15.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvieux-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 21, 1914.

It has come to my knowledge that the Servian representative at Berlin declared, at the Wilhelmstrasse, yesterday that his Government was ready to entertain Austria's requirements arising out of the outrage at Serajevo, provided that she asked only for judicial co-operation in the punishment and prevention of political crimes, but that he was charged to warn the German Government that it would be dangerous to attempt, through that investigation, to lower the prestige of Serbia.

In confidence I may also inform your Excellency that the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at the diplomatic audience to-day mentioned this subject to Herr von Jagow. He said that he supposed the

German Government now had full knowledge of the note prepared by Austria, and were therefore willing to give the assurance that the Austro-Servian difficulties would be localised. The Secretary of State protested that he was in complete ignorance of the contents of that note, and expressed himself in the same way to me. I could not help showing my astonishment at a statement which agreed so little with what circumstances lead one to expect.

I have also been assured that, from now on, the preliminary notices for mobilisation, the object of which is to place Germany in a kind of "attention" attitude in times of tension, have been sent out here to those classes which would receive them in similar circumstances. That is in a measure to which the Germans, constituted as they are, can have recourse without indiscretion and without exciting the people. It is not a sensational measure, and is not necessarily followed by full mobilisation, as we have already seen, but it is none the less significant.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 16.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to London, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 21, 1914.

I SPECIALLY draw your attention to information of which I am in receipt from Berlin; the French Ambassador notifies the extreme weakness of the Berlin Bourse yesterday, and attributes it to the anxiety which has begun to be aroused by the Servian question.

M. Jules Cambon has very grave reason for believing that when Austria makes the *démarche* at Belgrade which she judges necessary in consequence of the crime of Serajevo, Germany will support her with her authority, without seeking to play the part of mediator.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 17.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 22, 1914.

M. JULES CAMBON, having questioned Herr von Jagow on the tenour of the Austrian note at Belgrade, the latter replied that he knew nothing of the text; our Ambassador expressed his great astonishment at this. He emphasises that the weakness of the Berlin Bourse continues, and that pessimistic rumours are current.

M. Barrère also discussed the same question with the Marquis di San Giuliano, who appears disturbed by it, and gives the assurance that he is working at Vienna in order that Servia may not be asked for anything beyond what is practicable, for instance, the dissolution of the Bosnian Club, and not a judicial inquiry into the causes of the crime of Serajevo.

In present circumstances, the most favourable presumption one can make is that the Cabinet at Vienna, finding itself carried away by the press and the military party, is trying to obtain the maximum from Servia by starting to intimidate her directly and indirectly, and looks to Germany for support in this.

I have asked the French Ambassador at Vienna to use all his influence with Count Berchtold and to represent to him, in a friendly conversation, how much Europe would appreciate moderation on the part of the Austrian Government, and what consequences would be likely to be entailed by violent pressure on Servia.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 18.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 22, 1914.

NOTHING is known as to the decision which Count Berchtold, who is prolonging his stay at Ischl, is trying to obtain from the Emperor. The intention of proceeding against Servia with the greatest severity, of having done with her, of "treating her like another Poland," is attributed to the Government. Eight army corps are said to be ready to start on the campaign, but M. Tisza, who is very disturbed about the excitement in Croatia, is said to have intervened actively in order to exercise a moderating influence.

In any case it is believed that the *démarche* will be made at Belgrade this week. The requirements of the Austro-Hungarian Government with regard to the punishment of the outrage, and to guarantees of control and police supervision, seem to be acceptable to the dignity of the Servians; M. Jovanovich believes they will be accepted. M. Pashitch wishes for a peaceful solution, but says

that he is ready for a full resistance. He has confidence in the strength of the Servian army; besides, he counts on the union of all the Slavs in the Monarchy to paralyse the effort directed against his country.

Unless people are absolutely blinded, it must be recognised here that a violent blow has every chance of being fatal, both to the Austro-Hungarian army and to the cohesion of the nationalities governed by the Emperor, which has already been so much compromised.

Herr von Tschirscky the German Ambassador, is showing himself a supporter of violent measures, while at the same time he is willing to let it be understood that the Imperial Chancery would not be in entire agreement with him on this point. The Russian Ambassador, who left yesterday for the country in consequence of reassuring explanations made to him at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, has confided to me that his Government will not raise any objection to steps directed towards the punishment of the guilty and the dissolution of the societies which are notoriously revolutionary, but could not accept requirements which would humiliate Servian national feeling.

DUMAINE.

No. 19.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 22, 1914.

YOUR Excellency has been good enough to communicate to me the impressions which have been collected by our Ambassador at Berlin with regard to the *démarche* which the Austro-Hungarian Minister is proposing to make at Belgrade.

These impressions have been confirmed by a conversation which I had yesterday with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Sir Edward Grey told me that he had seen the German Ambassador, who stated to him that at Berlin a *démarche* of the Austro-Hungarian Government to the Servian Government was expected. Prince Lichnowsky assured him that the German Government were endeavouring to hold back and moderate the Cabinet of Vienna, but that up to the present time they had not been successful in this, and that he was not without anxiety as to the result of a *démarche* of this kind. Sir Edward Grey answered Prince Lichnowsky that he would like to believe that, before intervening at Belgrade, the Austro-Hungarian Government had fully informed themselves as to the circumstances of the conspiracy to which the Hereditary Archduke and the Duchess of Hohenburg had fallen victims, and had assured themselves that the Servian Government had been cognisant of it and had not done all that lay in their power to prevent the consequences. For if it could not be proved that the Servian Government were responsible and implicated to a certain degree, the intervention of Austria-Hungary would not be justified and would arouse against them the opinion of Europe.

The communication of Prince Lichnowsky had left Sir Edward Grey with an impression of anxiety which he did not conceal from me. The same impression was given me by the Italian Ambassador, who also fears the possibility of fresh tension in Austro-Servian relations.

This morning the Servian Minister came to see me, and he shares the apprehensions of Sir Edward Grey. He fears that Austria may make of the Servian Government demands which their dignity, and above all the susceptibility of public opinion, will not allow them to accept without a protest. When I pointed out to him the quiet which appears to reign at Vienna, and to which all the Ambassadors accredited to that Court bear testimony, he answered that this official quiet was only apparent and concealed feelings which were most fundamentally hostile to Servia. But, he added, if these feelings take a public form (*démarche*) which lacks the moderation that is desirable, it will be necessary to take account of Servian public opinion, which has been inflamed by the wrong methods which the Austrian Government have used in approaching that country, and which has been made less patient by the memory of two victorious wars which is still quite fresh. Notwithstanding the sacrifices which Servia has made for her recent victories she can still put 400,000 men in the field, and public opinion, which knows this, is not inclined to put up with any humiliation.

Sir Edward Grey, in an interview with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, asked him to recommend his Government not to depart from the prudence and moderation necessary for avoiding new complications, not to demand from Servia any measures to which she could not reasonably submit and not to allow themselves to be carried away too far.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 20.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to London, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Rome.

Paris, July 23, 1914.

ACCORDING to information collected by the French Ambassador at Vienna, the first intention of the Austro-Hungarian Government had been to proceed with the greatest severity against Servia, while keeping eight army corps ready to start operations.

The disposition at this moment was more conciliatory; in answer to a question put to him by M. Dumaine, whom I instructed to call the attention of the Austro-Hungarian Government to the

anxiety aroused in Europe, Baron Macchio stated to our Ambassador that the tone of the Austrian note, and the demands which would be formulated in it, allow us to count on a peaceful result. In view of the customary procedure of the Imperial Chancery, I do not know what confidence ought to be placed in these assurances.

In any case the Austrian note will be presented in a very short space of time. The Servian Minister holds that as M. Pashitch wishes to come to an understanding, he will accept those demands which relate to the punishment of the outrage and to the guarantees for control and police supervision, but that he will resist everything which might affect the sovereignty and dignity of his country.

In diplomatic circles at Vienna the German Ambassador is in favour of violent measures, while at the same time he confesses that the Imperial Chancery is perhaps not entirely in agreement with him on this point; the Russian Ambassador, trusting to assurances which have been given him, has left Vienna, and before his departure confided to M. Dumaine that his Government will not raise any objection to the punishment of the guilty and the dissolution of the revolutionary associations, but that they could not accept requirements which were humiliating to the national sentiment of Servia.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 21.

M. Allié, French Minister at Munich, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, Paris.

Munich, July 23, 1914.

THE Bavarian press seems to believe that a peaceful solution of the Austro-Servian incident is not only possible but even probable; on the other hand official circles have for some time been assuming with more or less sincerity an air of real pessimism.

In particular the President of the Council said to me to-day that the Austrian note the contents of which were known to him (*dont il avait connaissance*) was in his opinion, drawn up in terms which could be accepted by Servia, but that none the less the existing situation appeared to him to be very serious.

CHAPTER III.

THE AUSTRIAN NOTE AND THE SERVIAN REPLY.

(From Friday, July 24, to Saturday, July 25.)

No. 22.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I SHOULD be obliged if you would urgently send on to M. Dumaine the following information and instructions.

Reval, July 24, 1914, 1 A.M.

In the course of my conversation with the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs we had to take into consideration the dangers which might result from any step taken by Austria-Hungary in relation to Servia in connection with the crime of which the Hereditary Archduke has been a victim. We found ourselves in agreement in thinking that we should not leave anything undone to prevent a request for an explanation or some *mise en demeure* which would be equivalent to intervention in the internal affairs of Servia, of such a kind that Servia might consider it as an attack on her sovereignty and independence.

We have in consequence come to the opinion that we might, by means of a friendly conversation with Count Berchtold, give him counsels of moderation, of such a kind as to make him understand how undesirable would be any intervention at Belgrade which would appear to be a threat on the part of the Cabinet at Vienna.

The British Ambassador, who was kept informed by M. Sazonof, expressed the idea that his Government would doubtless associate itself with a *démarche* for removing any danger which might threaten general peace, and he has telegraphed to his Government to this effect.

M. Sazonof has addressed instructions to this effect to M. Schebeko. While there is no question in this of collective or concerted action at Vienna on the part of the representatives of the Triple Entente, I ask you to discuss the matter with the Russian and English Ambassadors, and to come to an agreement with them as to the best means by which each of you can make Count Berchtold understand without delay the moderation that the present situation appears to us to require.

Further, it would be desirable to ask M. Paul Cambon to bring the advantages of this procedure to the notice of Sir Edward Grey, and to support the suggestion that the British Ambassador in Russia will have made to this effect to the Foreign Office. Count Benckendorff is instructed to make a similar recommendation.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 23.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, on board the "France."

Paris, July 24, 1914.

I have sent on your instructions to Vienna as urgent, but from information contained in this morning's papers it appears that the Austrian note was presented at Belgrade at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.

This note, the official text of which has not yet been handed to us by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, appears to be very sharp; it appears to aim not only at obtaining the prosecution of the Serbs who were directly implicated in the outrage of Serajevo but to require the immediate suppression of the whole of the anti-Austrian propaganda in the Servian press and army. It is said to give Servia till 6 o'clock on Saturday evening to make her submission.

In sending your instructions to M. Dumaine I requested him to come to an agreement with his English and Russian colleagues as to his action.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 24.

Text of the Austrian Note.

(Note communicated by Count Seezen, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, on Friday, July 24th 1914, at 10-30 a.m.)

Vienna, July 24, 1914.

The Austro-Hungarian Government felt compelled to address the following note to the Servian Government on the 23rd July, through the medium of the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade:—

"On the 31st March, 1909, the Servian Minister in Vienna, on the instructions of the Servian Government, made the following declaration to the Imperial and Royal Government:—

" 'Servia recognises that the *fait accompli* regarding Bosnia has not affected her rights, and consequently she will conform to the decisions that the Powers may take in conformity with article 25 of the Treaty of Berlin. In deference to the advice of the Great Powers, Servia undertakes to renounce from now onwards the attitude of protest and opposition which she has adopted with regard to the annexation since last autumn. She undertakes, moreover, to modify the direction of her policy with regard to Austria-Hungary and to live in future on good neighbourly terms with the latter.'

"The history of recent years, and in particular the painful events of the 28th June last, have shown the existence of a subversive movement with the object of detaching a part of the territories of Austria-Hungary from the Monarchy. The movement, which had its birth under the eye of the Servian Government, has gone so far as to make itself manifest on both sides of the Servian frontier in the shape of acts of terrorism and a series of outrages and murders.

"Far from carrying out the formal undertakings contained in the declaration of the 31st March, 1909, the Royal Servian Government has done nothing to repress these movements. It has permitted the criminal machinations of various societies and associations directed against the Monarchy, and has tolerated unrestrained language on the part of the press, the glorification of the perpetrators of outrages, and the participation of officers and functionaries in subversive agitation. It has permitted an unwholesome propaganda in public instruction, in short, it has permitted all manifestations of a nature to incite the Servian population to hatred of the Monarchy and contempt of its institutions.

"This culpable tolerance of the Royal Servian Government had not ceased at the moment when the events of the 28th June last proved its fatal consequences to the whole world.

"It results from the depositions and confessions of the criminal perpetrators of the outrage of the 28th June that the Serajevo assassinations were planned in Belgrade; that the arms and explosives with which the murderers were provided had been given to them by Servian officers and functionaries belonging to the Narodna Odbrana; and finally, that the passage into Bosnia of the criminals and their arms was organised and effected by the chiefs of the Servian frontier service.

"The above-mentioned results of the magisterial investigation do not permit the Austro-Hungarian Government to pursue any longer the attitude of expectant forbearance which they have maintained for years in face of the machinations hatched in Belgrade, and thence propagated in the territories of the Monarchy. The results, on the contrary, impose on them the duty of putting an end to the intrigues which form a perpetual menace to the tranquillity of the Monarchy.

"To achieve this end the Imperial and Royal Government see themselves compelled to demand from the Royal Servian Government a formal assurance that they condemn this dangerous propaganda against the Monarchy; in other words, the whole series of tendencies, the ultimate aim of which is to detach from the Monarchy territories belonging to it, and that they undertake to suppress by every means this criminal and terrorist propaganda.

"In order to give a formal character to this undertaking the Royal Servian Government shall publish on the front page of their 'Official Journal' of the 13/26 July the following declaration:--

"The Royal Government of Servia condemn the propaganda directed against Austria-Hungary—i.e., the general tendency of which the final aim is to detach from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy territories belonging to it, and they sincerely deplore the fatal consequences of these criminal proceedings.

"The Royal Government regret that Servian officers and functionaries participated in the above-mentioned propaganda and thus compromised the good neighbourly relations to which the Royal Government were solemnly pledged by their declaration of the 31st March, 1909.

"The Royal Government who disapprove and repudiate all idea of interfering or attempting to interfere with the destinies of the inhabitants of any part whatsoever of Austria-Hungary, consider it their duty formally to warn officers and functionaries, and the whole population of the Kingdom, that henceforward they will proceed with the utmost rigour against persons who may be guilty of such machinations, which they will use all their efforts to anticipate and suppress."

"This declaration shall simultaneously be communicated to the Royal army as an order of the day by His Majesty the King and shall be published in the 'Official Bulletin' of the army.

"The Royal Servian Government further undertake:

"(1) To suppress any publication which incites to hatred and contempt of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the general tendency of which is directed against its territorial integrity;

"(2) To dissolve immediately the society styled 'Narodna Odbrana,' to confiscate all its means of propaganda, and to proceed in the same manner against other societies and their branches in Servia which engage in propaganda against the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The Royal Government shall take the necessary measures to prevent the societies dissolved from continuing their activity under another name and form;

"(3) To eliminate without delay from public instruction in Servia, both as regards the teaching body and also as regards the methods of instruction, everything that serves, or might serve, to foment the propaganda against Austria-Hungary;

"(4) To remove from the military service, and from the administration in general, all officers and functionaries guilty of propaganda against the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy whose names and deeds the Austro-Hungarian Government reserve to themselves the right of communicating to the Royal Government;

"(5) To accept the collaboration in Servia of representatives of the Austro-Hungarian Government for the suppression of the subversive movement directed against the territorial integrity of the Monarchy;

"(6) To take judicial proceedings against accessories to the plot of the 28th June who are on Servian territory; delegates of the Austro-Hungarian Government will take part in the investigation relating thereto;

"(7) To proceed without delay to the arrest of Major Voijsa Tankositch and of the individual named Milan Ciganovitch, a Servian State employé, who have been compromised by the results of the magisterial enquiry at Sarajevo;

"(8) To prevent by effective measures the co-operation of the Servian authorities in the illicit traffic in arms and explosives across the frontier, to dismiss and punish severely the officials of the frontier service at Schabatz Loznica guilty of having assisted the perpetrators of the Sarajevo crime by facilitating their passage across the frontier;

"(9) To furnish the Imperial and Royal Government with explanations regarding the unjustifiable utterances of high Servian officials, both in Servia and abroad, who notwithstanding their official position, have not hesitated since the crime of the 28th June to express themselves in interviews in terms of hostility to the Austro-Hungarian Government; and finally,

"(10) To notify the Imperial and Royal Government without delay of the execution of the measures comprised under the preceding heads.

"The Austro-Hungarian Government expect the reply of the Royal Government at the latest by 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, the 25th July.*

* The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in a private letter on the 24th July sent to the Minister for Foreign Affairs the following correction:—

"In the copy of the dispatch which I had the honour to send to your Excellency this morning, it was said that my Government expected an answer from the Cabinet at Belgrade at latest by 5 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, the 25th of this month. As our Minister at Belgrade did not deliver his note yesterday until 6 o'clock in the evening, the time allowed for the answer has in consequence been prolonged to 6 o'clock to-morrow Saturday evening.

"I consider it my duty to inform your Excellency of this slight alteration in the termination of the period fixed for the answer to the Servian Government."

"A memorandum dealing with the results of the magisterial enquiry at Serajevo with regard to the officials mentioned under heads (7) and (8) is attached to this note."

I have the honour to request your Excellency to bring the contents of this note to the knowledge of the Government to which you are accredited, accompanying your communication with the following observations :—

On the 31st March 1909, the Royal Servian Government addressed to Austria-Hungary the declaration of which the text is reproduced above.

On the very day after this declaration Servia embarked on a policy of instilling revolutionary ideas into the Serb subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and so preparing for the separation of the Austro-Hungarian territory on the Servian frontier.

Servia became the centre of a criminal agitation.

No time was lost in the formation of societies and groups, whose object, either avowed or secret, was the creation of disorders on Austro-Hungarian territory. These societies and groups count among their members generals and diplomatists, Government officials and judges—in short, men at the top of official and unofficial society in the kingdom.

Servian journalism is almost entirely at the service of this propaganda, which is directed against Austria-Hungary, and not a day passes without the organs of the Servian press stirring up their readers to hatred or contempt for the neighbouring Monarchy, or to outrages directed more or less openly against its security and integrity.

A large number of agents are employed in carrying on by every means the agitation against Austria-Hungary and corrupting the youth in the frontier provinces.

Since the recent Balkan crisis there has been a recrudescence of the spirit of conspiracy inherent in Servian politicians, which has left such sanguinary imprints on the history of the kingdom; individuals belonging formerly to bands employed in Macedonia have come to place themselves at the disposal of the terrorist propaganda against Austria-Hungary.

In the presence of these doings, to which Austria-Hungary has been exposed for years, the Servian Government have not thought it incumbent on them to take the slightest step. The Servian Government have thus failed in the duty imposed on them by the solemn declaration of the 31st March 1909, and acted in opposition to the will of Europe and the undertaking given to Austria-Hungary.

The patience of the Imperial and Royal Government in the face of the provocative attitude of Servia was inspired by the territorial disinterestedness of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the hope that the Servian Government would end in spite of everything by appreciating Austria-Hungary's friendship at its true value. By observing a benevolent attitude towards the political interests of Servia, the Imperial and Royal Government hoped that the kingdom would finally decide to follow an analogous line of conduct on its own side. In particular, Austria-Hungary expected a development of this kind in the political ideas of Servia, when, after the events of 1912, the Imperial and Royal Government, by its disinterested and ungrudging attitude, made such a considerable aggrandisement of Servia possible.

The benevolence which Austria-Hungary showed towards the neighbouring State had no restraining effect on the proceedings of the kingdom, which continued to tolerate on its territory a propaganda of which the fatal consequences were demonstrated to the whole world on the 28th June last, when the Heir Presumptive to the Monarchy and his illustrious consort fell victims to a plot hatched at Belgrade.

In the presence of this state of things the Imperial and Royal Government have felt compelled to take new and urgent steps at Belgrade with a view to inducing the Servian Government to stop the incendiary movement that is threatening the security and integrity of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

The Imperial and Royal Government are convinced that in taking this step they will find themselves in full agreement with the sentiments of all civilised nations, who cannot permit regicide to become a weapon that can be employed with impunity in political strife, and the peace of Europe to be continually disturbed by movements emanating from Belgrade.

In support of the above the Imperial and Royal Government hold at the disposal of the British Government a *dossier* elucidating the Servian intrigues and the connection between these intrigues and the murder of the 28th June.

An identical communication has been addressed to the Imperial and Royal representatives accredited to the other signatory Powers.

Your are authorised to leave a copy of this despatch in the hands of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

APPENDIX.

THE criminal enquiry opened by the Court of Serajevo against Gavrilo Princip and his accessories in and before the act of assassination committed by them on the 28th June last has up to the present led to the following conclusions :—

- (1) The plot, having as its object the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand at the time of his visit to Serajevo was formed at Belgrade by Gavrilo Princip, Nedeljko

Cabrinovic, one Milan Ciganovic, and Trifko Grabez, with the assistance of Commander Voijs Tankosic.

- (2) The six bombs and the four Browning pistols and ammunition with which the guilty parties committed the act were delivered to Princip, Cabrinovic, and Grabez by the man Milan Ciganovic and Commander Voijs Tankosic at Belgrade.
- (3) The bombs are hand-grenades coming from the arms depôt of the Servian army at Kragujevac.
- (4) In order to ensure the success of the act, Ciganovic taught Princip, Cabrinovic, and Grabez how to use the bombs, and gave lessons in firing Browning pistols to Princip and Grabez in a forest near the shooting ground at Topchider.
- (5) To enable Princip, Cabrinovic, and Grabez to cross the frontier of Bosnia-Herzegovina and smuggle in their contraband of arms secretly, a secret system of transport was organised by Ciganovic.

By this arrangement the introduction into Bosnia-Herzegovina of criminals and their arms was effected by the officials controlling the frontiers at Chabac (Rade Popovic) and Loznica, as well as by the customs officer Rudivoj Grbic, of Loznica, with the assistance of various individuals.

No. 25.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, on board the "France," and to London, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Rome, Belgrade.

Paris, July 24, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador (this morning left me a copy of the Austrian note which was handed in at Belgrade on Thursday evening. Count Scézszen informs me that the Austro-Hungarian Government gives the Servian Government up to 5 o'clock on the evening of Saturday the 25th for their answer.*

The note is based on the undertaking made by Servia on the 31st March 1909, to recognise the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and reproaches the Servian Government with having tolerated an anti-Austrian propaganda in which officials, the army, and the press have taken part, a propaganda which threatens the security and integrity of Austria, and the danger of which has been shown by the crime of the 28th June which, according to the facts established during the investigation, was planned at Belgrade.

The Austrian Government explain that they are compelled to put an end to a propaganda which forms a permanent danger to their tranquillity, and to require from the Servian Government an official pronouncement of their determination to condemn and suppress it, by publishing in the official Gazette of the 26th a declaration, the terms of which are given, condemning it, stating their regret, and threatening to crush it. A general order of the King to the Servian army is at the same time to make these declarations known to the army. In addition to this, the Servian Government are to undertake to suppress publications, to dissolve the societies, to dismiss those officers and civil servants whose names would be communicated to them by the Austrian Government, to accept the co-operation of Austrian officials in suppressing the subversive acts to which their attention has been directed as well as for the investigation into the crime of Serajevo, and finally to proceed to the immediate arrest of a Servian officer and an official who were concerned in it.

Annexed to the Austrian memorandum is a note which sums up the facts established by the investigation into the crime of Serajevo, and declares that it was planned at Belgrade; that the bombs were provided for the murderers, and came from a depôt of the Servian army; finally that the murderers were drilled and helped by Servian officers and officials.

On visiting the Acting Political Director immediately after making this communication, Count Scézszen without any observations informed him that the note had been presented. M. Berthelot, on my instructions, confined himself to pointing out to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador the feeling of anxiety which had been aroused by the information available this morning as to the contents of the Austrian note, and the painful feeling which could not fail to be aroused in French public opinion by the time chosen for so categorical a *démarche* with so short a time limit; that is to say, a time when the President of the Republic and the President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic had left St. Petersburg and were at sea, and consequently were not able to exert, in agreement with those Powers which were not directly interested, that soothing influence on Servia and Austria which was so desirable in the interest of general peace.

The Servian Minister has not yet received any information as to the intentions of his Government. The German Ambassador has asked me to receive him at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 26.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Thibaut, French Minister at Stockholm (for the President of the Council), and to Belgrade, Vienna, London, Berlin, Rome, St. Petersburg.

Paris, July 24, 1914.

M. VESNITCH was this morning still without any telegram from his Government informing him as to their intentions, and did not know the contents of the Austrian note.

To a request for advice which he made to the Political Director, M. Berthelot said to him, speaking personally and for himself alone, that Serbia must try to gain time, as the limit of forty-eight hours perhaps formed rather a "*mise en demeure*" than an ultimatum in the proper sense of the term; that there might, for instance, be an opportunity of offering satisfaction on all those points which were not inconsistent with the dignity and sovereignty of Serbia; he was advised to draw attention to the fact that statements based on the Austrian investigations at Serajevo were one sided, and that Serbia, while she was quite ready to take measures against all the accomplices of a crime which she most strongly condemned, required full information as to the evidence in order to be able to verify it with all speed; above all to attempt to escape from the direct grip of Austria by declaring herself ready to submit to the arbitration of Europe.

I have asked at London and St. Petersburg for the views and intentions of the English and Russian Governments. It appears on the other hand from our information that the Austrian note was not communicated to Italy until to-day, and that Italy had neither been consulted nor even informed of it.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 27.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Stockholm (for the President of the Council), and to Belgrade, London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Rome.

Paris, July 24, 1914.

THE French Ambassador at Vienna informs me that opinion has been startled by the sudden and exaggerated nature of the Austrian demands, but that the chief fear of the military party appears to be that Serbia may give way.

The Servian Minister in Austria thinks that his Government will show themselves very conciliatory in all that concerns the punishment of the accomplices of the crime, and the guarantees to be given as to the suppression of the anti-Austrian propaganda, but that they could not accept a general order to the army dictated to the King nor the dismissal of officers who were suspected by Austria, nor the interference of foreign officials in Serbia. M. Jovanovitch considers that, if it were possible to start a discussion, a settlement of the dispute might still be arranged, with the assistance of the Powers.

Our Ambassador at Berlin gives an account of the excitement aroused by the Austrian note, and of the state of feeling of the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, who thinks that a large part of opinion in Germany would desire war. The tone of the press is threatening and appears to have as its object the intimidation of Russia. Our Ambassador is to see Herr von Jagow this evening.

M. Barrère informs us that Italy is exercising moderating influence at Vienna and is trying to avoid complications.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 28.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Stockholm (for the President of the Council), and to Belgrade, London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 24, 1914.

HERR VON SCHOEN came to inform me of a note from his Government, of which he would not leave me a copy, but at my request he read it twice over to me

The note was almost word for word as follows:—

"The statements of the Austro-Hungarian newspapers concerning the circumstances under which the assassination of the Austrian heir-presumptive and his consort has taken place disclose unmistakably the aims which the Pan-Servian propaganda has set itself, and the means it employs to realise them. The facts made known must also do away with all doubt that the centre of activity of all those tendencies which are directed towards the detachment of the Southern Slav provinces from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and their incorporation into the Servian Kingdom is to be found in Belgrade, and is, at any rate, at work there, with the connivance of members of the Government and the Army.

"The Servian intrigues have been going on for many years. In an especially marked form the Pan-Servian chauvinism manifested itself during the Bosnian crisis. It was only owing to the moderation and far-reaching self-restraint of the Austro-Hungarian Government and

to the energetic intervention of the Great Powers that the Servian provocations to which Austria-Hungary was then exposed did not lead to a conflict. The assurance of good conduct in future which was given by the Servian Government at that time has not been kept. Under the eyes, at least with the tacit permission, of official Servia, the Pan-Servian propaganda has, since that time, continuously increased in extension and intensity. To its account must be set the recent crime, the threads of which lead to Belgrade. It has become clearly evident that it would not be consistent either with the dignity or with the self-preservation of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy to remain longer inactive in face of this movement on the other side of the frontier, by which the security and the integrity of her territories are constantly menaced. Under these circumstances, the course of procedure and demands of the Austro-Hungarian Government can only be regarded as justified. In spite of that, the attitude which public opinion as well as the Government in Servia have recently adopted does not exclude the apprehension that the Servian Government might refuse to comply with those demands, and might even allow themselves to be carried away into a provocative attitude towards Austria-Hungary. The Austro-Hungarian Government, if they do not wish definitely to abandon Austria's position as a Great Power, would then have no choice but to obtain the fulfilment of their demands from the Servian Government by strong pressure and, if necessary, by using military measures, the choice of the means having to be left to them."

The German Ambassador particularly called my attention to the last two paragraphs of his note before reading it, pressing the point that this was the important matter. I noted down the "text literally; it is as follows:—"The German Government consider that in the present case there "is only question of a matter to be settled exclusively between Austria-Hungary and Servia, and "that the Great Powers ought seriously to endeavour to restrict it to those two immediately concerned."

"The German Government desire urgently the localisation of the dispute, because every "interference of another Power would, owing to the natural play of alliances be followed by incalculable "consequences."

I called the German Ambassador's attention to the fact that while it might appear legitimate to demand the punishment of all those who were implicated in the crime of Serajevo, on the other hand it seemed difficult to require measures which could not be accepted, having regard to the dignity and sovereignty of Servia; the Servian Government, even if it was willing to submit to them would risk being carried away by a revolution.

I also pointed out to Herr von Schoen that his note only took into account two hypotheses: that of a pure and simple refusal or that of a provocative attitude on the part of Servia. The third hypothesis (which would leave the door open for an arrangement) should also be taken into consideration; that of Servia's acceptance and of her agreeing at once to give full satisfaction for the punishment of the accomplices and full guarantees for the suppression of the anti-Austrian propaganda so far as they were compatible with her sovereignty and dignity.

I added that if within these limits the satisfaction desired by Austria could be admitted, the means of obtaining it could be examined; if Servia gave obvious proof of goodwill it could not be thought that Austria would refuse to take part in the conversation.

Perhaps they should not make it too difficult for third Powers, who could not either morally or sentimentally cease to take interest in Servia, to take an attitude which was in accord with the wishes of Germany to localise the dispute.

Herr von Schoen recognised the justice of these considerations and vaguely stated that hope was always possible. When I asked him if we should give to the Austrian note the character of a simple *mise en demeure*, which permitted a discussion, or an ultimatum, he answered that personally he had no views.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 29.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 24, 1914.

The delivery of the Austrian note to Servia has made a deep impression.

The Austrian Ambassador declares that his Government could not abate any of their demands. At the Wilhelmstrasse, as well as in the press, the same view is expressed.

Most of the *Chargés d'Affaires* present in Berlin came to see me this morning. They show little hope of a peaceful issue. The Russian *Chargé d'Affaires* bitterly remarked that Austria has presented her note at the very moment that the President of the Republic and the President of the Council had left St. Petersburg. He is inclined to think that a considerable section of opinion in Germany desires war and would like to seize this opportunity, in which Austria will no doubt be found more united than in the past, and in which the German Emperor, influenced by a desire to give support to the monarchic principle (*par un sentiment de solidarité monarchique*), and by horror at the crime, is less inclined to show a conciliatory attitude.

Herr von Jagow is going to receive me late in the afternoon.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 30.

M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of the French Republic at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 24, 1914

I ASKED the Secretary of State to-day, in the interview which I had with him, if it was correct, as announced in the newspapers, that Austria had presented a note to the Powers on her dispute with Serbia; if he had received it; and what view he took of it.

Herr von Jagow answered me in the affirmative, adding that the note was forcible, and that he approved it, the Servian Government having for a long time past wearied the patience of Austria. Moreover, he considers this question to be a domestic one for Austria, and he hopes that it will be localised.

I then said to him that not having as yet received any instructions, the views which I wished to exchange with him were strictly personal. Thereupon I asked him if the Berlin Cabinet had really been entirely ignorant of Austria's requirements before they were communicated to Belgrade, and as he told me that that was so, I showed him my surprise at seeing him thus undertake to support claims, of whose limit and scope he was ignorant.

Herr von Jagow interrupted me, and said, "It is only because we are having a personal conversation that I allow you to say that to me."

"Certainly," I replied, "but if Peter I, humiliates himself, domestic trouble will probably break out in Servia; that will open the door to fresh possibilities, and do you know where you will be led by Vienna?" I added that the language of the German newspapers was not the language of persons who were indifferent to, and unacquainted with, the question, but betokened an active support. Finally, I remarked that the shortness of the time limit given to Servia for submission would make an unpleasant impression in Europe.

Herr von Jagow answered that he quite expected a little excitement (*un peu d'émotion*) on the part of Servia's friends, but that he was counting on their giving her wise advice.

"I have no doubt," I then said to him, "that Russia would endeavour to persuade the Cabinet of Belgrade to make acceptable concessions, but why not ask from one what is being asked from the other, and if reliance is being placed on advice being given at Belgrade, is it not also legitimate to rely on advice being given at Vienna from another quarter?"

The Secretary of State went so far as to say that that depended on circumstances; but immediately checked himself; he repeated that the difficulty must be localised. He asked me if I really thought the situation serious. "Certainly," I answered, "because if what is happening is the result of due reflection, I do not understand why all means of retreat have been cut off."

All the evidence shows that Germany is ready to support Austria's attitude with unusual energy. The weakness which her Austro-Hungarian ally has shown for some years past has weakened the confidence that was placed in her here. She was found heavy to drag along. Mischievous legal proceedings, such as the Agram and the Friedjung affairs, brought odium on her police and covered them with ridicule. All that was asked of the police was that they should be strong; the conviction is that they were violent.

An article which appeared in the *Lokal Anzeiger* this evening shows also that at the German Chancery there exists a state of mind to which we in Paris are naturally not inclined to pay sufficient attention, I mean the feeling that monarchies must stand together (*sentiment de la solidarité monarchique*). I am convinced that great weight must be attached to this point of view in order to appreciate the attitude of the Emperor William, whose impressionable nature must have been affected by the assassination of a prince whose guest he had been a few days previously.

It is not less striking to notice the pains with which Herr von Jagow, and all the officials placed under his orders, pretend to every one that they were ignorant of the scope of the note sent by Austria to Servia.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 31.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, July 24, 1914.

THE Austro-Hungarian Ambassador has communicated to M. Sazonof a threatening note to Servia.

The intentions of the Emperor of Russia and his Ministers could not be more pacific, a fact of which the President of the Republic and the President of the Council have been able to satisfy themselves directly; but the ultimatum which the Austro-Hungarian Government has just delivered to the Cabinet at Belgrade introduces a new and disquieting element into the situation.

Public opinion in Russia would not allow Austria to offer violence to Servia. The shortness of the time limit fixed by the ultimatum renders still more difficult the moderating influence that the Powers of the Triple Entente might exercise at Vienna.

On the other hand, M. Sazonof assumes that Germany will desire to support her ally and I am afraid that this impression is correct. Nothing but the assurance of the solidarity of the Triple Entente can prevent the German Powers from emphasising their provocative attitude.

PALEOLOGUE.

No. 32.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 24, 1914.

SIR EDWARD GREY having discussed with me his desire to leave no stone unturned to avert the crisis, we agreed in thinking that the English Cabinet might ask the German Government to take the initiative in approaching Vienna with the object of offering the mediation, between Austria and Serbia, of the four Powers which are not directly interested. If Germany agrees, time will be gained, and this is the essential point.

Sir Edward Grey told me that he would discuss with Prince Lichnowsky the proposal I have just explained. I mentioned the matter to my Russian colleague, who is afraid of a surprise from Germany, and who imagines that Austria would not have despatched her ultimatum without previous agreement with Berlin.

Count Benckendorff told me that Prince Lichnowsky, when he returned from leave about a month ago, had intimated that he held pessimistic views regarding the relations between St. Petersburg and Berlin. He had observed the uneasiness caused in this latter capital by the rumours of a naval entente between Russia and England, by the Tsar's visit to Bucharest, and by the strengthening of the Russian Army. Count Benckendorff had concluded from this that a war with Russia would be looked upon without disfavour in Germany.

The Under-Secretary of State has been struck, as all of us have been, by the anxious looks of Prince Lichnowsky since his return from Berlin, and he considers that if Germany had wished to do so she could have stopped the dispatch of the ultimatum.

The situation, therefore, is as grave as it can be, and we see no way of arresting the course of events.

However, Count Benckendorff thinks it right to attempt the *démarche* upon which I have agreed with Sir Edward Grey.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 33.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 24, 1914.

THE Servian Minister received to-night from M. Pashitch a telegram saying that the Austro-Hungarian Government had sent him their ultimatum, the time limit of which expires at 6 o'clock to-morrow, Saturday evening. M. Pashitch does not give the terms of the Austrian communication but if it is of the nature reported in to-day's "Times," it seems impossible for the Servian Government to accept it.

In consultation with my Russian colleague, who thinks it extremely difficult for his Government not to support Serbia, we have been asking ourselves what intervention could avert the conflict.

Sir Edward Grey having summoned me for this afternoon, I propose to suggest that he should ask for the semi-official intervention of the German Government at Vienna to prevent a sudden attack.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 34.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Stockholm (for the President of the Council), Belgrade, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 24, 1914.

THE Austrian Ambassador having communicated his Government's note to Sir Edward Grey, the latter observed that no such formidable declaration had ever been addressed by one Government to another; he drew Count Mensdorff's attention to the responsibility assumed by Austria.

With the possibility of a conflict between Austria and Russia before him, Sir Edward Grey proposes to ask for the co-operation of the German Government with a view to the mediation of the four Powers who are not directly interested in the Servian question, namely, England, France, Italy and Germany; this mediation to be exercised simultaneously at Vienna and at St. Petersburg.

I advised the Servian Minister to act cautiously, and I am willing to co-operate in any conciliatory action at Vienna, in the hope that Austria will not insist on the acceptance of all her demands as against a small State, if the latter shows herself ready to give every satisfaction which is considered compatible with her independence and her sovereignty.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 35.

M. Jules Cambon, French Minister at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 25, 1914.

THE Belgian Minister appears very anxious about the course of events.

He is of opinion that Austria and Germany have desired to take advantage of the fact that, owing to a combination of circumstances at the present moment, Russia and England appear to them to be threatened by domestic troubles, while in France the military law is under discussion. Moreover, he does not believe in the pretended ignorance of the Government of Berlin on the subject of Austria's *démarche*.

He thinks that if the form of it has not been submitted to the Cabinet at Berlin, the moment of its despatch has been cleverly chosen in consultation with that Cabinet, in order to surprise the Triple Entente at a moment of disorganisation.

He has seen the Italian Ambassador, who has just interrupted his holiday in order to return. It looks as if Italy would be surprised, to put it no higher, at having been kept out of the whole affair by her two allies.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 36.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Stockholm (for the President of the Council, and to London, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna.

Paris, July 25, 1914.

THE German Ambassador came at 12 o'clock to protest against an article in the *Echo de Paris* which applied the term "German threat" (*menace allemande*) to his *démarche* of yesterday. Herr von Schoen told a certain number of journalists, and came to state at the *Direction Politique*, that there has been no "concert" between Austria and Germany in connection with the Austrian note, and that the German Government had no knowledge of this note when it was communicated to them at the same time as to the other Powers, though they had approved it subsequently.

Baron von Schoen added, moreover, that there was no "threat"; the German Government had merely indicated that they thought it desirable to localise the dispute, and that the intervention of other Powers ran the risk of aggravating it.

The Acting Political Director took note of Baron von Schoen's *démarche*. Having asked him to repeat the actual terms of the last two paragraphs of his note, he remarked to him that the terms showed the willingness of Germany to act as intermediary between the Powers and Austria. M. Berthelot added that, as no private information had been given to any journalist, the information in the *Echo de Paris* involved this newspaper alone, and merely showed that the German *démarche* appeared to have been known elsewhere than at the Quai d'Orsay, and apart from any action on his part. The German Ambassador did not take up the allusion.

On the other hand, the Austrian Ambassador at London also came to reassure Sir Edward Grey, telling him that the Austrian note did not constitute an "ultimatum" but a demand for a reply with a time limit; which meant that if the Austrian demands are not accepted by 6 o'clock this evening, the Austrian Minister will leave Belgrade and the Austro-Hungarian Government will begin military "preparations" but not military "operations."

The Cabinet of London, like those of Paris and St. Petersburg, has advised Belgrade to express regret for any complicity which might be established in the crime of Serajevo, and to promise the most complete satisfaction in this respect. The Cabinet added that in any case it was Serbia's business to reply in terms which the interests of the country appeared to call for. The English Minister at Belgrade is to consult his French and Russian colleagues, and, if these have had corresponding instructions in the matter, advise the Servian Government to give satisfaction on all the points on which they shall decide that they are able to do so.

Sir Edward Grey told Prince Lichnowsky (who, up to the present, has made no communication to him similar to that of Herr von Schoen at Paris) that if the Austrian note caused no difficulty between Austria and Russia, the English Government would not have to concern themselves with it, but that it was to be feared that the stiffness of the note and the shortness of the time limit would bring about a state of tension. Under these conditions the only chance that could be seen of avoiding a conflict would consist in the mediation of France, Germany, Italy and England, Germany alone being able to influence the Government at Vienna in this direction.

The German Ambassador replied that he would transmit this suggestion to Berlin, but he gave the Russian Ambassador, who is a relative of his, to understand that Germany would not lend herself to any *démarche* at Vienna.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 37.

M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d' Affaires at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 25, 1914.

THE German Ambassador came to the Foreign Office to state that his Government would refuse to interfere in the dispute between Austria and Servia.

Sir Edward Grey replied that without the co-operation of Germany at Vienna, England would not be able to take action at St. Petersburg. If, however, both Austria and Russia mobilised, that would certainly be the occasion for the four other Powers to intervene. Would the German Government then maintain its passive attitude, and would it refuse to join with England, France and Italy?

Prince Lichnowsky does not think so, since the question would no longer be one of difficulties between Vienna and Belgrade, but of a conflict between Vienna and St. Petersburg.

Sir Edward Grey added this observation, that if war eventually broke out, no Power in Europe would be able to take up a detached attitude (*pourrait s'en déintéresser*).

D^r FLEURIAU.

No. 38.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, July 25, 1914.

THE Russian Government is about to endeavour to obtain from the Austro-Hungarian Government an extension of the time limit fixed by the ultimatum, in order that the Powers may be able to form an opinion on the judicial *dossier*, the communication of which is offered to them.

M. Sazonof has asked the German Ambassador to point out to his Government the danger of the situation, but he refrained from making any allusion to the measures which Russia would no doubt be led to take, if either the national independence or the territorial integrity of Servia were threatened. The evasive replies and the recriminations of Count de Pourtales left an unfavourable impression on M. Sazonof.

The Ministers will hold a Council to-morrow with the Emperor presiding. M. Sazonof preserves complete moderation. "We must avoid," he said to me, "everything which might precipitate the crisis. I am of opinion that, even if the Austro-Hungarian Government come to blows with Servia, we ought not to break off negotiations."

PALEOLOGUE.

No. 39.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Dumaes, French Ambassador at Vienna.

Paris, July 25, 1914.

THE Russian Government has instructed its representative at Vienna to ask the Austrian Government for an extension of the time limit fixed for Servia, so as to enable the Powers to form an opinion on the *dossier* which Austria has offered to communicate to them, and with a view to avoiding regrettable consequences for everyone.

A refusal of this demand by Austria-Hungary would deprive of all meaning the *démarche* which she made to the Powers by communicating her note to them, and would place her in a position of conflict with international ethics.

The Russian Government has asked that you should make a corresponding and urgent *démarche* to Count Berchtold. I beg you to support the request of your colleague. The Russian Government have sent the same request to London, Rome, Berlin, and Bucharest.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 41.

M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d'Affaires at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 25, 1914.

SIR Edward Grey has had communicated to him this morning the instructions which require the Russian Ambassador at Vienna to ask for an extension of the time limit given to Serbia by Austria's note of the day before yesterday. M. Sazonof asked that the Russian *démarche* should be supported by the English Embassy.

Sir Edward Grey telegraphed to Sir M. de Bunsen to take the same action as his Russian colleague, and to refer to Austria's communication which was made to him late last night by Count Mensdorff, according to the terms of which the failure of Serbia to comply with the conditions of the ultimatum would only result, as from to-day, in a diplomatic rupture and not in immediate military operations.

Sir Edward Grey inferred from this action that time would be left for the Powers to intervene and find means for averting the crisis.

D^r FLEURIAU.

No. 42.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 25, 1914.

THIS morning the English Chargé d'Affaires, acting under instructions from his Government, asked Herr von Jagow if Germany were willing to join with England, France and Italy with the object of intervening between Austria and Russia, to prevent a conflict and, in the first instance, to ask Vienna to grant an extension of the time limit imposed on Serbia by the ultimatum.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs replied that directly after the receipt of Prince Lichnowsky's despatch informing him of the intentions of Sir Edward Grey, he had already telegraphed this very morning to the German Ambassador at Vienna to the effect that he should ask Count Berchtold for this extension. Unfortunately Count Berchtold is at Ischl. In any case, Herr von Jagow does not think that this request would be granted.

The English Chargé d'Affaires also enquired of Herr von Jagow, as I had done yesterday, if Germany had had no knowledge of the Austrian note before it was despatched, and he received so clear a reply in the negative that he was not able to carry the matter further; but he could not refrain from expressing his surprise at the blank cheque given by Germany to Austria.

Herr von Jagow having replied to him that the matter was a domestic one for Austria, he remarked that it had become essentially an international one.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 43.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 25, 1914.

THE Russian Chargé d'Affaires has been instructed to ask the German Government to make strong representations to the Cabinet at Vienna, with a view to obtaining an extension of the time limit of the ultimatum.

Herr von Jagow not having made an appointment with him until late in the afternoon, that is to say, till the very moment when the ultimatum will expire, M. Broniewski sent an urgent note addressed to the Secretary of State in which he points out that the lateness of Austria's communication to the Powers makes the effect of this communication illusory, inasmuch as it does not give the Powers time to consider the facts brought to their notice before the expiration of the time limit. He insists very strongly on the necessity for extending the time limit, unless the intention be to create a serious crisis.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 44.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 25, 1914.

THE Russian Chargé d'Affaires has, in accordance with his instructions, approached the Secretary of State with a view to securing an extension of the time limit of the ultimatum. Herr von Jagow replied that he had already transmitted to Vienna a suggestion of this nature, but that in his opinion all these *démarches* were too late.

M. Broniewski insisted that if the time limit could not be extended, action at least might be delayed so as to allow the Powers to exert themselves to avoid a conflict. He added that the Austrian note was couched in terms calculated to wound Serbia and to force her into war.

Herr von Jagow replied that there was no question of a war, but of an "execution" in a local matter.

The Chargé d'Affaires in reply expressed regret that the German Government did not weigh their responsibilities in the event of hostilities breaking out, which might extend to the rest of Europe; to this Herr von Jagow replied that he refused to believe in such consequences.

The Russian Chargé d'Affaires, like myself, has heard the rumour that Austria, while declaring that she did not desire an annexation of territory, would occupy parts of Serbia until she had received complete satisfaction. "One knows," he said to me, "what this word 'satisfaction' means." M. Broniewski's impressions of Germany's ultimate intentions are very pessimistic.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 44.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, July 25, 1914,

THE Russian Ambassador has carried out at the Consulta the *démarche* which M. Sazonof requested the representatives of Russia at Paris, Berlin, Rome and Bucharest to undertake, the object of which was to induce these various Cabinets to take action similar to that of Russia at Vienna, with a view of obtaining an extension of the time limit imposed on Serbia.

In the absence of the Marquis di San Giuliano, M. Salandra and M. di Martino replied that they would put themselves into communication with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, but that his reply could not reach them until towards 6 o'clock, that is to say, too late to take any step at Vienna.

BARRÈRE.

No. 45.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 25, 1914,

THE Russian Chargé d'Affaires received instructions from his Government to ask for an extended time limit for the ultimatum to Serbia at the very moment that Count Berchtold was leaving for Ischl with the intention, according to the newspapers, of remaining there near the Emperor until the end of the crisis.

Prince Koudacheff informed him nevertheless of the *démarche* which he had to carry out, by means of two telegrams *en clair*, one addressed to him on his journey and the other at his destination. He does not expect any result.

Baron Macchio, General Secretary of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to whom the Prince communicated the tenour of his instructions and of his telegrams, behaved with icy coldness when it was represented to him that to submit for consideration grievances with documentary proofs, without leaving time for the *dossier* to be studied, was not consonant with international courtesy. Baron Macchio replied that one's interests sometimes exempted one from being courteous.

The Austrian Government is determined to inflict humiliation on Serbia; it will accept no intervention from any Power until the blow has been delivered and received full in the face by Serbia.

DUMAINE.

No. 46.

M. Boppe, French Minister at Belgrade, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Belgrade, July 25, 1914.

M. PASHITCH has just acquainted me with the reply which will be sent this evening to the Austrian Minister.

The Servian Government agrees to publish to-morrow in the *Journal Officiel* the declaration which has been required of them; they will communicate it also to the army by means of an Order of the Day; they will dissolve the societies of national defence and all other associations which might agitate against Austria-Hungary; they undertake to modify the press law, to dismiss from service in the army, in the ministry of public instruction and in the other Government offices, all officials who shall be proved to have taken part in the propaganda; they only request that the names of these officials may be communicated to them.

As to the participation of Austrian officials in the enquiry, the Government ask that an explanation of the manner in which this will be exercised may be given to them. They could accept no participation which conflicted with international law or with good and neighbourly relations.

They accept all the other demands of the ultimatum and declare that if the Austro-Hungarian Government is not content with this, they are ready to refer the matter to the Hague Tribunal or to the decision of the Great Powers who took part in the preparation of the declaration of March 31, 1909.

BOPPE.

No. 47.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 25, 1914.

THROUGHOUT the afternoon there has been a persistent rumour that Serbia had submitted to the Austrian demands. This evening the newspapers published extra editions which announce a rupture at Belgrade and the departure of the Austro-Hungarian Minister.

The correspondent of the *Agence Havas* at the Wilhelmstrasse has just received confirmation of this rumour. Large crowds consisting of several hundred persons are collecting here before the newspaper offices and a demonstration of numbers of young people has just passed through the Pariser platz shouting cries of "Hurrah" for Germany, and singing patriotic songs. The demonstrators are visiting the *Siegessäule*, the Austrian, and then the Italian Embassy. It is a significant outburst of chauvinism.

A German whom I saw this evening confessed to me that it had been feared here that Serbia would accept the whole Austrian note, reserving to herself the right to discuss the manner in which effect should be given to it, in order to gain time and to allow the efforts of the Powers to develop effectively before the rupture.

In financial circles measures are already being taken to meet every eventuality, for no means of averting the crisis is seen, in view of the determined support which Germany is giving to Austria.

I, for my part, see in England the only Power which might be listened to at Berlin.

Whatever happens, Paris, St. Petersburg and London will not succeed in maintaining peace with dignity unless they show a firm and absolutely united front.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 48.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 25, 1914.

YOUR telegram reaches me exactly at the moment when the time limit given to Serbia expires. On the other hand I have just informed you under what conditions the Russian Chargé d'Affaires has had to carry out his *démarche*. It seems useless to support him when there is no longer any time for it.

During the afternoon a rumour spread that Serbia had yielded to the ultimatum, while adding that she was appealing to the Powers against it. But the latest news is that at the last moment we are assured that the Austrian Minister has just left Belgrade hurriedly; he must have thought the Servian Government's acceptance of the conditions imposed by his Government inadequate.

DUMAINE.

No. 49.

Reply of Servian Government to Austro-Hungarian Note.
(Communicated by M. Vesnitch, Servian Minister, July 27.)

Belgrade, July 25, 1914.

THE Royal Servian Government have received the communication of the Imperial and Royal Government of the 10th instant, and are convinced that their reply will remove any misunderstanding which may threaten to impair the good neighbourly relations between the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the Kingdom of Servia.

Conscious of the fact that the protests which were made both from the tribune of the national Skupchina and in the declarations and actions of the responsible representatives of the State—protests which were cut short by the declarations made by the Servian Government on the 18-31 March 1909—have not been renewed on any occasion as regards the great neighbouring Monarchy, and that

no attempt has been made since that time, either by the successive Royal Governments or by their organs, to change the political and legal state of affairs created in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Royal Government draw attention to the fact that in this connection the Imperial and Royal Government have made no representation except one concerning a school-book, and that on that occasion the Imperial and Royal Government received an entirely satisfactory explanation. Serbia has several times given proofs of her pacific and moderate policy during the Balkan crisis, and it is, thanks to Serbia and to the sacrifice that she has made in the exclusive interest of European peace, that that peace has been preserved. The Royal Government cannot be held responsible for manifestations of a private character, such as articles in the press and the peaceable work of societies—manifestations which take place in nearly all countries in the ordinary course of events, and which, as a general rule, escape official control. The Royal Government are all the less responsible, in view of the fact that at the time of the solution of a series of questions which arose between Serbia and Austria-Hungary, they gave proof of a great readiness to oblige, and thus succeeded in settling the majority of these questions to the advantage of the two neighbouring countries.

For these reasons the Royal Government have been pained and surprised at the statements, according to which members of the Kingdom of Serbia are supposed to have participated in the preparations for the crime committed at Serajevo; the Royal Government expected to be invited to collaborate in an investigation of all that concerns this crime, and they were ready, in order to prove the entire correctness of their attitude, to take measures against any persons concerning whom representations were made to them. Falling in, therefore, with the desire of the Imperial and Royal Government, they are prepared to hand over for trial any Serbian subject, without regard to his situation or rank, of whose complicity in the crime of Serajevo proofs are forthcoming, and more especially they undertake to cause to be published on the first page of the "Journal officiel," on the date of the 18-26 July, the following declaration:—

"The Royal Government of Serbia condemn all propaganda which may be directed against Austria-Hungary, that is to say, all such tendencies as aim at ultimately detaching from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy territories which form part thereof, and they sincerely deplore the baneful consequences of these criminal movements. The Royal Government regret that, according to the communication from the Imperial and Royal Government, certain Serbian officers and officials should have taken part in the above-mentioned propaganda, and thus compromised the good neighbourly relations to which the Royal Serbian Government was solemnly engaged by the declaration of the 18-31 March 1909, which declaration disapproves and repudiates all idea or attempt at interference with the destiny of the inhabitants of any part whatsoever of Austria-Hungary, and they consider it their duty formally to warn the officers, officials and entire population of the kingdom that henceforth they will take the most rigorous steps against all such persons as are guilty of such acts, to prevent and to repress which they will use their utmost endeavour."

This declaration will be brought to the knowledge of the Royal Army in an order of the day in the name of His Majesty the King, by His Royal Highness the Crown Prince Alexander, and will be published in the next official army bulletin.

The Royal Government further undertake:—

1. To introduce at the first regular convocation of the Skuptchina a provision into the press law providing for the most severe punishment of incitement to hatred or contempt of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and for taking action against any publication the general tendency of which is directed against the territorial integrity of Austria-Hungary.

The Government engage at the approaching revision of the Constitution to cause an amendment to be introduced into article 22 of the Constitution of such a nature that such publication may be confiscated, a proceeding at present impossible under the categorical terms of article 22 of the Constitution.

2. The Government possess no proof, nor does the note of the Imperial and Royal Government furnish them with any, that the "Narodna Odbrana" and other similar societies have committed up to the present any criminal act of this nature through the proceedings of any of their members. Nevertheless, the Royal Government will accept the demand of the Imperial and Royal Government, and will dissolve the "Narodna Odbrana" Society and every other society which may be directing its efforts against Austria-Hungary.

3. The Royal Serbian Government undertake to remove without delay from their public educational establishments in Serbia all that serves or could serve to foment propaganda against Austria-Hungary, whenever the Imperial and Royal Government furnish them with facts and proofs of this propaganda.

4. The Royal Government also agree to remove from military service all such persons as the Judicial enquiry may have proved to be guilty of acts directed against the integrity of the territory of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and they expect the Imperial and Royal Government to communicate to them at a later date the names and the acts of these officers and officials for the purposes of the proceedings which are to be taken against them.

5. The Royal Government must confess that they do not clearly grasp the meaning or the scope of the demand made by the Imperial and Royal Government that Serbia shall undertake to accept the collaboration of the organs of the Imperial and Royal Government upon their territory, but they declare that they will admit such collaboration as agrees with the principle of international law, with criminal procedure, and with good neighbourly relations.

6. It goes without saying that the Royal Government consider it their duty to open an enquiry against all such persons as are, or eventually may be, implicated in the plot of the 15-28 June, and

who happen to be within the territory of the Kingdom. As regards the participation in this enquiry of Austro-Hungarian agents or authorities appointed for this purpose by the Imperial and Royal Government, the Royal Government cannot accept such an arrangement, as it would be a violation of the Constitution and of the law of criminal procedure; nevertheless, in concrete cases communications as to the results of the investigation in question might be given the Austro-Hungarian agents.

7. The Royal Government proceeded, on the very evening of the delivery of the note, to arrest Commandant Voislav Tankossitch. As regards Milan Ziganovitch, who is a subject of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and who up to the 15-28 June was employed (on probation) by the directorate of railways, it has not yet been possible to arrest him.

The Austro-Hungarian Government are requested to be so good as to supply as soon as possible, in the customary form, the presumptive evidence of guilt, as well as the eventual proofs of guilt which have been collected up to the present, at the enquiry at Serajevo for the purposes of the later enquiry.

8. The Servian Government will reinforce and extend the measures which have been taken for preventing the illicit traffic of arms and explosives across the frontier. It goes without saying that they will immediately order an enquiry and will severely punish the frontier officials on the Schabatz-Loznitza line who have failed in their duty and allowed the authors of the crime of Serajevo to pass.

9. The Royal Government will gladly give explanations of the remarks made by their officials whether in Servia or abroad, in interviews after the crime which, according to the statement of the Imperial and Royal Government, were hostile towards the Monarchy, as soon as the Imperial and Royal Government have communicated to them the passages in question in these remarks, and as soon as they have shown that the remarks were actually made by the said officials, although the Royal Government will itself take steps to collect evidence and proofs.

10. The Royal Government will inform the Imperial and Royal Government of the execution of the measures comprised under the above heads, in so far as this has not already been done by the present note, as soon as each measure has been ordered and carried out.

If the Imperial and Royal Government are not satisfied with this reply, the Servian Government, considering that it is not to the common interest to precipitate the solution of this question, are ready, as always, to accept a pacific understanding either by referring this question to the decision of the International Tribunal of the Hague, or to the great Powers which took part in the drawing up of the declaration made by the Servian Government on the 18-31st March 1909.

CHAPTER IV.

FROM THE RUPTURE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, (JULY 25, 1914), TO THE DECLARATION OF WAR BY AUSTRIA ON SERBIA, (JULY 28, 1914).

No. 51.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the President of the Council (on board the "La France,") and to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 26, 1914.

THE events of Saturday can be summed up as follows:—refusal of Austria to grant the extension of the time limit asked for by Russia,—departure of the Austrian Minister from Belgrade after receiving a reply from Servia which was considered insufficient although it reached the limit of any possible concession,—order for mobilisation given in Servia whose Government retired to Kragoujewatz, where it was followed by the French and Russian Ministers.

The Italian Government, to whom the Austrian note had been communicated on Friday, without any request for support or even advice, could not, in the absence of the Marquis di San Giuliano, who does not return till Tuesday, make any reply to the suggestion of the Russian Government proposing to press at Vienna for an extension of time. It appears from a confidential communication by the Italian Ambassador to M. Paléologue that at Vienna people still soothe themselves with the illusion that Russia "will not hold firm." It must not be forgotten that Italy is only bound by the engagements of the Triple Alliance if she has been consulted beforehand.

From St. Petersburg we learn that M. Sazonof has advised Servia to ask for English mediation. At the Council of Ministers on the 25th, which was held in presence of the Emperor, the mobilisation of thirteen army corps intended eventually to operate against Austria was considered; this mobilisation, however, would only be made effective if Austria were to bring armed pressure to bear upon Servia, and not till after notice had been given by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon whom falls the duty of fixing the day, liberty being left to him to go on with negotiations even

if Belgrade should be occupied. Russian opinion makes clear that it is both politically and morally impossible for Russia to allow Serbia to be crushed.

In London the German *démarche* was made on the 25th in the same terms as those used by Baron von Schoen at Paris. Sir Edward Grey has replied to Prince Lichnowsky that if the war were to break out, no Power in Europe could take up a detached attitude. He did not express himself more definitely and used very reserved language to the Servian Minister. The communication made on the evening of the 25th by the Austrian Ambassador makes Sir Edward Grey more optimistic; since the diplomatic rupture does not necessarily involve immediate military operations, the Secretary of State is still willing to hope that the Powers will have time to intervene.

At Berlin the language used by the Secretary of State to the Russian Chargé d'Affaires is unsatisfactory and dilatory; when the latter asked him to associate himself with a *démarche* at Vienna for an extension of the time limit, he replied that he had already taken action in this sense but that it was too late; to the request for an extension of the time limit before active measures were taken, he replied that this had to do with a domestic matter, and not with a war but with local operations. Herr von Jagow pretends not to believe that the Austrian action could lead to general consequences.

A real explosion of chauvinism has taken place at Berlin. The German Emperor returns direct to Kiel. M. Jules Cambon thinks that, at the first military steps taken by Russia, Germany would immediately reply, and probably would not wait for a pretext before attacking us.

At Vienna, the French Ambassador has not had time to join in the *démarche* of his Russian colleague for obtaining an extension of the time limit fixed for Serbia; he does not regret it, this *démarche* having been categorically rejected, and England not having had time to give instructions to her representative about it.

A note from the English Embassy has been delivered to me: it gives an account of the conversation between the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg and M. Sazonof and M. Paléologue. Sir Edward Grey thinks that the four Powers who are not directly interested ought to press both on Russia and Austria that their armies should not cross the frontier, and that they should give time to England, France, Germany and Italy to bring their mediation into play. If Germany accepts, the English Government has reason to think that Italy also would be glad to be associated in the joint action of England and France; the adherence of Germany is essential, for neither Austria nor Russia would tolerate any intervention except that of impartial friends or allies.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 51.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, July 26, 1914.

A TELEGRAM from Vienna which has just been received at the Consulta informs them that the diplomatic rupture between Austria and Serbia has taken place and that Austria is proceeding to military measures.

The Marquis di San Giuliano, who is at Fuggi, will not return to Rome, till the day after tomorrow.

To-day I had an interesting conversation with the President of the Council on the situation, the full gravity of which he recognises. From the general drift of his remarks, I have carried away the impression that the Italian Government would be willing, in case of war, to keep out of it and to maintain an attitude of observation.

M. Salandra said to me on this subject: "We shall make the greatest efforts to prevent peace being broken; our situation is somewhat analogous to that of England. Perhaps we could do something in a pacific sense together with the English." M. Salandra stated definitely to me that the Austrian note had been communicated to Rome at the last moment.

BARRÈRE.

No. 52.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, July 26, 1914.

M. SAZONOV yesterday told the Italian Ambassador at St. Petersburg that Russia would employ all diplomatic means to avoid a conflict, and that she did not give up hope that mediation might lead Austria to a less uncompromising attitude; but that Russia could not be asked to allow Serbia to be crushed.

I observe that the greater part of Italian public opinion is hostile to Austria in this serious business.

BARRÈRE.

No. 53.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. de Fleuriau Chargé d' Affaires at London.

ris, July 26, 1914.

M. PALÉOLOGUE sends me the following telegram :—

" M. Sazonof advises the Servian Government to ask for the mediation of the British Government."

In concurrence with M. Paul Cambon, I think that the French Government can only say that they hope to see the English Government accept, if an offer of this kind is made to them.

Be good enough to express yourself in this sense at the Foreign Office.

BIENVENU MARTIN.

No. 54.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, July 26, 1914.

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs continues with praiseworthy perseverance to seek means to bring about a peaceful solution. "Up to the last moment," he declared to me, "I shall show myself ready to negotiate."

It is in this spirit that he has just sent for Count Szápáry to come to a "frank and loyal explanation." M. Sazonof commented in his presence on the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum, article by article, making clear the insulting character of the principal clauses. "The intention which inspired this document," he said, "is legitimate if you pursued no aim other than the protection of your territory against the intrigues of Servian anarchists; but the procedure to which you have had recourse is not defensible." He concluded: "Take back your ultimatum, modify its form, and I will guarantee you the result."

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador showed himself moved by this language; however, while awaiting instructions, he reserves the opinion of his Government. Without being discouraged M. Sazonof has decided to propose this evening to Count Berchtold the opening of direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburg on the changes to be introduced into the ultimatum.

This friendly and semi-official interposition of Russia between Austria and Servia has the advantage of being expeditious. I therefore believe it to be preferable to any other procedure and likely to succeed.

PALEOLOGUE.

No. 55.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 26, 1914.

M. SCHEBEKO has returned hastily from a journey to Russia; he had only undertaken it after he had received an assurance from Count Berchtold that the demands on Servia would be thoroughly acceptable.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburg spoke in the same sense to M. Sazonof the evening before the delivery of the note. This procedure, which is quite usual in the diplomacy of the Monarchy, and which Baron Macchio has also employed towards me, seems to have greatly added to the irritation of the Russian Government.

M. Schebeko will make an effort, however, to profit by the delay which is indispensable for mobilisation, in order to make a proposal for an arrangement, which will at least have the advantage of allowing us to measure the value of the pacific declarations of Germany.

While we were talking over the situation this evening, in company with Sir M. de Bunsen, the latter received instructions from the Foreign Office with reference to the *démarche* to be attempted by the representatives of the four Powers less directly interested. I am expecting, therefore, that we may have to consult to-morrow with the Duke d'Avarna and with M. Tschirscky, who, in order to refuse his concurrence, will almost certainly entrench himself behind the principle of localising the conflict.

My impression is that the Austro-Hungarian Government, although surprised and perhaps regretting the vigour with which they have been inspired, will believe themselves obliged to commence military action.

DUMAINE.

No. 56.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the President of the Council (on board the "La France,") and to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 26, 1914.

THE summary of the Servian reply to the Austrian note only reached us after twenty hours' delay. Although the Servian Government had given way on all points, with the exception of two small reservations, the Austro-Hungarian Minister has broken off relations, thus proving the determined wish of his Government to proceed to execution on Servia.

According to a telegram from M. Jules Cambon, the English Ambassador thinks that there is a slight yielding; when he observed to Herr von Jagow that Sir Edward Grey did not ask him to intervene between Austria and Servia, but, as this question ceased to be localised, to intervene with England, France and Italy at Vienna and St. Petersburg, the Secretary of State declared that he would do his best to maintain peace.

In the course of an interview between M. Barrère and the General Secretary of the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the latter indicated that probably the Italian Government would not have approved the Austrian note; but as it was not communicated to them beforehand, the Government consider themselves by this fact relieved of all responsibility in the grave step taken by Austria.

The German Ambassador came this afternoon to make a communication to me relating to an intervention by France with Russia in a pacific sense. "Austria," he said to me, "has declared to Russia, that she was not pursuing any territorial aggrandisement nor any attack on the integrity of the Kingdom of Servia; her only intention is to ensure her own tranquillity and to take police measures. The prevention of war depends on the decision of Russia; Germany feels herself identified with France in the ardent desire that peace may be maintained, and has the firm hope that France will use her influence in this sense at St. Petersburg."

I replied to this suggestion that Russia was moderate, that she had not committed any act which allowed any doubt as to her moderation, and that we were in agreement with her in seeking a peaceful solution of the dispute. It, therefore, appeared to us that Germany on her side ought to act at Vienna, where her action would certainly be effective, with a view to avoiding military operations leading to the occupation of Servia.

The Ambassador having observed to me that this could not be reconciled with the position taken up by Germany "that the question concerned only Austria and Servia," I told him that the mediation at Vienna and St. Petersburg could be the act of the four other Powers less interested in the question.

Herr von Schoen then entrenched himself behind his lack of instructions in this respect, and I told him that in these conditions I did not feel myself in a position to take any action at St. Petersburg alone.

The conversation ended by the renewed assurances of the Ambassador of the peaceful intention of Germany, whom he declared to be on this point identified with France.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 57.

Note for the Minister.

Paris, Sunday evening, July 26, 1914.

AFTER the visit which he paid to the Minister at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Baron von Schoen went this evening at 7 o'clock to the *Direction Politique*, to ask that in order to avoid the appearance in the newspapers of comments intended to influence public opinion, such as that in the *Echo de Paris* of the evening before, and in order to define exactly the sense of the *démarches* of the German Government, a brief statement should be communicated to the press on the interview between the German Ambassador and the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Herr von Schoen, in order to define what he had in his mind, suggested the following terms, which the Acting Political Director took down at his dictation: "During the afternoon the German Ambassador, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs had a fresh interview, in the course of which, in the most amicable spirit, and acting in an identical spirit of peaceful co-operation (*sentiment de solidarité pacifique*), they examined the means which might be employed to maintain general peace."

The Acting Political Director replied at once, "Then, in your opinion, every thing is settled, and you bring us the assurance that Austria accepts the Servian note or will enter into conversations with the Powers on this matter?" The Ambassador having appeared surprised and having vigorously denied the suggestion, it was explained to him that if there was no modification in Germany's negative attitude, the terms of the suggested "note to the press" were exaggerated, and of a nature to give a false security to French opinion by creating illusion on the real situation, the dangers of which were only too evident.

To the assurances lavished by the German Ambassador as to the optimistic impressions which he had formed, the Acting Political Director replied by asking if he might speak to him in a manner quite personal and private, as man to man, quite freely and without regard to their respective functions. Baron von Schoen asked him to do so.

M. Berthelot then said that to any simple mind Germany's attitude was inexplicable if it did not aim at war; a purely objective analysis of the facts and the psychology of the Austro-German relations led logically to this conclusion. In the face of the repeated statement that Germany was ignorant of the contents of the Austrian note, it was no longer permissible to raise any doubt on that point; but was it probable that Germany would have arrayed herself on the side of Austria in such an adventure with her eyes closed? Did the psychology of all the past relations of Vienna and Berlin allow one to admit that Austria could have taken up a position without any possible retreat, before having weighed with her ally all the consequences of her uncompromising attitude? How surprising appeared the refusal by Germany to exercise mediating influence at Vienna, now that she knew the extraordinary text of the Austrian note! What responsibility was the German Government assuming and what suspicions would rest upon them if they persisted in interposing between Austria and the Powers, after what might be called the absolute submission of Serbia, and when the slightest advice given by them to Vienna would put an end to the nightmare which weighed on Europe!

The breaking off of diplomatic relations by Austria, her threats of war, and the mobilisation which she was undertaking make peculiarly urgent pacific action on the part of Germany, for from the day when Austrian troops crossed the Servian frontier, one would be faced by an act which without doubt would oblige the St. Petersburg Cabinet to intervene, and would risk the unloosing of a war which Germany declares that she wishes to avoid.

Herr von Schoen, who listened smiling, once more affirmed that Germany had been ignorant of the text of the Austrian note,¹ and had only approved it after its delivery; she thought, however, that Serbia had need of a lesson severe enough for her not to be able to forget it, and that Austria owed it to herself to put an end to a situation which was dangerous and intolerable for a great Power. He declared besides that he did not know the text of the Servian reply, and showed his personal surprise that it had not satisfied Austria, if indeed it was such as the papers, which are often ill-informed, represented it to be.

He insisted again on Germany's peaceful intentions and gave his impressions as to the effect that might arise from good advice given, for instance, at Vienna, by England in a friendly tone. According to him Austria was not uncompromising; what she rejects is the idea of a formal mediation, the "spectre" of a conference: a peaceful word coming from St. Petersburg, good words said in a conciliatory tone by the Powers of the Triple Entente, would have a chance of being well received. He added, finally, that he did not say that Germany on her side would not give some advice at Vienna.

In these conditions the Political Director announced that he would ask the Minister if it appeared to him opportune to communicate to the press a short note in a moderate tone.

Cf. No. 21. Letter from the French Minister in Munich stating that the Bavarian President of the Council said, on July 23, that he had read the Austrian note to Serbia.

Cf. also the English Blue Book, No. 95, in which Sir M. de Bunsen, English Ambassador at Vienna, states:—

"Although I am not able to verify it, I have private information that the German Ambassador knew the text of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia before it was despatched and telegraphed it to the German Emperor. I know from the German Ambassador himself that he endorses every line of it."

No. 58.

M. Chevalley, French Minister at Christiania, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Christiania, July 26th, 1914.

The whole German fleet in Norway has received orders to put to sea. The German authorities at Bergen declare that it is to make straight for Germany.

German ships scattered in the Fjords to the North of Bergen were to join those which are in the neighbourhood of Stavanger.

CHEVALLEY.

No. 59.

M. d'Annville, French Chargé d'Affaires at Luxemburg, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Luxemburg, July 26th, 1914.

ACCORDING to information which I have just received from Thionville, the four last classes set at liberty have been ordered to hold themselves at the disposition of the *Kommandatur* at any moment.

Without being completely mobilised the reservists are forbidden to go away from their place of

No. 60.

M. Farges, French Consul-General at Basle, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Basle, July 27, 1914.

Four days ago the German officers on leave in this district received orders to break off their leave and return to Germany.

Moreover, I learn from two reliable sources that warning has been given to persons owning motor cars in the Grand Duchy of Baden to prepare to place them at the disposal of the military authorities, two days after a fresh order. Secrecy on the subject of this warning has been directed under penalty of a fine.

The population of Basle is very uneasy, and banking facilities are restricted.

FARGES.

No. 61.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, on board the "La France" (for the President of the Council) and to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Rome.

Paris, July 27, 1914.

The three steps taken by the German Ambassador at Paris seem characteristic:—On Friday he reads a note in which the German Government categorically place themselves between Austria, and the Powers, approving the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, and adding that "Germany warmly desires that the dispute should remain localised, since any intervention of another party must through the play of its alliances provoke incalculable consequences;" the second day, Saturday, the effect having been produced, and the Powers having, on account of the surprise, the shortness of the time-limit, and the risks of general war, advised Serbia to yield, Herr von Schoen returns to minimise this step, pretending to be astonished at the impression produced, and protests that intentions are attributed to Germany which she does not harbour, "since," he says, "there was neither concert before nor threat afterwards;"—the third day, Sunday, the result having been obtained, since Serbia has yielded, as one might almost say, to all the Austrian demands, the German Ambassador appears on two occasions to insist on Germany's peaceful intentions, and on her warm desire to co-operate in the maintenance of peace, after having registered the Austrian success which closes the first phase of the crisis.

The situation at the moment of writing remains disturbing, on account of the incomprehensible refusal of Austria to accept Serbia's submission, of her operations of mobilisation and of her threats to invade Serbia. The attitude taken up from the beginning by the Austrian Government, with German support, her refusal to accept any conversation with the Powers, practically do not allow the latter to intervene effectively with Austria without the mediation of Germany. However, time presses, for if the Austrian army crosses the frontier it will be very difficult to circumscribe the crisis, Russia not appearing to be able to tolerate the occupation of Serbia after the latter has in reality submitted to the Austrian note, giving every satisfaction and guarantee. Germany, from the very fact of the position taken up by her, is qualified to intervene effectively and be listened to at Vienna; if she does not do this she justifies all suspicions and assumes the responsibility for the war.

The Powers, particularly Russia, France, and England, have by their urgent advice induced Belgrade to yield; they have thus fulfilled their part; now it is for Germany, who is alone able to gain a rapid hearing at Vienna, to give advice to Austria, who has obtained satisfaction and cannot, for a detail easy to adjust, bring about a general war.

It is in these circumstances that the proposal made by the Cabinet of London is put forward. M. Sazonof having said to the British Ambassador that as a consequence of the appeal of Serbia to the Powers, Russia would agree to stand aside, Sir Edward Grey has formulated the following suggestion to the Cabinets of Paris, Berlin and Rome: the French, German and Italian Ambassadors at London would be instructed to seek with Sir Edward Grey a means of resolving the present difficulties, it being understood that during this conversation Russia, Austria, and Serbia would abstain from all active military operations. Sir A. Nicolson has spoken of this suggestion to the German Ambassador, who showed himself favourable to it; it will be equally well received in Paris, and also at Rome, according to all probability. Here again it is Germany's turn to speak, and she has an opportunity to show her goodwill by other means than words.

I would ask you to come to an understanding with your English colleague, and to support his proposal with the German Government in whatever form appears to you opportune.

BIIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 62.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the President of the Council (on board the "La France") and to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna.

Paris, July 27, 1914.

AFTER his *démarche* of yesterday tending to an intervention by France at St. Petersburg in favour of peace, the German Ambassador returned, as I have informed you, to the *Direction Politique*

on the pretext that it might be desirable to communicate to the press a short note indicating the peaceful and friendly sense of the conversation; he even suggested the following terms:—"During the afternoon the German Ambassador and the Minister for Foreign Affairs had a fresh interview, in the course of which, in the most amicable spirit and acting in an identical spirit of peaceful co-operation, they examined the means which might be employed to maintain general peace." He was told in answer, that the terms appeared exaggerated and of a nature to create in public opinion illusions on the real situation; that, however, a brief note in the sense indicated, that is to say, giving an account of a conversation at which the means employed to safeguard peace, had been examined, might be issued if I approved it.

The note communicated was as follows:—"The German Ambassador and the Minister for Foreign Affairs have had a fresh interview, in the course of which they sought means of action by the Powers for the maintenance of peace." This phrasing, deliberately terse, avoided an appearance of solidarity with Germany which might have been misinterpreted.

This morning Herr von Schoen addressed a private letter to the Political Director under pretext of resuming his interview with the Minister, and has added: "Note well the phrase in an identical spirit of peaceful co-operation. This is not an idle phrase, but the sincere expression of the truth." The summary annexed to the letter was drawn up as follows:—"The Cabinet of Vienna has, formally and officially, caused it to be declared to that of St Petersburg, that it does not seek any territorial acquisition in Servia, and that it has no intention of making any attempt against the integrity of the kingdom; its sole intention is that of assuring its own tranquility. At this moment the decision whether a European war must break out depends solely on Russia. The German Government have firm confidence that the French Government, with which they know that they are at one in the warm desire that European peace should be able to be maintained, will use their whole influence with the Cabinet of St. Petersburg in a pacific spirit."

I have let you know the reply which has been given (a French *démarche* at St. Petersburg would be misunderstood, and must have as corollary a German *démarche* at Vienna, or, failing that, mediation by the four less interested Powers in both capitals).

Herr von Schoen's letter is capable of different interpretations; the most probable is that it has for its object, like his *démarche* itself, an attempt to compromise France with Russia and, in case of failure, to throw the responsibility for an eventual war on Russia and on France; finally, by pacific assurances which have not been listened to, to mask military action by Austria in Servia intended to complete the success of Austria.

I communicate this news to you by way of information and for any useful purpose you can put it to.

BIENVENU-MARTIN

No. 68.

M. de Fleuryau, French Chargé d'Affaires at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 27, 1914

The German Ambassador and the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador allow it to be understood that they are sure that England would preserve neutrality if a conflict were to break out. Sir Arthur Nicolson has told me, however, that Prince Lichnowsky cannot, after the conversation which he has had with him to-day, entertain any doubt as to the freedom which the British Government intended to preserve of intervening in case they should judge it expedient.

The German Ambassador will not have failed to be struck with this declaration, but to make its weight felt in Germany and to avoid a conflict, it seems indispensable that the latter should be brought to know for certain that they will find England and Russia by the side of France.

DE FLEURIAU.

No. 64.

M. Pallougue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, July 27, 1914.

M. Sazonov has used conciliatory language to all my colleagues.

In spite of the public excitement, the Russian Government is applying itself successfully to restraining the press; in particular great moderation towards Germany has been recommended.

M. Sazonov has not received any information from Vienna or from Berlin since yesterday.

PALLOUGUE.

No. 65.

M. Bompard, French Ambassador at Constantinople, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs

Therapia, July 27, 1914.

THE Austro-Servian conflict holds the attention of the Ottoman Government, and the Turks are delighted at the misfortunes of Serbia, but people here generally are led to believe that the conflict will remain localised. It is generally thought that once again Russia will not intervene in favour of Serbia in circumstances which would extend the armed conflict.

The unanimous feeling in Ottoman political circles is that Austria, with the support of Germany, will attain her objects and that she will make Serbia follow Bulgaria and enter into the orbit of the Triple Alliance.

BOMPARD.

No. 66.

M. de Fleury, French Chargé d'Affaires at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs

London, July 27, 1914.

SIR EDWARD GREY told the German Ambassador this morning that if Austria were to invade Serbia after the Servian reply, she would make it clear that she was not merely aiming at the settlement of the questions mentioned in her note of July 23, but that she wished to crush a small State. "Then," he added, "a European question would arise, and war would follow in which other Powers would be led to take a part."

The attitude of Great Britain is confirmed by the postponement of the demobilisation of the fleet. The First Lord of the Admiralty took this measure quietly on Friday on his own initiative; to-night, Sir Edward Grey and his colleagues decided to make it public. This result is due to the conciliatory attitude of Serbia and Russia.

DE FLEURIAU.

No. 67

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 27, 1914.

TO-DAY I have had a conversation with the Secretary of State on the proposal by England that Germany should join the Cabinets of London, Paris and Rome to prevent hostilities between St. Petersburg and Vienna.

I remarked to him that Sir Edward Grey's proposal opened the way to a peaceful issue. Herr von Jagow replied that he was disposed to join in, but he remarked to me that, if Russia mobilised, Germany would be obliged to mobilise at once, that we should be forced to the same course also, and that then a conflict would be almost inevitable. I asked him if Germany would regard herself as bound to mobilise in the event of Russia mobilising only on the Austrian frontier; he told me "No," and authorised me formally to communicate this limitation to you. He also attached the greatest importance to an intervention with Russia by the Powers which were friendly with and allied to her.

Finally, he remarked that if Russia attacked Austria, Germany would be obliged to attack at once on her side. The intervention proposed by England at St. Petersburg and Vienna could, in his opinion, only come into operation if events were not precipitated. In that case, he does not despair that it might succeed. I expressed my regret that Austria, by her uncompromising attitude had led Europe to the difficult pass through which we were going, but I expressed the hope that intervention would have its effect.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 68.

M. de Fleury, French Chargé d'Affaires at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 27, 1914.

YESTERDAY in the course of a conversation between M. Sazanof, M. Paléologue and Sir G. Buchanan, the Russian Minister said that Serbia was disposed to appeal to the Powers, and that in that case his Government would be prepared to stand aside.

Sir E. Grey has taken these words as a text on which to formulate to the Cabinets of Paris, Berlin, and Rome a proposal with which Sir Francis Bertie will acquaint your Excellency. The four Powers would intervene in the dispute, and the French, German, and Italian Ambassadors at London would be instructed to seek, with Sir E. Grey, a means of solving the present difficulties.

would not accept
since Austria has obtained
advice as to be content or to examine with Serbia the terms of her reply."

of detail Serbia has yielded entirely. It appears then that, which your support has procured for her, you might today

At Herr von Jagow gave me no clear reply, I asked him whether Germany wished for war. He protested energetically, saying that he knew what was in my mind, but that it was wholly incorrect. "You must then," I replied, "act consistently. When you read the Serbian reply, I entreat you in the name of humanity to weigh the terms in your conscience, and do not personally assume a part of the responsibility for the catastrophe which you are allowing to be prepared." Herr von Jagow protested anew, adding that he was ready to join England and France in a common effort, but that it was necessary to find a form for this intervention which he could accept, and that the Cabinets must come to an understanding on this point.

"For the rest," he added, "direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburg have been entered upon and are in progress. I expect very good results from them and I am hopeful."

As I was leaving I told him that this morning I had had the impression that the hour of *décision* had struck, but I now saw clearly that there was nothing in it. He replied that I was mistaken; that he hoped that matters were on the right road and would perhaps rapidly reach a favourable conclusion. I asked him to take such action in Vienna as would hasten the progress of events, because it was a matter of importance not to allow time for the development in Russia of one of those currents of opinion which carry all before them.

In my opinion it would be well to ask Sir Edward Grey, who must have been warned by Sir Edward Goschen of the refusal to his proposal in the form in which it was made, to renew it under another form, so that Germany would have no pretext for refusing to associate herself with it, and would have to assume the responsibilities that belong to her in the eyes of England.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 75.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna and Rome.

Paris, July 27, 1914.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador came to see me to hand me a memorandum which amounted to an indictment of Serbia; he was instructed by his Government to state that since Serbia had not given a satisfactory reply to the requirements of the Imperial Government, the latter found themselves obliged to take strong measures to induce Serbia to give the satisfaction and guarantees that are required of her. To-morrow the Austrian Government will take steps to that effect.

I asked the Ambassador to acquaint me with the measures contemplated by Austria, and Count Scézen replied that they might be either an ultimatum, or a declaration of war, or the crossing of the frontier, but he had no precise information on this point.

I then called the Ambassador's attention to the fact that Serbia had accepted Austria's requirements on practically every point, and that the differences that remained on certain points might vanish with a little mutual goodwill, and with the help of the Powers who wished for peace; by fixing to-morrow as the date for putting her resolution into effect, Austria for the second time was making their co-operation practically impossible, and was assuming a grave responsibility in running the risk of precipitating a war, the limits of which it was impossible to foresee.

I enclose for your information the memorandum that Count Scézen handed to me.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

ENCLOSURE.

Memorandum of the Austro-Hungarian Government handed by Count Scézen to M. Bienvenu-Martin on July 27, 1914.

The Servian agitation, which has as its object the separation from the Austrian Monarchy of the South Slav districts, in order to attach them to a great Servian state, dates from far back. This propaganda on Servian soil always the same in its ultimate object, although varying in its means and intensity, reached its culminating point at the time of the annexation crisis. Throwing off the protecting cloak of secrecy, it then revealed its purposes openly and undisguisedly, and showed, under the patronage of the Servian Government, its intention of achieving its aims by every means.

While the whole of the Servian press was calling for war against the Monarchy with shouts of murder and by the perversion of facts, associations were being formed to foment this strife—

The association which had become the most important was the Narodna Obrana. Having its origin in a revolutionary committee which already existed, it was constituted as a private society, although in fact it took the form of an organisation dependent upon the Foreign Office at Belgrade through military and civil officials. Amongst its founders should be specially mentioned General Bozo Jankovic, ex-Ministers Ljuba Jovanovic, Ljuba Davidovic, and Valislav Valovic, Zivojin Dacic (Director of the Government Printing Establishment) and Majors (then Captains) Voja Tanovic, and Milan Pribicevic. This association adopted as its aim the creation and organisation of armed bands, with a view to the war that they hoped for against the Monarchy. A convincing description of the activity of the Narodna Obrana at this time will be found, in particular, in the statements of Trifko Krstanovic, a Bosnia-Herzegovinian subject, in the course of his evidence before the Council of War at Sarajevo: he was then at Belgrade, and had been accepted by the Narodna Odbrana, with other subjects of the Monarchy, as *comitadjis*. Krstanovic had been brought, with about one hundred and forty others, to a school established for the formation of new bands at Cuprija, in the district of Jagodina, managed by Captains Voja Tankosic and Dusan Putnick. The only masters in this school were Servian officers; General Bozo Jankovic and Captain Milan Pribicevic introduced great regularity into the courses of organisation of these bands, which lasted three months.

The *comitadjis* received there complete instruction in musketry, bomb throwing, mines and the destruction of railways, tunnels, bridges and telegraphs; their duty was, according to their leaders, to put into practice in Bosnia-Herzegovina the knowledge they had recently acquired.

By this action on the part of the Narodna Odbrana, carried on in the most open manner and encouraged by the Servian Government, guerilla warfare was carried on against the Monarchy. In this way the subjects of the Monarchy were led into treason against their country, and induced as Servian emissaries systematically to practise secret attacks against the means of defence of their country.

This period of aggressive aspirations ended with the announcement of the Servian Government on the 31st March 1909, in which that Government announced that they were prepared to accept the new situation created in public law by the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and solemnly promised that they would do their best to maintain in future friendly and neighbourly relations with the Monarchy.

With this declaration it might have been expected that the agitation, which constituted a source of constant trouble to Austria Hungary, would be brought to an end, and that means might have been found for an amicable *rapprochement* between Servia and the Monarchy. Deprived of the support of the Servian Government, and combated by that Government in accordance with its engagements, the hostile propaganda could only have continued secretly, and would have been condemned to prompt destruction. On the other hand, the ties of language, race and culture existing between the Servian districts in the south of the Monarchy and Servia ought to have resulted in the realisation of a task of common development inspired by mutual friendship and parallel interest.

However, these hopes have not been realised. Aspirations hostile to the Monarchy have continued: and, under the eyes of the Servian Government, who have done nothing to suppress this agitation, the propaganda instituted against Austria has only increased in extent and volume. Hatred against the Monarchy has been fanned and has developed into an irreconcilable feeling. The Servian people alike by the old methods, which have been adapted to the situation, and by more thorough methods, have been called "to an inevitable struggle of annihilation" against Austria. Their secret ramifications have been systematically spread towards the *Slav* domains in the south of the Monarchy, whose subjects have been incited to treason.

Above all, this spirit has found constant expression in the Servian press.

Up to the present time, no fewer than 81 newspapers appearing in Servia have had to be withdrawn from postal circulation on account of their contents falling within the scope of the penal law. There is hardly a clause protecting the sacred person of the Monarch and of the members of the Imperial Family or the integrity of the State that has not been violated by Servian papers. In Appendix I, will be found a few of the numerous instances occurring in the press, of ideas of the nature indicated above.

Without entering into a detailed examination of the points of view of Servian public opinion, it is necessary to note that the press has in spite of the formal recognition accorded by Servia, never ceased to consider the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, both before and after the event, as a robbery committed against Servia for which reparation is due. This idea recurs not only in the papers of advanced views but also in the *Samoprava*, which is in such close touch with the Foreign Office at Belgrade, where this idea finds expression in hardly veiled terms. [See Appendix II (b)]

Nor can one omit to consider how the attempt made on 15th June 1910, at Sarajevo by Bogdan Zeraic against Commandant von Varesanin, Governor of Bosnia-Herzegovina, was applauded by

It will be remembered that Zeraic killed himself immediately after his deed, and before committing it had burned all his papers. For these reasons it is impossible to throw full light upon the motive of this outrage; it has, however, been possible from a document found on his person to form the conclusion that he was a follower of the views of Kropotkin. Circumstantial evidence likewise leads to the conclusion that the attempt was of an anarchist type.

This, however, did not prevent the Servian press from proclaiming the criminal as a national Servian hero, or from praising his deed. The *Politika* even combated the idea that Zeraic was an

anarchist, and declared him to be a "Servian hero whose name all Servians will repeat with respect and grief."

The *Politika* considers the 18th August of the same year, "the birthday of His Imperial and Royal Majesty," as a favourable opportunity on which to return to the subject of Zerajic, "whose name will be to the people something like that of a saint," and solemnly to praise the outrage in a poem. (Appendix No. 1.)

This is the way in which this crime, which was quite foreign to territorial aspirations against the Monarchy, has been exploited for the furtherance of this idea, and in which the murder was hailed in the most explicit way as a glorious means towards the realisation of this aim, and one worthy to be imitated in the struggle. This sanctification of murder, as a weapon fully admissible in the struggle against the Monarchy, reappears later in papers speaking of the attempt made by Jukic against the Royal Commissioner of Cujav. (Appendix I. (e).)

These newspapers, which are circulated not only in Serbia, but also, as was ascertained later, illicitly in the Monarchy, by well-organised secret methods, have awakened and kept alive this mood in the masses, a mood which has provided a fruitful field for the misdeeds of the associations hostile to the Monarchy.

The Narodna Odbrana has become the centre of the agitation carried on by the associations. The same persons who were at its head at the time of the annexation still control it. They still include the very violent opponents of the Monarchy mentioned above in the capacity of active and energetic organisers. Organised on a broad and far-reaching scale and governed by a hierarchy of officials (see Appendix II, "Organisation"), the Narodna Odbrana had soon acquired about 400 members who carried on a very active agitation.

Moreover, the Narodna became closely allied with the "Shooting Federation" (762 societies), the Association of the Sokol, *Dusan Silni* (2,500 members), the Olympian Club, the Association of Horsemen, *Knez Mihajlo*, the Society of Sportsmen and the League of Development, as well as numerous other associations, all of which, under the guidance and protection of the Narodna, work on the same lines. Becoming more and more closely intermingled, these associations arrived at a complete amalgamation in such a way that to-day they are only members of the single body of the Narodna. Thus the latter has set up all over Serbia a very close network of agitation and has attracted to its principles all those who are receptive of its ideas.

The official publications of this Society demonstrate sufficiently clearly the policy of the Narodna.

In its statutes, ostensibly those of a "Development Society," concerning itself only with the spiritual and corporal improvement of the Servian population and its material progress, the Narodna discloses in its deed of amalgamation (see Appendix II) the true and single motive of its existence in that which it calls its "reorganised programme."

To preach to the Servian people especially "the sacred truth by fanatical and indefatigable work" under the pretence that the Monarchy wishes "to take away Serbia's liberty, her language, and even to destroy her"; that it is an unavoidable necessity to wage against Austria-Hungary, her first and greatest enemy, "a war of destruction with rifle and cannon" and "by every means" to prepare the people for this war for the liberation of the conquered territories in which seven millions of their brothers are subject to contumely and oppression. All the efforts for progress of the Narodna are exclusively concerned with this idea simply as a means for the organisation and education of the people, with a view to the struggle of annihilation that they foresee.

All the associations affiliated to the Narodna work in the same spirit. The association of the Sokol of Kragujevac will serve as an example. (See Appendix III.)

As in the case of the Narodna, officers, professors and civil servants are at its head.

The speech in which its President, Major Kovacevic, opened the annual meeting of 1914 made absolutely no mention of physical training, which is the real object of the Sokol, and only spoke of "preparation for War" against a "dangerous, heartless, and odious enemy invading us from the north," who robs millions of Servian brothers of their liberties and rights, and keeps them in bondage and irons.

In the administrative reports of the association the technical work is placed entirely in the background, and only serves as headlines for the records of the real "objects of the activities of the Administration, especially "the preparation of national development and the necessity of strengthening the oppressed nation," with the object of enabling it to carry out its "incomplete programme its unfinished task" and accomplishing "that great action which is to be carried out in the near future: the liberation of brothers who are living beyond the Drina and who are suffering the martyrdom of the crucified."

Even the treasurer makes use of his financial reports to send forth the appeal that "hawks must be reared" capable "of bringing freedom to the brothers not yet freed."

As in the case of the aspirations of progress in the Narodna, the gymnastic activity of the Sokol is not the real object, but simply a means at the service of the same propaganda carried on with the same intentions, not to say with the very same words.

When the Narodna makes its appeal for the struggle of annihilation against the Monarchy, it does not address itself only to the people of the Monarchy but to all the southern Slavs. In the eyes of the Narodna the Slav regions in the south of the Monarchy belong to "our subjected Servian territories." (See also Appendix IV.) So also the Slav subjects of the

south of the Monarchy must take part in this "national work," so also this "healthy and necessary" activity must make itself felt on the other side of the southern frontier, and even on the soil of the Monarchy the Narodna seeks its "heroes for the holy war," among whom Obilic, the murderer of Mourad, is cited as an example worthy of imitation, of sacrifice for one's country.

But in order to induce the brothers "outside Serbia" to share in "the work of private effort," the Narodna is intimately associated with the "brothers on this side of the frontier." It is not said in what way this intimate association is effected, no doubt because it appertains to that part of the "common work" which "for many reasons cannot and ought not to be explained."

How far this branch of its activity extends is shown by the fact that not only the central committee of the Narodna, but also certain of its local committees contain special sections for "foreign affairs."

The foreign activity of the Narodna and its affiliated branches is particularly varied.

What is relatively the less dangerous, because it can be officially controlled, consists of lecture tours undertaken by the influential members of the Narodna in the south-western parts of the Monarchy, where they speak before various societies on national or educational subjects. These occasions give the speakers the opportunity of explaining the true aims of the association in the most receptive circles of their adherents, in language more or less veiled, which is intelligible to those who are already *en courants*.

Amongst these emissaries one of the best known is Zivojin Dacic, Director of Government Printing Establishment, already alluded to; it was he who on the 8th of August 1909 issued an appeal to the Servian people in which he balled Austria "the enemy of Serbia" and invited Serbia to prepare herself for a war against the Monarchy. On numerous occasions he has undertaken tours of this nature. At Karlova, in 1912, he flung prudence to the winds and spoke of "the union of all the Serbs against the common enemy."

More dangerous are the relations formed by associations imbued with the spirit of the Narodna under the cloak of common interests and of culture, with associations in the Monarchy; for the respective envoys and corporate visits of these associations, which escape all control, are utilised by the Servian for all sorts of plots against the Monarchy.

Thus, for instance, an envoy of the Narodna at the fête of Serajevo in September 1912 (*see* Appendix VI) had the effrontery secretly to recruit Bosnian adherents to his society. The sending of a representative of the Sokol of Kragujevac to this fête must have meant for the brothers of Bosnia: "We have not forgotten you, the wings of the falcon of Sumadija are still strong"—a thought which, to the initiated, will no doubt have found a quite different expression consonant with the aims of the Narodna explained above (Appendix III). As to the events that take place at the meetings of the same kind in Serbia, it is clear that they escape all control of the Royal and Imperial authorities, who only possess on this matter confidential information which is difficult to check. In this connection doubts must be raised regarding the visit of Agram students to Serbia (April 1912) who received from the Servians an official reception of an almost military character, accompanied even by a parade and by a review of troops in their honour, and that in a manner so suggestive that the association of the Sokol of Kragujevac could say, "This event marks the beginning and the key of a great deed which must find its accomplishment in the near future; it is a germ which will ripen when, the soul of the people bursts its bounds until there is no barrier that has not been destroyed."

It is only recently that it has come to the knowledge of the Austro-Hungarian authorities that the associations of the Servian Sokols have succeeded in making arrangements with some similar societies of the Monarchy to establish a connection with them which is up to the present secret, and the character of which is not yet quite clear; for the information on this point is still being collected. Up to the present, however, the information obtained admits of the conclusion that traces have been discovered of one of the ways by which the subversive aims of the Servian Sokols have seduced and led astray certain groups of persons in the Monarchy.

This propaganda among circles so very different assumes minor importance if it is compared with that of the "foreign work" which is conducted by the Narodna and its friends in the form of a personal agitation among individuals. It is in this field that the most melancholy results are shown.

By means of confidential and secret emissaries, it carries the poison of mutiny to the circles of men of mature age as well as those of irresponsible youth.

It is thus, for example, that the late Officers of Honved V.B.D.K.V.N. and the Lieutenant of Gendarmerie of Slav Croatia, V.K., led astray by Milan Pribicevitch, left the service of the army of the Monarchy in the most suspicious circumstances and turned towards Serbia; they have seen in the meanwhile most of their hopes falsified, or at any rate in part, and are thinking of returning to the country that they have betrayed. The agitation introduced from Serbia into the middle schools of Croatia and Bosnia is unhappily so well known that it hardly needs illustration. What is less known is that people who have been expelled from the Croatian and Bosnian schools, owing to grave acts against discipline, are received in Serbia with open arms and often even protected by the State and supported as enemies of the Monarchy. The Servian schools with their masters, who, inspired by hostility towards Austria, are to a great extent members of the Narodna, are clearly establishments thoroughly adapted for training experts of this kind. A very notable case may be quoted here. Last March several pupils of the Normal Training College of Pakrac (Croatia) were expelled on account of a strike. They returned to Serbia, where they immediately obtained places as schoolmasters or were admitted to training colleges. One of those who had been so expelled, and who had relations with circles unfriendly to the Monarchy, declared publicly that he and his people would express the opinion and disseminate the view during the stay of the hereditary Archduke in

Bosnia, that this province is Servian territory. It should be particularly noted that during the stay of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Bosnia, the Prefect of the Servian district of Krajna gave to three scholars, who were thus involved, Servian passports, in which he falsely described them as Servian subjects, although he must have known that they were Croats. With these passports the three agitators were able to enter the Monarchy without being noticed, where, however, they were eventually recognised and arrested.

But all this is not enough to give a complete representation of the "foreign" activity of the Narodna.

The Imperial and Royal Government has been informed, for a long time past, confidentially, that the Narodna has made military preparations for the war which it desires to make against the Monarchy in the following way: it has been sending emissaries in order, as soon as hostilities broke out to attempt in bands the destruction of the transport and to stir up revolt or panic (see Appendix VII).

The criminal proceedings taken in 1913 by the Council of War at Serajevo against Jovo Jajlicic and his associates for espionage, confirm this confidential information. As at the time of its foundation, the preparation for war by armed bands still figures in the programme of the Narodna, to which must now further be added a complete service of espionage. It is for this reason that the programme of the Narodna, described as "reorganised" is in reality, an *extended* programme. Acts of terrorism must finally result from an atmosphere of hatred which is publicly and secretly provoked, and from an agitation which evades all responsibility, and in order to bring them about, all means are to be regarded as good in the struggle against Austria including even, without any sense of shame, common acts of murder.

On the 8th of June 1912, a man named Jukic shot at von Cuvaj, the Royal Commissioner at Agram with the result that Councillor von Herwic, who was seated in the same carriage, was mortally wounded; in his flight he killed a policeman who followed him and he wounded two others.

From the subsequent investigation it appeared that Jukic was saturated with the ideas and plans of the Narodna, and that, although Jukic had for some time past been devoting himself to criminal schemes, these schemes were only matured after he had made an excursion to Belgrade, together with the Agram students, for the celebrations prepared in honour of these visitors on the 15th April 1912; that Jukic entered into relations with several people belonging to the Narodna with whom he had had political discussions. A few days afterwards he returned to Belgrade, and there he received *from a Servian Major a bomb and from a friend a Browning pistol*, with which he carried out his crime. The bomb found at Agram came, according to experts, from a military arsenal.

Jukic's attempt had not yet been forgotten, when on the 18th August 1913, Stephan Dojcic, who had returned from America to Agram, made an attempt on the life of the Royal Commissioner, Baron Skerlec, an attempt which was the outcome of action organised by the Servians among the southern Slavs living in America, and which was the work of the foreign propaganda of the Narodna.

A pamphlet by the Servian, T. Dimitrijevitich, printed in Chicago, with its unbri- dled attacks against His Imperial and Royal Majesty, and its appeal to the Servians of the Monarchy with reference to their impending "deliverance," and urging them to enter Servia, demonstrates the correspondence between the propaganda carried out unchecked by the Servians in America and that carried on from Servia in the territory of the Monarchy.

And again, scarcely a year afterwards, Agram was the scene of a new outrage, this time unsuccessful.

On the 20th May 1913, Jacob Schaffer made an attempt at the Agram theatre on the life of the Ban, Freiherr von Skerlec, an attempt which was frustrated at the last moment by a policeman. The subsequent investigation revealed the existence of a plot inspired by Rudolf Hercigonja. From the depositions of the latter and his five accomplices, it is manifest that this crime also originated in Servia.

Having taken part in an unsuccessful attempt to liberate Jukic, Hercigonja fled to Servia (October 1912), where together with his accomplice M-rojan Jakovic he was seen in company with *comitadjis* and members of the Narodna. As frequently happens when immature minds concern themselves too early with political questions, these meetings had the worst possible result. Hercigonja returned home impressed by the dogma of Belgrade, that the Slav areas in the south of the Monarchy should be separated from it and re united to the Servian kingdom. He had further been persuaded by the teachings of his friends that this object should be pursued by means of attempts on the lives of persons holding high office in the Monarchy.

This is the spirit in which Hercigonja influenced his friends at Agram and converted them to his ideas. Foremost among his plans was the carrying out of an attempt on the life of the heir to the throne.

A few months before Suka Alginovic had been tried for high treason. In the course of his trial three witnesses declared that Alginovic had told them that he had received one hundred dina from the Narodna and a similar sum from a secret association of students to start propaganda, but especially to carry out an attempt on the life of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

It is a car how far the criminal agitation of the Narodna and of those who share in its views has of late been primarily directed against the person of the hereditary Archduke.

From these facts the conclusion may be drawn that the Narodna, as well as the associations hostile to the Monarchy which were grouped around it, recently decided that the hour had struck to translate theory into practice.

It is noteworthy that the Narodna limits itself in this way to *inciting*, and where the incitement had fallen on fertile soil, to *providing means of material assistance*, but that it has confided all the dangerous part in this active propaganda exclusively to the youth of the Monarchy, which has been excited and corrupted by this organisation, which alone ought to bear the burden of this pitiful "heroism."

All the characteristics of this procedure are found in the history and origin of the profoundly regrettable outrage of the 28th June.

Princip and Grabez are examples of these young men who have been poisoned from their school days by the doctrine of the Narodna. At Belgrade, where he consorted with students imbued with these ideas, Princip busied himself with criminal plans against the hereditary Archduke (against whom was directed the particularly rancorous hatred of the elements hostile to the Monarchy), when he made his tour in the annexed territories.

He became friendly with Kabrinovitch, who mingled with the same associates, and whose radically revolutionary opinions, as he himself admits, inspired him with the same sense of hostility to the Monarchy, and brought him into the active propaganda. But however carefully this plot might have been prepared, and however determined the conspirators may have been, the attempt would nevertheless not have been carried out if people had not been found, as in the case of Jukic, to provide for the conspirators means of committing their crime; for as Princip and Kabrinovitch have expressly admitted, they lack the necessary arms as well as money to purchase them. It is interesting to see where the conspirators procured their arms. Milan Pribicevic and Zivogin Dacic, the two principal men in the Narodna, were the first to whom the conspirators turned as to a sure source of help in their need, doubtless because it had already become a tradition among those ready to commit crimes that they could obtain from the members of the Narodna instruments for murder. The fortuitous circumstance that these two men were not at Belgrade at the critical moment doubtless frustrated this plan; however, Princip and Kabrinovitch had no difficulty in finding other help, that of Milan Ciganovic, an ex-comitadji, and now a railway official at Belgrade and member of the Narodna. The latter and his friend Major Voja Tankosic, who has already been mentioned, and was also one of the heads of the Narodna, and who in 1906 was the head of the school of armed bands of Kuprija (Appendix V), now appear as the moving spirits in the plot. They had only one doubt, and that but a fleeting one, namely, whether the three conspirators were really resolved to commit this act, but this doubt soon disappeared, thanks to their own suggestions. Thenceforward, they were ready to give every assistance. Tankosic procured four Browning pistols and ammunition, and money for the journey. Six hand grenades from the Servian army completed the armament, a fact which recalls the case of Jukic. Anxious to be successful, Tankosic obtained shooting lessons for them, but Tankosic and Ciganovic were further anxious to insure secrecy for the plot by special means scarcely desired by the assassins. They, therefore, suborned Zian Kali, pointing out that the two culprits must commit suicide after the crime, a precaution which was to be specially advantageous to them because secrecy would relieve them of the slight danger which they themselves were incurring in this enterprise. *Sure death for victims of their corruption, perfect security for themselves, such is the motto, as is now known, of the Narodna.*

In order to render the execution of the crime possible, it was necessary that the arms and the bombs should arrive in Bosnia by underhand methods and without being perceived. There again Ciganovic gave all the assistance in his power; he explained to the conspirators the route which had been agreed upon, and assured them that the Servian customs authorities would help them. The way in which this journey, described by Princip as "mysterious," was organised and carried out can leave no doubt but that this route was a secret route prepared in advance and already often used for the secret designs of the Narodna. With a simplicity and assurance which could only result from long habit, the frontier guards at Sabak and Loznika lent their administrative organisation for the purpose; the secret transport with its complicated system of constantly changing guides, who could be summoned as if by magic, and were always to be found on the spot when there was need, was effected without any difficulty. Without investigating the object of this strange journey of a few very young students, the Servian authorities set this smooth machinery in motion at a word from the ex-comitadji and minor railway official Ciganovic. However, they had no need to make an inquiry, for, from the information before them, it was clear that a new mission of the Narodna was being carried out. When he saw the arsenal of bombs and revolvers, the guard, Crbic, smiled a benevolent smile of approval, showing conclusively how accustomed they were on this route to find contraband of this nature.

The Royal Servian Government have committed a serious default in allowing all this to take place.

Though bound to cultivate neighbourly relations with Austria-Hungary, they have allowed the press to excite hatred against the Monarchy; they have allowed associations established on their own territory under the leadership of high officers, of public officials, of masters and of judges, to busy themselves with a public campaign against the Monarchy, instilling revolutionary ideas into the minds of its citizens; they have not prevented men with a share in the direction of the military and civil administration from poisoning the public conscience contrary to all moral sentiment, to such an extent that in this conflict vulgar and treacherous assassination appears the most praiseworthy weapon.

No. 75 (2).

*Official Communiqué of the Press Bureau.**Vienna, July 28, 1914.*

THE Austrian Minister at Belgrade has returned to Vienna and presented the text of the Servian reply.

A spirit of insincerity pervades the whole of this reply; it makes it clear that the Servian Government have no serious intention of putting an end to the culpable toleration which has given rise to the anti-Austrian intrigues. The Servian reply contains such restrictions and limitations not only with regard to the principle of the Austro-Hungarian *démarche*, but also with regard to the claims advanced by Austria, that the concessions which are made are without importance.

In particular, under an empty pretext, there is a refusal to accept the participation of the Austro-Hungarian officials in the prosecution of the authors of the crimes who are resident in Servian territory.

In the same way, the Servian reply to the Austrian demand that the hostile intrigues of the press should be suppressed, amounts to a refusal.

The demand with regard to the measures to be taken to prevent associations hostile to Austria-Hungary from continuing their activity under another name and form after their dissolution, has not even been considered.

Inasmuch as these claims constitute the minimum regarded as necessary for the re-establishment of a permanent peace in the south-east of the monarchy, the Servian reply is considered to be insufficient.

That the Servian Government is aware of this, appears from the fact that they contemplate the settlement of the dispute by arbitration, and also from the fact that on the day on which their reply was due and before it was in fact submitted, they gave orders for mobilisation.

No. 76.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, to M. Bienvenu-Martin Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

• On board the "La France," July 28, 1914.

I HAVE received from Copenhagen your telegram summarising the events of Saturday; the telegram describing the last visit of the German Ambassador; that relating to the mediation which Russia advises Serbia to ask for and to the English *démarches* at Berlin, as well as your telegram received this morning directly through the Eiffel Tower.

I fully approve the reply which you made to Baron von Schoen; the proposition which you maintained is self-evident; in the search for a peaceful solution of the dispute, we are fully in agreement with Russia, who is not responsible for the present situation, and has not taken any measure whatever which could arouse the least suspicion; but it is plain that Germany on her side would find it difficult to refuse to give advice to the Austro-Hungarian Government, whose action has provoked the crisis.

We must now continue to use the same language to the German Ambassador. Besides, this advice is in harmony with the two English proposals mentioned in your telegram. I entirely approve the combination suggested by Sir E. Grey, and I am myself requesting M. Paul Cambon to inform him of this. It is essential that it should be known at Berlin and at Vienna that our full concurrence is given to the efforts which the British Government is making with a view to seeking a solution of the Austro-Servian dispute. The action of the four less interested Powers cannot, for the reasons given above, be exerted only at Vienna and St. Petersburg. In proposing to exert it also at Belgrade, which means, in fact, between Vienna and Belgrade, Sir E. Grey grasps the logic of the situation; and, in not excluding St. Petersburg, the offers on the other hand to Germany, a method of withdrawing with perfect dignity from the *démarche* by which the German Government have caused it to be known at Paris and at London that the affair was looked upon by them as purely Austro-Servian and without any general character.

Please communicate the present telegram to our representatives with the great Powers and to our Minister at Belgrade.

RENE VIVIANI

No. 77.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council on board the "La France."

Paris, July 28, 1914.

In spite of the assurances given, both in Berlin and Paris by the German representatives, of the desire of their Government to assist in efforts for the maintenance of peace, no sincere action has been

taken by them to hold back Austria, the English proposal, which consists in action by the four less interested Powers to obtain a cessation of military operations at Vienna, Belgrade, and St. Petersburg, and in a meeting at London of the German, French, and Italian Ambassadors under the chairmanship of Sir E. Grey, with a view of seeking a solution of the Austro-Servian difficulty, meets with objections at Berlin of such a nature as must lead to failure.

The Austrian Ambassador has proceeded to announce that his Government will to-morrow take energetic measures to compel Serbia to give to them the satisfaction and guarantees which they demand from that power; Count Szezaen has given no explanation as to those measures; according to our Military Attaché at Vienna, mobilisation dating from July 28 appears to be certain.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 78.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to London, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 28, 1914.

I HAVE had another visit from the German Ambassador this morning; he told me that he had no communication or official proposal to make to me, but that he came, as on the evening before, to talk over the situation and the methods to be employed to avoid action which would be irreparable. When I asked him about Austria's intentions, he declared that he did not know them, and was ignorant of the nature of the means of coercion which she was preparing.

Germany, according to Baron von Schoen, only asks that she may act with France for the maintenance of peace. Upon my observing to him that a proposal for mediation by the four Powers to which we had adhered, and which had obtained assent in principle from Italy and Germany, had been put forward by England, the Ambassador said that the German Government really only asked to associate themselves with the action of the Powers, provided that that action did not take the form of arbitration or a conference, which had been rejected by Austria.

I replied that, if it was the expression only which was an obstacle to the Austrian Government, the object might be attained by other means; the German Government are in a good position to ask Austria to allow the Powers time to intervene, and find a means of conciliation.

Baron von Schoen then observed to me that he had no instructions, and only knew that Germany refused to exercise any pressure on Austria, who does not wish for a conference. He accuses the French papers of attributing to Germany an attitude which she has not taken up, alleging that she is urging Austria on; doubtless she approves Austria's attitude, but she had no knowledge of the Austrian note; she did not see her way to check her too abruptly, for Austria must have guarantees against the proceedings of the Serbs.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 79.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna.

Paris, July 28, 1914.

THROUGH the telegrams from our Embassies which I have forwarded to you, you are aware of the English proposal for mediation by the four Powers and for a conference in London, as well as of our adherence to that suggestion, and of the conditional acceptance by Italy and of the reservations of Berlin.

Please keep yourself in touch on this subject with your English colleague, who has received the necessary instructions to acquaint the Austro-Hungarian Government with the English suggestion, as soon as his three colleagues have been authorised to make the same *démarche*; you will adapt your attitude to his.

No. 80.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 28, 1914.

SIR EDWARD GRAY yesterday received my Austro-Hungarian and German colleagues. The first

continued to maintain that the Servian reply was unacceptable. The second used language similar to that of Baron von Schoen at Paris. He emphasised the value of moderating action by Great Britain at St. Petersburg. Sir Edward Grey replied that Russia had shown herself very moderate from the beginning of the crisis, especially in her advice to the Servian Government, and that he would find it very embarrassing to give her pacific advice. He added that it was at Vienna that it was necessary to act and that Germany's help was indispensable.

On the other hand, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has telegraphed that M. Sazonof had made a proposal to the Austrian Ambassador for a conversation on the Servian business. This information has been confirmed by the British Ambassador at Vienna, who has sent the information that the first interview between the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Count Szápáry had produced a good effect at the Ballplatz.

Sir Edward Grey and Sir Arthur Nicolson told me that, if an agreement could be brought about by direct discussion between St. Petersburg and Vienna, it would be a matter for congratulation, but they raised some doubts as to the success of M. Sazonof's attempt.

When Sir George Buchanan asked M. Sazonof about the eventual meeting at London of a conference of representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy, to seek a solution for the present situation, the latter replied "that he had begun *pourparlers* with the Austrian Ambassador under conditions which he hoped were favourable; that, however, he had not yet received any reply to his proposal for the revision of the Servian note by the two Cabinets." If direct explanations with the Cabinet of Vienna are impracticable M. Sazonof declares himself ready to accept the English proposals or any other of such a nature as to bring about a favourable issue of the dispute.

In any case, at a moment when the least delay might have serious consequences, it would be very desirable that these direct negotiations should be carried on in such a way as not to hamper Sir E. Grey's action, and not to furnish Austria with a pretext for slipping out of the friendly intervention of the four Powers.

The British Ambassador at Berlin having made a determined effort to obtain Herr von Jagow's adherence to Sir E. Grey's suggestion, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that it was best to await the result of the conversation which had been begun between St. Petersburg and Vienna. Sir E. Grey has, in consequence, directed Sir E. Goschen to suspend his *démarche* for the moment. In addition, the news that Austria has just officially declared war against Servia, opens a new phase of the question.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 81.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 28, 1914.

M. SAZONOF's conversation with Count Szápáry was brought to the knowledge of Herr von Jagow by the Russian Chargé d'Affaires. The Secretary of State told him that in agreement with the remarks of the German Ambassador in Russia, since the Austrian Government did not refuse to continue their conversations with the Russian Government after the expiry of the ultimatum, there was ground for hope that Count Berchtold on his side might be able to converse with M. Schebeko, and that it might be possible to find an issue from the present difficulties. The Russian Chargé d'Affaires takes a favourable view of this state of mind, which corresponds to Herr von Jagow's desire to see Vienna and St. Petersburg enter into direct relations and to release Germany. There is ground, however, for asking whether Austria is not seeking to gain time to make her preparations.

To-day I gave my support to the *démarche* made by my British colleague with the Secretary of State. The latter replied to me, as he did to Sir Edward Goschen, that it was impossible for him to accept the idea of a kind of conference at London between the Ambassadors of the four Powers, and that it would be necessary to give another form to the English suggestion to procure its realisation. I laid stress upon the danger of delay, which might bring on war, and asked him if he wished for war. He protested and added that direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburg were in progress, and that from now on he expected a favourable result.

The British and Italian Ambassadors came to see me this morning together, to talk over with me the conversation which they had had with Herr von Jagow yesterday on the subject of Sir Edward Grey's proposal. To sum up the Secretary of State used the same language to them as to me; accepting in principle the idea of joining in a *démarche* with England, Italy, and ourselves, but rejecting any idea of a conference.

My colleagues and I thought that this was only a question of form, and the British Ambassador is going to suggest to his Government that they should change the wording of their proposal, which might take the character of a diplomatic *démarche* at Vienna and St. Petersburg.

In consequence of the repugnance shown by Herr von Jagow to any *démarche* at Vienna, Sir Edward Grey could put him in a dilemma, by asking him to state himself precisely how diplomatic action by the Powers to avoid war could be brought about.

We ought to associate ourselves with every effort in favour of peace compatible with our engagements towards our ally; but to place the responsibility in the proper quarter, we must take care to ask Germany to state precisely what she wishes.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 82.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, July 28, 1914.

THE Austro-Hungarian Government has not yet replied to the proposal of the Russian Government suggesting the opening of direct conversations between St. Petersburg and Vienna.

M. Sazonof received the German and Austro-Hungarian Ambassadors this afternoon. The impression which he got from this double interview is a bad one; "Certainly," he said to me, "Austria is unwilling to converse."

As the result of a conversation which I have just had with my two colleagues I have the same impression of pessimism.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 83.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 28, 1914.

COUNT BERCHTOLD has just declared to Sir M. de Punsen that any intervention, aiming at the resumption of the discussion between Austria and Serbia on the basis of the Servian reply, would be useless, and besides that it would be too late, as war had been officially declared at mid-day.

The attitude of my Russian colleague has never varied up to the present; in his opinion it is not a question of localising the conflict, but rather of preventing it. The declaration of war will make very difficult the initiation of *pourparlers* by the four Powers, as well as the continuation of the direct discussions between M. Sazonof and Count Szápáry.

It is held here that the formula which seemed as if it might obtain the adherence of Germany—"Mediation between Austria and Russia"—is unsuitable, inasmuch as it alleges a dispute between those two Empires which does not exist up to the present.

Among the suspicions aroused by the sudden and violent resolution of Austria, the most disquieting is that Germany should have pushed her on to aggressive action against Serbia in order to be able herself to enter into war with Russia and France, in circumstances which she supposes ought to be most favourable to herself and under conditions which have been thoroughly considered.

DUMAINE.

CHAPTER V.

FROM THE DECLARATION OF WAR BY AUSTRIA ON SERBIA (JULY 28, 1914) TO THE GERMAN ULTIMATUM TO RUSSIA (JULY 31, 1914).

No. 84.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, July 29, 1914.

THE Consulta considers that, in spite of the declaration of war by Austria on Serbia, there is no reason why the diplomatic efforts for calling together a conference in London with a view to mediation should be interrupted.

BARRÈRE.

No. 85.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to St. Petersburg, London, Berlin, Rome, Vienna, Constantinople, Belgrade.

Paris, July 29, 1914.

THE Austro-German attitude is becoming clearer. Austria, uneasy concerning the Slav propaganda, has seized the opportunity of the crime of Serajevo in order to punish the Servian intrigues, and to obtain in this quarter guarantees which, according as events are allowed to develop or not, will either affect only the Servian Government and army, or become territorial questions. Germany

intervenes between her ally and the other Powers and declares that the question is a local one, namely, the punishment of a political crime committed in the past, and for the future sure guarantees that the anti-Austrian intrigues will be put an end to. The German Government thinks that Russia should be content with the official and formal assurances given by Austria, to the effect that she does not seek territorial aggrandisement and that she will respect the integrity of Serbia; in these circumstances the danger of war can only come from Russia, if she seeks to intervene in a question which is well defined. In these circumstances any action for the maintenance of peace must therefore take place at St. Petersburg alone.

This sophism, which would relieve Germany from intervening at Vienna, has been maintained unsuccessfully at Paris by Herr von Schoen, who has vainly endeavoured to draw us into identical Franco-German action at St. Petersburg; it has been also expounded in London to Sir E. Grey. In France, as in England, a reply was given that the St. Petersburg Cabinet have, from the beginning, given the greatest proofs of their moderation, especially by associating themselves with the Powers in advising Serbia to yield to the requirements of the Austrian note. Russia does not therefore in any way threaten peace; it is at Vienna that action must be taken; it is from there that the danger will come, from the moment that they refuse to be content with the almost complete submission of Serbia to exorbitant demands; that they refuse to accept the co-operation of the Powers in the discussion of the points which remain to be arranged between Austria and Serbia; and, finally, that they do not hesitate to make a declaration of war as precipitate as the original Austro-Hungarian note.

The attitude at Berlin, as at Vienna, is still dilatory. In the former capital, while protesting that the Germans desire to safeguard general peace by common action between the four Powers, the idea of a conference is rejected without any other expedient being suggested, and while they refuse to take any positive action at Vienna. In the Austrian capital they would like to keep St. Petersburg in play with the illusion of an *entente* which might result from direct conversations, while they are taking action against Serbia.

In these circumstances it seems essential that the St. Petersburg Cabinet, whose desire to unravel this crisis peacefully is manifest, should immediately give their adherence to the English proposal. This proposal must be strongly supported at Berlin in order to decide Herr von Jagow to take real action at Vienna capable of stopping Austria and preventing her from supplementing her diplomatic advantage by military successes. The Austro-Hungarian Government would, indeed, not be slow to take advantage of it in order to impose on Serbia, under the elastic expression of "guarantees," conditions which, in spite of all assurances that no territorial aggrandisement was being sought, would in effect modify the status of Eastern Europe, and would run the risk of gravely compromising the general peace either at once or in the near future.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 86.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, July 29, 1914.

I AM now in a position to assure Your Excellency that the Russian Government will acquiesce in any measures which France and England may propose in order to maintain peace. My English colleague is telegraphing to London to the same effect.

PALEOLOGUE.

No. 87.

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, July 29, 1914.

I REPORT the following impressions of my interview with M. Davignon and with several persons in a position to have exact information. The attitude of Germany is enigmatical and justifies every apprehension; it seems improbable that the Austro-Hungarian Government would have taken an initiative which would lead, according to a pre-conceived plan, to a declaration of war, without previous arrangement with the Emperor William.

The German Government stand with grounded arms ready to take peaceful or warlike action as circumstances may require, but there is so much anxiety everywhere that a sudden intervention against us would not surprise anybody here. My Russian and English colleagues share this feeling.

The Belgian Government are taking steps which harmonise with the statement made to me yesterday by M. Davignon that everything will be put in readiness for the defence of the neutrality of the country.

KLOBUKOWSKI.

No. 88.

M. Ronssin, French Consul-General at Frankfort, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Frankfort, July 29, 1914

I NOTIFY you of important movements of troops yesterday and to-night. This morning several regiments in service dress arrived here, especially by the roads from Darmstadt, Cassel, and Mayence, which are full of soldiers. The bridges and railways are guarded under the pretext of preparations for the autumn manœuvres.

RONSSIN.

No. 89.

M. Allizé, French Minister at Munich, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Munich, July 29, 1914

I AM informed that the mills at Illkirch (Alsace-Lorraine) have been asked to stop delivery to their ordinary clients and to keep all their output for the army.

From Strassburg information has been received of the transport of motor guns used for firing on aeroplanes and dirigibles.

Under the pretext of a change in the autumn manœuvres the non-commissioned officers and men of the Bavarian infantry regiments at Metz, who were on leave in Bavaria for the harvest, received orders yesterday to return immediately.

ALLIZÉ.

No. 90.

M. Dumaîne, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs

Vienna, July 29, 1914.

THE French Consul at Prague confirms the mobilisation of the 8th army corps which had already been announced, and that of the Landwehr division of this army corps. The cavalry divisions in Galicia are also mobilising; regiments and cavalry divisions from Vienna and Budapest have already been transported to the Russian frontier. Reservists are now being called together in this district.

There is a rumour that the Austro-Hungarian Government, in order to be in a position to meet any danger, and perhaps in order to impress St. Petersburg, intend to decide on a general mobilisation of their forces on the 30th July, or the 1st August. To conclude, it is certain the Emperor will return from Ischl to Vienna to-morrow.

DUMAÎNE.

No. 91.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs

St. Petersburg, July 29, 1914.

THE direct conversation, to which the Russian Government had invited the Austro-Hungarian Government in a friendly spirit, has been refused by the latter.

On the other hand, the Russian General Staff have satisfied themselves that Austria is hurrying on her military preparations against Russia, and is pressing forward the mobilisation which has begun on the Galician frontier. As a result the order to mobilise will be despatched to-night to thirteen army corps, which are destined to operate eventually against Austria.

In spite of the failure of his proposal, M. Sazonof accepts the idea of a conference of the four Powers in London; further, he does not attach any importance to the title officially given to the discussions, and will support all English efforts in favour of peace.

PALEOLOGUE.

No. 92.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 29, 1914.

I ASKED the Secretary of State to-day how the question of direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburg, which seemed to him yesterday the best means of arriving at a *détente*, stood. He answered that at St. Petersburg they seemed well disposed towards them and that he had asked Vienna to take this course. He was awaiting the reply. The British Government, after seeing the suggestion of a conference rejected, and let it be known that they would view with favour the inception of such conversations between Austria and Russia, and had asked Germany to urge Austria, which the Imperial Government are not failing to do.

I asked Herr von Jagow if he had at last received the Servian reply to Austria and what he thought of it. He replied that he saw in it a basis for possible negotiation. I added that it was just on that account that I considered the rupture by Austria, after she had received such a document, inexplicable.

The Secretary of State then remarked that with Eastern nations one could never obtain sufficient guarantees, and that Austria wished to be able to supervise the carrying out of promises made to her, a supervision which Servia refused. This, in the eyes of the Secretary of State, is the cardinal point. I answered Herr von Jagow that Servia, as she wished to remain independent, was bound to reject the control of a single Power, but that an International Commission would not have the same character. The Balkan States have more than one, for instance the Financial Commission at Athens. One could imagine, I said, for instance, among other combinations, a Provisional International Commission, charged with the duty of controlling the police inquiry demanded by Austria; it was clear, by this instance, that the reply of Servia opened the door to conversations and did not justify a rupture.

I then asked the Secretary of State if, leaving aside direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburg to which Sir E. Grey had given his adherence, he did not think that common action could be exercised by the four Powers by means of their Ambassadors. He answered in the affirmative, adding that at this moment the London Cabinet were confining themselves to exercising their influence in support of direct conversations.

At the end of the afternoon the Imperial Chancellor asked the British Ambassador to come and see him. He spoke to him of the proposal of Sir E. Grey for the meeting of a conference; he told him that he had not been able to accept a proposal which seemed to impose the authority of the Powers on Austria; he assured my colleague of his sincere desire for peace and of the efforts he was making to that effect at Vienna but he added that Russia was alone able to maintain peace or let loose war.

Sir E. Goschen answered that he did not agree, and that if war broke out Austria would be chiefly responsible, for it was inadmissible for her to have broken with Servia after the reply of the latter.

Without discussing this point, the Chancellor said that he was trying his utmost to obtain direct conversations between Austria and Russia; he knew that England looked on such conversations with a favourable eye. He added that his own action would be rendered very difficult at Vienna, if it were true that Russia had mobilised fourteen army corps on the Austrian frontier. He asked my colleague to call Sir E. Grey's attention to what he had said.

Sir E. Goschen has telegraphed to London to this effect.

The attitude of the Chancellor is very probably the result of the last interview of Sir E. Grey with Prince Lichnowsky. Up to quite the last days they flattered themselves here that England would remain out of the question, and the impression produced on the German Government and on the financiers and business men by her attitude is profound.

JULES CAMBON

No. 93.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 29, 1914.

THE opinion of my British, Russian and Italian colleagues agrees with mine concerning the impossibility of preventing the outbreak of hostilities between Austria and Servia, since all attempts to avoid the collision have failed.

M. Schebeko had asked that the negotiations begun at St. Petersburg by MM. Sazonof and Szápáry should be continued and made more effective by special powers being conferred on the latter, but Count Berchtold has flatly refused. He showed in this way that Austria-Hungary does not tolerate any intervention which would prevent her from inflicting punishment and humiliation on Servia.

The Duke of Avirna admits that it is very probable that the imminence of a general insurrection among the Southern Slav inhabitants precipitated the resolutions of the Monarchy. He still clings to the hope that, after a first success of the Austro-Hungarian arms, but not before this, mediation might be able to limit the conflict.

DUMAÎNE.

No. 94.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs to London, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Rome, Vienna, Constantinople, Belgrade.

Paris, July 29, 1914.

THE following communication was semi-officially made to me this morning by the German Ambassador:—

"The German Government are still continuing their efforts to obtain the consent of the Austrian Government to a friendly conversation which would give the latter an opportunity of stating exactly

the object and extent of the operations in Serbia. The Berlin Cabinet hope to receive declarations which will be of a kind to satisfy Russia. The German efforts are in no way impeded by the declaration of war which has occurred." A similar communication will be made at St. Petersburg.

During the course of a conversation which I had this morning with Baron Von Schoen, the latter stated to me that the German Government did not know what the intentions of Vienna were. When Berlin knows how far Austria wishes to go, there will be a basis of discussion which will make conversations with a view to intervention easier.

When I observed that the military operations which had been begun would not perhaps allow any time for conversation, and that the German Government ought to use their influence at Vienna to delay them, the Ambassador answered that Berlin could not exercise any pressure, but that he hoped that the operations would not be pushed forward very actively.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 95.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to London, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Constantinople, Rome, Belgrade.

Paris, July 29, 1914.

M. ISVOLSKY came to me by order of his Government to communicate a telegram addressed by M. Sazonof to Berlin. It appears from this information that, in consequence of the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on Serbia, the measures of mobilisation already taken with regard to the largest part of the Austro-Hungarian army, and finally the refusal of Count Berchtold to continue negotiations between Vienna and St. Petersburg, Russia had decided to mobilise in the provinces of Odessa, Kieff, Moscow and Kazan. While informing the German Government to this effect, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin was instructed to add that these military precautions were not in any way directed against Germany, and also did not imply aggressive measures against Austria-Hungary; furthermore the Russian Ambassador at Vienna had not been recalled.

The Russian Ambassador also gave me the substance of two telegrams addressed to London by M. Sazonof: the first, after pointing out that the declaration of war on Serbia put an end to the conversations of the Russian Minister with the Austrian Ambassador, asked England to exercise her influence, as quickly as possible, with a view to mediation and to the immediate cessation of Austrian military operations (the continuation of which gave Austria time to crush Serbia while mediation was dragging on); the second communicated the impression received by M. Sazonof from his conversations with the German Ambassador that Germany favours Austria's uncompromising attitude and is not exercising any influence on her. The Russian Minister thinks that the attitude of Germany is very disquieting, and considers that England is in a better position than the other Powers to take steps at Berlin with a view to exercising pressure on Vienna.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 96.

M. Bircère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, July 29, 1914.

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs has been officially informed by the Russian Ambassador that his Government, in consequence of the declaration of war by Austria on Serbia and of the measures of mobilisation which were from this moment being taken by Austria, had given the order to mobilise in the districts of Kieff, Odessa, Moscow and Kazan. He added that this step had no aggressive character against Germany, and that the Russian Ambassador at Vienna had not been recalled.

In speaking of this communication the Marquis di San Giuliano told me that unfortunately throughout this affair Austria and Germany had been, and were still, convinced that Russia would not move. In this connection he read to me a despatch from M. Bollati reporting an interview which he had had yesterday with Herr von Jagow, in which the latter had again repeated to him that he did not think that Russia would move. He based this belief on the fact that the Russian Government had just sent an agent to Berlin to treat about some financial questions. The Austrian Ambassador at Berlin also told his English colleague that he did not believe in a general war, since Russia was not in the mood or in the condition to make war.

The Marquis di San Giuliano does not share this opinion. He thinks that if Austria contents herself with humiliating Serbia and with exacting, besides the acceptance of the note, some material advantages which do not involve her territory, Russia can still find some means of coming to an agreement with her. But if Austria wishes either to dismember Serbia or to destroy her as an independent State, he thinks that it would be impossible for Russia not to intervene by military measures.

In spite of the extreme gravity of the situation, the Minister for Foreign Affairs does not seem to me to despair of the possibility of an agreement. He thinks that England can still exercise a great deal of influence in Berlin in the direction of peace. He had yesterday, he told me, a long conversation with the British Ambassador, Sir R. Rodd, in order to show him to what extent English intervention might be effective. He said to me in conclusion, "If your Government are of the same opinion, they could on their side make representations to this effect in London."

BARRÈRE.

No. 97.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London.

Paris, July 29, 1914.

I SHOULD be obliged if you would ask Sir E. Grey to be good enough to renew as soon as possible at Berlin, in the form which he may consider most opportune and effective, his proposal of mediation by the four Powers, which had in principle obtained the adherence of the German Government.

The Russian Government on their side will have expressed the same desire directly to the British Government; the declaration of war by Austria on Serbia, her sending of troops to the Austro-Russian frontier, the consequent Russian mobilisation on the Galician frontier have in fact put an end to the direct Austro-Russian conversations.

The explanations which the German Government are going to ask for at Vienna, in accordance with the statement of Baron von Schoen which I have reported to you, in order to learn the intention, of the Austrian Government, will allow the four Powers to exercise effective action between Vienna and St. Petersburg for the maintenance of peace.

I would ask you also to point out to the English Secretary of State how important it would be for him to obtain from the Italian Government the most whole-hearted continuance of their support in co-operating in the action of the four Powers in favour of peace.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 98.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London July 29, 1914.

In his interview to-day with my German colleague, Sir E. Grey observed that, the overtures of M. Sazonof for direct conversations between Russia and Austria not having been accepted at Vienna it would be well to return to his proposal of friendly intervention by the four Powers which are not directly interested. This suggestion has been accepted in principle by the German Government, but they have objected to the idea of a conference or of mediation. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has invited Prince Lichnowsky to ask his Government that they should themselves propose a new formula. Whatever it may be, if it admits of the maintenance of peace, it will be accepted by England, France and Italy.

The German Ambassador was to have forwarded Sir E. Grey's request to Berlin immediately. In giving me an account of this conversation, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs added that Germany's reply to this communication and to that of Russia concerning the mobilisation of four army corps on the Austrian frontier would allow us to realise the intentions of the German Government. My German colleague having asked Sir E. Grey what the intentions of the British Government were, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs replied that he had nothing to state for the present.

Sir E. Grey did not disguise the fact that he found the situation every grave and that he had little hope of a peaceful solution.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 99.

M. Boppe, French Minister at Belgrade, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Belgrade, July 29, 1914.

THE Crown Prince, as soon as the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum was received, telegraphed to the Tsar to ask his help. My Russian colleague tells me that he has just communicated to M. Pashitch His Majesty's reply.

The Tsar thanks the Prince for having turned to him at so critical a juncture; he declares that everything has been done to arrive at a peaceful solution of the dispute, and formally assures the Prince that, if this object cannot be attained, Russia will never cease to interest herself in the fate of Serbia.

BOPPE.

No. 100.

M. Paldologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, July 29, 1914

THE German Ambassador came to tell M. Sazonof that if Russia does not stop her military preparations the German army will receive the order to mobilise.

M. Sazonof replied that the Russian preparations have been caused, on the one hand, by the obstinate and uncompromising attitude of Austria, and on the other hand by the fact that eight Austro-Hungarian army corps are already mobilised.

The tone in which Count Pourtalès delivered this communication has decided the Russian Government this very night to order the mobilisation of the thirteen army corps which are to operate against Austria.

PALEOLOGUE.

No. 101.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at St. Petersburg and London.

Paris, July 30, 1914.

M. ISVOLSKY came to-night to tell me that the German Ambassador has notified M. Sazonof of the decision of his Government to mobilise the army if Russia does not cease her military preparations.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Tsar points out that these preparations were only commenced after Austria had mobilised eight army corps and had refused to arrange peacefully her differences with Serbia. M. Sazonof declares that in these circumstances Russia can only expedite her arming and consider war as imminent, that she counts on the help of France as an ally, and that she considers it desirable that England should join Russia and France without loss of time.

France is resolved to fulfil all the obligations of her alliance.

She will not neglect, however, any effort towards a solution of the conflict in the interests of universal peace. The conversation entered into between the Powers which are less directly interested still allows of the hope that peace may be preserved; I therefore think it would be well that, in taking any precautionary measures of defence which Russia thinks must go on, she should not immediately take any step which may offer to Germany a pretext for a total or partial mobilisation of her forces.

Yesterday in the late afternoon the German Ambassador came and spoke to me of the military measures which the Government of the Republic were taking, adding that France was able to act in this way, but that in Germany preparations could not be secret and that French opinion should not be alarmed if Germany decided on them.

I answered that the French Government had not taken any step which could give their neighbours any cause for disquietude, and that their wish to lend themselves to any negotiations for the purpose of maintaining peace could not be doubted.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 102.

M. Paldologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg to M. René Viviani, President of the Council Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, July 30, 1914.

M. SAZONOF, to whom I communicated your desire that every military measure that could offer Germany the pretext for general mobilisation should be avoided, answered that in the course of last night the General Staff had suspended all measures of military precaution so that there should be no misunderstanding. Yesterday the Chief of the Russian General Staff sent for the Military Attaché of the German Embassy and gave him his word of honour that the mobilisation ordered this morning was exclusively directed against Austria.

Nevertheless, in an interview which he had this afternoon with Count Pourtalès M. Sazonof was forced to the conclusion that Germany does not wish to pronounce at Vienna the decisive word which would safeguard peace. The Emperor Nicholas has received the same impression from an exchange of telegrams which he has just had personally with the Emperor William.

Moreover, the Russian General Staff and Admiralty have received disquieting information concerning the preparations of the German army and navy.

In giving me this information M. Sazonof added that the Russian Government are continuing none the less their efforts towards conciliation. He repeated to me: "I shall continue to negotiate until the last moment."

PALEOLOGUE.

No. 103.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, July 30, 1914.

THE German Ambassador came to-night and again urged on M. Sazonof, but in less categorical terms, that Russia should cease her military preparations, and affirmed that Austria would not infringe the territorial integrity of Serbia:—

"It is not only the territorial integrity of Serbia which we must safeguard," answered M. Sazonof, "but also her independence and her sovereignty. We cannot allow Serbia to become a vassal of Austria".

M. Sazonof added:—"The situation is too serious for me not to tell you all that is in my mind. By intervening at St. Petersburg while she refuses to intervene at Vienna, Germany is only seeking to gain time so as to allow Austria to crush the little Servian kingdom before Russia can come to its aid. But the Emperor Nicholas is so anxious to prevent war that I am going to make a new proposal to you in his name:—

"If Austria, recognising that her dispute with Serbia has assumed the character of a question of European interest, declares herself ready to eliminate from her ultimatum the clauses which are damaging to the sovereignty of Serbia, Russia undertakes to stop all military preparations."

Count Pourtales promised to support this proposal with his Government.

In the mind of M. Sazonof, the acceptance of this proposal by Austria would have, as a logical corollary, the opening of a discussion by the Powers in London.

The Russian Government again show by their attitude that they are neglecting nothing in order to stop the conflict.

PALEOLOGUE.

* No. 104.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 30, 1914.

IN spite of the communication made yesterday by the Russian Ambassador to several of his colleagues, among them the German Ambassador, with reference to the partial mobilisation in his country, the Vienna press refrained from publishing the news. This enforced silence has just been explained at an interview of great importance between M. Schebeko and Count Berchtold, who examined at length the present formidable difficulties with equal readiness to apply to them mutually acceptable solutions.

M. Schebeko explained that the only object of the military preparations on the Russian side was to reply to those made by Austria, and to indicate the intention and the right of the Tsar to formulate his views on the settlement of the Servian question. The steps towards mobilisation taken in Galicia, answered Count Berchtold, have no aggressive intention and are only directed towards maintaining the situation as it stands. On both sides endeavours will be made to prevent these measures from being interpreted as signs of hostility.

With a view to settling the Austro-Servian dispute it was agreed that *pourparlers* should be resumed at St. Petersburg between M. Sazonof and Count Szápáry; they had only been interrupted owing to a misunderstanding, as Count Berchtold thought that the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs claimed that the Austrian representative should be given powers which would allow him to modify the terms of the Austrian ultimatum. Count Szápáry will only be authorised to discuss what settlement would be compatible with the dignity and prestige for which both Empires had equal concern.

It would therefore for the moment be in this direct form, and only between the two most interested Powers, that the discussion which Sir Edward Grey proposed to entrust to the four Powers not directly interested would take place.

Sir M. de Bunsen, who was with me, at once declared to M. Schebeko that the Foreign Office would entirely approve of this new procedure. Repeating the statement he made at the Ballplatz, the Russian Ambassador stated that his Government would take a much broader view than was generally supposed of the demands of the Monarchy; M. Schebeko did everything to convince Count Berchtold of the sincerity of Russia's desire to arrive at an agreement which would be acceptable to the two Empires.

The interview was carried on in a friendly tone and gave reason for thinking that all chances of localising the dispute were not lost, when the news of the German mobilisation arrived at Vienna.

DUMAINE.

No. 105.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 30, 1914.

HERR VON JAGOW telephoned to me at 2 o'clock that the news of the German mobilisation which had spread an hour before was false, and asked me to inform you of this urgently; the Imperial Government is confiscating the extra editions of the papers which announced it. But neither this communication nor these steps diminish my apprehension with regard to the plans of Germany.

It seems certain that the Extraordinary Council held yesterday evening at Potsdam with the military authorities under the presidency of the Emperor decided on mobilisation, and this explains the preparation of the special edition of the *Lokal Anzeiger*, but that from various causes (the declaration of England that she reserved her entire liberty of action, the exchange of telegrams between the Tsar and William II.) the serious measures which had been decided upon were suspended.

One of the Ambassadors with whom I have very close relations saw Herr von Zimmermann at 2 o'clock. According to the Under-Secretary of State the military authorities are very anxious that mobilisation should be ordered, because every delay makes Germany lose some of her advantages. Nevertheless up to the present the haste of the General Staff, which sees war in mobilisation, had been successfully prevented. In any case mobilisation may be decided upon at any moment. I do not know who has issued in the *Lokal Anzeiger*, a paper which is usually semi-official, premature news calculated to cause excitement in France.

Further, I have the strongest reasons to believe that all the measures for mobilisation which can be taken before the publication of the general order of mobilisation have already been taken here, and that they are anxious here to make us publish our mobilisation first in order to attribute the responsibility to us.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 106.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London.

Paris, July 30, 1914.

PLEASE inform Sir E. Grey of the following facts concerning French and German military preparations. England will see from this that if France is resolved, it is not she who is taking aggressive steps.

You will direct the attention of Sir E. Grey to the decision taken by the Council of Ministers this morning; although Germany has made her covering dispositions a few hundred metres from the frontier along the whole front from Luxemburg to the Vosges, and has transported her covering troops to their war positions, we have kept our troops ten kilometres from the frontier and forbidden them to approach nearer.

Our plan, conceived in the spirit of the offensive, provided, however, that the fighting positions of our covering troops should be as near to the frontier as possible. By leaving a strip of territory undefended against sudden aggression of the enemy, the Government of the Republic hopes to prove that France does not bear, any more than Russia, the responsibility for the attack.

In order to be convinced of this it is sufficient to compare the steps taken on the two sides of our frontier; in France, soldiers who were on leave were not recalled until we were certain that Germany had done so five days before.

In Germany, not only have the garrison troops of Metz been pushed up to the frontier, but they have been reinforced by units transported by train from garrisons of the interior such as Treves or Cologne; nothing like this has been done in France.

The arming of positions on the frontier (clearing of trees, placing of armament, construction of batteries and protection of railway junctions) was begun in Germany on Saturday, the 25th; with us it is going to be begun, for France can no longer refrain from taking similar measures.

The railway stations were occupied by the military in Germany on Saturday, the 25th; in France on Tuesday, the 28th.

Finally, in Germany the reservists by tens of thousands have been recalled by individual summons, those living abroad (the classes of 1903 to 1911) have been recalled, the officers of reserve have been summoned; in the interior the roads are closed, motor-cars only circulate with permits. It is the last stage before mobilisation. None of these measures have been taken in France.

The German army has its outposts on our frontier; on two occasions yesterday German patrols penetrated our territory. The whole 16th army corps from Metz, reinforced by part of the 8th from Treves and Cologne, occupies the frontier from Metz to Luxemburg; the 15th army corps from Strassburg is massed on the frontier.

Under penalty of being shot, the inhabitants of the annexed parts of Alsace-Lorraine are forbidden to cross the frontier.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 107.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 30, 1904.

The British Ambassador has not been informed of Germany's reply to Sir E. Grey's request. He told me that Berlin had consulted Vienna and was still waiting to hear from her ally.

My Russian colleague has just told me that Herr von Jagow (to whom Count Pourtales had communicated the conciliatory formula suggested by M. Sazonof for an Austro-Russian understanding) had just told him that he found this proposal unacceptable to Austria, thus showing the negative action of German diplomacy at Vienna.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 1

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 30, 1914.

Prince Lichnowsky has not brought any reply to the request addressed to him by Sir E. Grey yesterday to obtain from the German Government a formula for the intervention of the four Powers in the interest of peace. But my German colleague questioned the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs about the military preparations of England.

Sir E. Grey replied that they were not of an offensive character, but that in the present state of affairs on the continent it was natural to take some precautions; that in England, as in France, there was a desire to maintain peace and that if in England, as in France, defensive measures were under consideration, it was not with the object of making any aggression.

The information which your Excellency has addressed to me on the subject of the military measures taken by Germany on the French frontier gave me the opportunity of remarking to Sir E. Grey that it is no longer a question of a conflict of influence between Russia and Austria-Hungary, but that there is a risk of an act of aggression which might provoke general war.

Sir E. Grey understood my feelings perfectly, and he thinks, as I do, that the moment has come to consider and discuss together every hypothesis.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 109.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 30, 1914.

In the interview which I had to-day with the Secretary of State, I asked Herr von Jagow what reply he had made to Sir E. Grey, who had asked him to draw up himself the formula for the intervention of the disinterested Powers.

He answered that "to gain time," he had decided to act directly, and that he had asked Austria to tell him the ground on which conversations might be opened with her. This answer has the effect, under a pretext of proceeding more quickly, of eliminating England, France and Italy, and of entrusting to Herr von Tschirsky, whose Pan-German and Russophobic sentiments are well known, the duty of persuading Austria to adopt a conciliatory attitude.

Herr von Jagow then spoke to me of the Russian mobilisation on the Austrian frontier; he told me that this mobilisation compromised the success of all intervention with Austria, and that everything depended on it. He added that he feared that Austria would mobilise completely as a result of a partial Russian mobilisation, and this might cause as a countermeasure complete Russian mobilisation and consequently that of Germany.

I pointed out to the Secretary of State that he had himself told me that Germany would only consider herself obliged to mobilise if Russia mobilised on her German frontiers, and that this was not being done. He replied that this was true, but that the heads of the army were insisting on it, for every delay is a loss of strength for the German army, and "that the words of which I reminded him did not constitute a firm engagement on his part."

The impression which I received from this conversation is that the chances of peace have again.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 110.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 31, 1914.

At the beginning of our conversation to-day Sir E. Grey told me that Prince Lichnowsky had asked him this morning if England would observe neutrality in the conflict which is at hand. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs replied that, if the conflict became general, England would not be able to remain neutral, and especially that if France were involved England would be drawn in.

I then asked Sir E. Grey concerning the Cabinet Council which took place this morning. He replied that after having examined the situation, the Cabinet had thought for the moment the British Government were unable to guarantee to us their intervention, that they intended to take steps to obtain from Germany and France an understanding to respect Belgian neutrality, but that before considering intervention it was necessary to wait for the situation to develop.

I asked Sir E. Grey if, before intervening, the British Government would await the invasion of French territory. I insisted on the fact that the measures already taken on our frontier by Germany showed an intention to attack in the near future, and that, if a renewal of the mistake of Europe in 1870 was to be avoided, England should consider at once the circumstances in which she would give France the help on which she relied.

Sir E. Grey replied that the opinion of the Cabinet had only been formed on the situation at the moment, that the situation might be modified, and that in that case a meeting of the Cabinet would be called together at once in order to consider it.

Sir A. Nicolson, whom I saw on leaving the room of the Secretary of State, told me that the Cabinet would meet again to-morrow, and confidentially gave me to understand that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would be certain to renew the discussion.

According to your instructions, I have taken the necessary steps to secure that the autograph letter which the President of the Republic has addressed to His Majesty the King of England should be given to the King this evening. This step, which will certainly be communicated to the Prime Minister to-morrow morning, will, I am sure, be taken into serious consideration by the British Cabinet.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 111.

M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Luxemburg, July 31, 1914.

The Minister of State has just left the Legation; he has just told me that the Germans have closed the bridges over the Moselle at Schengen and at Remich with vehicles and the bridge at Wormeldange with ropes. The bridges at Wasserbillig and at D. Echternach over the Sûre have not been closed, but the Germans no longer allow the export from Prussia of corn, cattle or motor-cars.

M. Eyschen requested me—and this was the real object of his visit—to ask you for an official declaration to the effect that France will, in case of war, respect the neutrality of Luxemburg. When I asked him if he had received a similar declaration from the German Government, he told me that he was going to the German Minister to get the same declaration.

Postscript.—Up to the present no special measure has been taken by the Cabinet of Luxemburg. M. Eyschen has returned from the German Legation. He complained of the measures showing suspicion which were taken against a neutral neighbour. The Minister of State has asked the German Minister for an official declaration from his Government undertaking to respect the neutrality. Herr Von Buch is stated to have replied, "That is a matter of course, but it would be necessary for the French Government to give the same undertaking."

MOLLARD.

No. 112.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome.

Paris, July 31, 1914.

The British Ambassador has handed me a note from his Government asking the French Government to support a proposal at St. Petersburg for the peaceful solution of the Austro-Servian conflict.

This note shows that the German Ambassador has informed Sir E. Grey of the intention of his Government to try to exercise influence on the Austro-Hungarian Government after the capture of Belgrade and the occupation of the districts bordering on the frontier, in order to obtain a promise not to advance further, while the Powers endeavoured to secure that Serbia should give sufficient satisfaction to Austria; the occupied territory would be evacuated as soon as she had received satisfaction.

Sir E. Grey made this suggestion on the 29th July, and expressed the hope that military preparations would be suspended on all sides. Although the Russian Ambassador at London has informed the Secretary of State that he fears that the Russian condition (*if Austria, recognising that her conflict with Serbia has assumed the character of a question of European interest, declares herself ready to eliminate from her ultimatum the points which endanger the principle of Serbian sovereignty, Russia undertakes to stop all military preparations*) cannot be modified, Sir E. Grey thinks that, if Austria stops her advance after the occupation of Belgrade, the Russian Government could agree to change their formula in the following way.

That the Powers would examine how Serbia should give complete satisfaction to Austria without endangering the sovereignty or independence of the Kingdom. In case Austria after occupying Belgrade and the neighbouring Serbian territory should declare herself ready, in the interests of Europe, to stop her advance and to discuss how an arrangement might be arrived at, Russia could also consent to the discussion and suspend her military preparations, provided that the other Powers acted in the same way.

In accordance with the request of Sir E. Grey, the French Government joined in the English suggestion, and in the following terms asked their Ambassador at St. Petersburg to try to obtain, without delay, the assent of the Russian Government:—

"Please inform M. Sazonof urgently that the suggestion of Sir E. Grey appears to me to furnish a useful basis for conversation between the Powers, who are equally desirous of working for an honourable arrangement of the Austro-Serbian conflict, and of averting in this manner the dangers which threaten general peace.

"The plan proposed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by stopping the advance of the Austrian army and by entrusting to the Powers the duty of examining how Serbia could give full satisfaction to Austria without endangering the sovereign rights and the independence of the Kingdom, by thus affording Russia a means of suspending all military preparations, while the other Powers are to act in the same way, is calculated equally to give satisfaction to Russia and to Austria and to provide for Serbia an acceptable means of issue from the present difficulty.

"I would ask you carefully to be guided by the foregoing considerations in earnestly pressing M. Sazonof to give his adherence without delay to the proposal of Sir E. Grey, of which he will have been himself informed."

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 113.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, July 31, 1914.

THE news of the bombardment of Belgrade during the night and morning of yesterday has provoked very deep feeling in Russia. One cannot understand the attitude of Austria, whose provocations since the beginning of the crisis have regularly followed Russia's attempts at conciliation and the satisfactory conversations exchanged between St. Petersburg and Vienna.

Nevertheless, desirous of leaving nothing undone in order to prove his sincere desire to safeguard peace, M. Sazonof informs me that he has modified his formula, as requested by the British Ambassador, in the following way:—

"If Austria consents to stay the march of her troops on Serbian territory, and if, recognizing that the Austro-Serbian conflict has assumed the character of a question of European interest, she admits that the great Powers may examine the satisfaction which Serbia can accord to the Austro-Hungarian Government, without injury to her sovereign rights as a State and to her independence, Russia undertakes to preserve her waiting attitude."

PALEOLOGUE.

No. 114.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Rome and Constantinople.

Paris, July 31, 1914.

THE efforts made up till now concurrently by England and Russia with the earnest support of France (obtained in advance for every peaceful effort) with the object of a direct understanding between Vienna and St. Petersburg, or of the mediation of the four Powers in the most appropriate form, are being united to-day; Russia, giving a fresh proof of her desire for an understanding, has hastened to reply to the first appearance of an overture made by Germany since the beginning of the crisis (as to the conditions on which Russia would stop her military preparations) by indicating a formula, and then modifying it in accordance with the request of England; there ought to be hope, therefore, negotiations having also been begun again between the Russian and Austrian Ambassadors that English mediation will complete at London that which is being attempted by direct negotiations at Vienna and St. Petersburg.

Nevertheless, the constant attitude of Germany who, since the beginning of the conflict, while ceaselessly protesting to each Power her peaceful intentions, has actually, by her dilatory or negative attitude, caused the failure of all attempts at agreement, and has not ceased to encourage through her Ambassador the uncompromising attitude of Vienna; the German military preparations begun since the 25th July and subsequently continued without cessation; the immediate opposition of Germany to the Russian formula, declared at Berlin unacceptable for Austria before that Power had even been consulted; in conclusion, all the impressions derived from Berlin bring conviction that Germany has sought to humiliate Russia, to disintegrate the Triple Entente, and if these results could not be obtained, to make war.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 115.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 31, 1914.

GENERAL mobilisation for all men from 19 to 42 years of age was declared by the Austro-Hungarian Government this morning at 1 o'clock.

My Russian colleague still thinks that this step is not entirely in contradiction to the declaration made yesterday by Count Berchtold.

DUMAINE.

No. 116.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 31, 1914.

HERR VON JAGOW sent for me and has just told me that he was very sorry to inform me that in face of the total mobilisation of the Russian army, Germany, in the interest of the security of the Empire, found herself obliged to take serious precautionary measures. What is called "Kriegsgefahrzustand" (the state of danger of war) has been declared, and this allows the authorities to proclaim, if they deem it expedient, a state of siege, to suspend some of the public services, and to close the frontier.

At the same time a demand is being made at St. Petersburg that they should demobilise, as well on the Austrian as on the German side, otherwise Germany would be obliged to mobilise on her side. Herr von Jagow told me that Herr von Schoen had been instructed to inform the French Government of the resolution of the Berlin Cabinet and to ask them what attitude they intended to adopt.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 117.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

Paris, July 31, 1914.

THE German Government decided at mid-day to take all military measures implied by the state called "state of danger of war."

In communicating this decision to me at 7 o'clock this evening, Baron von Schoen added that the Government required at the same time that Russia should demobilise. If the Russian Government has not given a satisfactory reply within twelve hours Germany will mobilise in her turn.

I replied to the German Ambassador that I had no information at all about an alleged total mobilisation of the Russian army and navy which the German Government invoked as the reason for the new military measures which they are taking to-day.

Baron von Schoen finally asked me, in the name of his Government, what the attitude of France would be in case of war between Germany and Russia. He told me that he would come for my reply to-morrow (Saturday) at 1 o'clock.

I have no intention of making any statement to him on this subject, and I shall confine myself to telling him that France will have regard to her interests. The Government of the Republic need not indeed give any account of her intentions except to her ally.

I ask you to inform M. Sazonof of this immediately. As I have already told you, I have no doubt that the Imperial Government, in the highest interests of peace, will do everything on their part to avoid anything that might render inevitable or precipitate the crisis.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 118.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to M. René Viviani, President of Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, July 31, 1914.

As a result of the mobilisation of Austria and of the measures for mobilisation taken secretly, but continuously, by Germany for the last six days, the order for the general mobilisation of the Russian army has been given, Russia not being able, without most serious danger, to allow herself to be further out-distanced; really she is only taking military measures corresponding to those taken by Germany.

For imperative reasons of strategy the Russian Government knowing that Germany was arming, could no longer delay the conversion of her partial mobilisation into a general mobilisation.

PALEOLOGUE.

No. 119.

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, July 31, 1914.

L'AGENCE HAVAS having announced that the state "of danger of war" had been declared in Germany, I told M. Davignon that I could assure him that the Government of the Republic would respect the neutrality of Belgium.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that the Government of the King had always thought that this would be so, and thanked me. The Russian Minister and the British Minister, whom I saw subsequently, appeared much pleased that in the circumstances I gave this assurance, which further, as the English Minister told me, was in accordance with the declaration of Sir E. Grey.

KLOBUKOWSKI.

CHAPTER VI.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY GERMANY ON RUSSIA (SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, AT 7-10 P.M.); AND ON FRANCE (MONDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 6-45 P.M.).

No. 120.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, Aug. 31, 1914.

Two *démarches* were made yesterday evening by the Austrian Ambassadors—the one at Paris, which was rather vague, the other of St. Petersburg, precise and conciliatory.

Count Scézszen came to explain to me that the Austro-Hungarian Government had officially informed Russia that it had no territorial ambition, and would not touch the sovereignty of Serbia; that it also repudiates any intention of occupying the Sandjak; but that these explanations of disinterestedness only retain their force if the war remains localised to Austria and Serbia, as a European war would open out eventualities which it was impossible to foresee. The Austrian Ambassador, in commenting on these explanations, gave me to understand that if his Government could not answer the questions of the Powers speaking in their own name, they would certainly answer Serbia, or any single Power asking for these conditions in the name of Serbia. He added that a step in this direction was perhaps still possible.

At St. Petersburg the Austrian Ambassador called on M. Sazonof and explained to him that his Government was willing to begin a discussion as to the basis of the ultimatum addressed to Serbia. The Russian Minister declared himself satisfied with this declaration, and proposed that the *sourparlers* should take place in London with the participation of the Powers. M. Sazonof will have requested the English Government to take the lead in the discussion; he pointed out that it would be very important that Austria should stop her operations in Serbia.

The deduction from these facts is that Austria would at last show herself ready to come to an agreement, just as the Russian Government is ready to enter into negotiations on the basis of the English proposal.

Unfortunately these arrangements which allowed one to hope for a peaceful solution appear, in fact, to have been rendered useless by the attitude of Germany. This Power has in fact presented an

ultimatum giving the Russian Government twelve hours in which to agree to the demobilisation of their forces not only as against Germany, but also as against Austria; this time-limit expires at noon. The ultimatum is not justified, for Russia has accepted the English proposal which implies a cessation of military preparation by all the Powers.

The attitude of Germany proves that she wishes for war. And she wishes for it against France. Yesterday when Herr von Schoen came to the Quai d'Orsay to ask what attitude France proposed to take in case of a Russo-German conflict, the German Ambassador, although there has been no direct dispute between France and Germany, and although from the beginning of the crisis we have used all our efforts for a peaceful solution and are still continuing to do so, added that he asked me to present his respects and thanks to the President of the Republic, and asked that we would be good enough to make arrangements as to him personally (*des dispositions pour sa propre personne*); we know also that he has already put the archives of the Embassy in safety. This attitude of breaking off diplomatic relations without any direct dispute, and although he has not received any definitely negative answer, is characteristic of the determination of Germany to make War against France. The want of sincerity in her peaceful protestations is shown by the rupture which she is forcing upon Europe at a time when Austria had at last agreed with Russia to begin negotiations.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 121.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Berlin, August 1, 1914.

My Russian colleague received yesterday evening two telegrams from M. Sazonof advising him that the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg had explained that his Government was ready to discuss the note to Servia with the Russian Government even as to its basis; M. Sazonof answered that in his opinion these conversations should take place in London.

The ultimatum to Russia can only do away with the last chances of peace which these conversations still seemed to leave. The question may be asked whether in such circumstances the acceptance by Austria was serious, and had not the object of throwing the responsibility of the conflict on to Russia.

My British colleague during the night made a pressing appeal to Herr von Jagow's feelings of humanity. The latter answered that the matter had gone too far and that they must wait for the Russian answer to the German ultimatum. But he told Sir Edward Goschen that the ultimatum required that the Russians should countermand their mobilisation, not only as against Germany but also as against Austria; my British colleague was much astonished at this, and said that it did not seem possible for Russia to accept this last point.

Germany's ultimatum coming at the very moment when an agreement seemed about to be established between Vienna and St. Petersburg, is characteristic of her warlike policy.

In truth the conflict was between Russia and Austria only, and Germany could only intervene as an ally of Austria; in these circumstances, as the two Powers which were interested as principals were prepared for conversations, it is impossible to understand why Germany should send an ultimatum to Russia instead of continuing like all the other Powers to work for a peaceful solution, unless she desired war on her own account.

J. CAMBON.

No. 122.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors, at London, Berlin, and to the French Minister at Brussels.

Paris, August 1, 1914.

THE British Ambassador, under the instructions of his Government, came to ask me what would be the attitude of the French Government as regards Belgium in case of conflict with Germany.

I stated that, in accordance with the assurance which we had repeatedly given the Belgian Government, we intended to respect their neutrality.

It would only be in the event of some other Power violating that neutrality that France might find herself brought to enter Belgian territory, with the object of fulfilling her obligations as a guaranteeing Power.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 123.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, August 1, 1914.

THE British Ambassador has been instructed by his Government to make to the German Government a communication identical with that which he made to you on the subject of the neutrality of Belgium.

Herr von Jagow answered that he would take the instructions of the Emperor and the Chancellor but that he did not think an answer could be given, for Germany could not disclose her military plans in this way. The British Ambassador will see Herr von Jagow to-morrow afternoon.

J. CAMBON.

No. 124.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, August 1, 1914.

I WENT to see the Marquis di San Giuliano this morning at half-past eight, in order to get precise information from him as to the attitude of Italy in view of the provocative acts of Germany and the results which they may have.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs answered that he had seen the German Ambassador yesterday evening. Herr von Flotow had said to him that Germany had requested the Russian Government to suspend mobilisation, and the French Government to inform them as to their intentions; Germany had given France a time-limit of eighteen hours and Russia a time-limit of twelve hours.

Herr von Flotow as a result of this communication asked what were the intentions of the Italian Government.

The Marquis di San Giuliano answered that as the war undertaken by Austria was aggressive and did not fall within the purely defensive character of the Triple Alliance, particularly in view of the consequences which might result from it according to the declaration of the German Ambassador, Italy would not be able to take part in the war.

BARRÈRE.

No. 125.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Madrid, Constantinople.

Paris, August 1, 1914.

THE German Ambassador came to see me again at 11 o'clock this morning. After having recalled to his memory all the efforts made by France towards an honourable settlement of the Austro-Servian conflict and the difficulty between Austria and Russia which has resulted from it, he put him in possession of the facts as to the *pourparlers* which have been carried on since yesterday:—

- (1) An English compromise, proposing, besides other suggestions, suspension of military preparations on the part of Russia, on condition that the other Powers should act in the same way; adherence of Russia to this proposal
- (2) Communications from the Austrian Government declaring that they did not desire any aggrandisement in Servia, nor even to advance into the Sandjak, and stating that they were ready to discuss *even the basis* of the Austro-Servian question at London with the other Powers.

I drew attention to the attitude of Germany who, abandoning all *pourparlers*, presented an ultimatum to Russia at the very moment when this Power had just accepted the English formula (which implies the cessation of military preparations by all the countries which have mobilised) and regarded as imminent a diplomatic rupture with France.

Baron von Schoen answered that he did not know the developments which had taken place in this matter for the last twenty-four hours, that there was perhaps in them a "glimmer of hope" for some arrangement, that he had not received any fresh communication from his Government, and that he was going to get information. He gave renewed protestations of his sincere desire to unite his efforts to those of France for arriving at a solution of the conflict. I laid stress on the serious responsibility which the Imperial Government would assume if, in circumstances such as these, they took an initiative which was not justified and of a kind which would irremediably compromise peace.

Baron von Schoen did not allude to his immediate departure and did not make any fresh request for an answer to his question concerning the attitude of France in case of an Austro-Russian conflict. He confined himself to saying of his own accord that the attitude of France was not doubtful.

It would not do to exaggerate the possibilities which may result from my conversation with the German Ambassador for, on their side, the Imperial Government continue the most dangerous preparations on our frontier. However, we must not neglect the possibilities, and we should not cease to work towards an agreement. On her side France is taking all military measures required for protection against too great an advance in German military preparations. She considers that her attempts at solution will only have a chance of success so far as it is felt that she will be ready and resolute if the conflict is forced on her.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 126.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, August 1, 1914.

SIR Edward Grey said to me that, at a meeting this morning, the Cabinet had again considered the situation. As Germany had asked England to give a declaration of neutrality and had not obtained it, the British Government remained masters of their action; this could shape itself in accordance with different hypotheses.

In the first place, Belgian neutrality is of great importance to England. France has immediately renewed her engagement to respect it. Germany has explained "that she was not in a position to reply." Sir Edward Grey will put the Cabinet in possession of this answer and will ask to be authorized to state on Monday in the House of Commons, that the British Government will not permit a violation of Belgian neutrality.

In the second place, the English fleet is mobilised, and Sir Edward Grey will propose to his colleagues that he should state that it will oppose the passage of the Straits of Dover by the German fleet, or, if the German fleet should pass through (*venaient à le passer*), will oppose any demonstration on the French coasts. These two questions will be dealt with at the meeting on Monday. I drew the attention of the Secretary of State to the point that, if during this intervening period any incident took place, it was necessary not to allow a surprise, and that it would be desirable to think of intervening in time.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 127.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London.

Paris, August 1, 1914.

We are warned through several channels that the German and the Austrian Governments are trying at this moment to influence England by making her believe that the responsibility for war, if it breaks out, will fall on Russia. Efforts are being made to obtain the neutrality of England by disguising the truth.

France has not ceased in co-operation with England to advise moderation at St. Petersburg; this advice has been listened to.

From the beginning M. Sazonof has exercised pressure on Serbia to make her accept all those clauses of the ultimatum which were not incompatible with her sovereignty.

He then engaged in a direct conversation with Austria; this was fresh evidence of his conciliatory spirit. Finally he has agreed to allow those Powers which are less interested to seek for means of composing the dispute.

In accordance with the wish expressed to him by Sir George Buchanan, M. Sazonof consented to modify the first formula which he had put forward, and he has drawn up a second which is shown not to differ materially from the declaration which Count Scézszen made yesterday to M. de Margerie. Count Scézszen affirms that Austria has no intention of seeking territorial aggrandisement and does not wish to touch the sovereignty of Serbia. He expressly adds that Austria has no designs on the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar.

It would then seem that an agreement between Sir Edward Grey's suggestion, M. Sazonof's formula and the Austrian declarations could easily be reconciled.

France is determined, in co-operation with England, to work to the very end for the realisation of this.

But while these negotiations were going on, and while Russia in the negotiations showed a good will which cannot be disputed, Austria was the first to proceed to a general mobilisation.

Russia has found herself obliged to imitate Austria, so as not to be left in an unfavourable position, but all the time she has continued ready to negotiate.

It is not necessary for me to repeat that, so far as we are concerned, we will, in co-operation with England, continue to work for the success of these *pourparlers*.

But the attitude of Germany has made it absolutely compulsory for us to make out the order for mobilisation to-day.

Last Wednesday, well in advance of Russian mobilisation, as I have already telegraphed to you, Herr von Schoen announced to me the impending publication of *Kriegsgefahrzustand*. This measure has been taken by Germany, and under the protection of this screen, she immediately began a mobilisation in the proper sense of the word.

To-day M. Paléologue telegraphed that Count Pourtalès had notified the Russian Government of German mobilisation.

Information which has been received by the Ministry of War confirms the fact that this mobilisation is really in full execution.

Our decree of mobilisation is then an *essential measure* of protection. The Government have accompanied it by a proclamation signed by the President of the Republic and by all the Ministers, in which they explain that mobilisation is not war, and that in the present state of affairs it is the best means for France of safeguarding peace, and that the Government of the Republic will redouble their efforts to bring the negotiations to a conclusion.

Will you be good enough to bring all these points urgently to the notice of Sir Edward Grey, and to point out to him that we have throughout been governed by the determination not to commit any act of provocation.

I am persuaded that in case war were to break out, English opinion would see clearly from which side aggression comes, and that it would realise the strong reasons which we have given to Sir Edward Grey for asking for armed intervention on the part of England in the interest of the future of the European balance of power.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 128.

M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Luxemburg, August 1, 1914.

THE Minister of State instructs me to ask from the French Government an assurance of neutrality similar to that which has been given to Belgium. M. Eyschen has stated that at present, as the declaration in question was made to the President of the Council of the Belgian Government by the French Minister at Brussels, he thought that the same procedure would be most suitable with regard to the Grand Duchy.

This is the reason why he has abstained from making a request direct to the Government of the Republic. As the Chamber of Deputies meets on Monday, M. Eyschen wishes to have the answer by that date; a similar *démarche* is being made at the same time with the German Minister at Luxemburg.

MOLLARD.

No. 129.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg.

Paris, August 1, 1914.

Be good enough to state to the President of the Council that in conformity with the Treaty of London, 1867, the Government of the Republic intends to respect the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, as they have shown by their attitude.

The violation of this neutrality by Germany, would, however, be an act of a kind which would compel France from that time to be guided in this matter by care for her defence and her interest.

RENÉ VIVIANI

No. 130.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Berlin, August 1, 1914.

Special editions of newspapers are being distributed in the streets of Berlin announcing that the general mobilisation of the army and the navy has been decreed and that the first day of the mobilisation is Sunday, 2nd August.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 131.

M. Eyschen, Minister of State for Luxemburg, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Luxemburg, August 2, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to bring to your Excellency's notice the following facts :—

On Sunday, the 2nd August, very early, German troops, according to the information which has up to now reached the Grand Ducal Government, penetrated into Luxemburg territory by the bridges of Wasserbillig and Remich, and proceeded especially towards the south and in the direction of Luxemburg, the capital of the Grand Duchy. A certain number of armoured trains with troops and

ammunition have been sent along the railway line from Wasserbillig to Luxemburg, where their arrival is immediately expected. These occurrences constitute acts which are manifestly contrary to the neutrality of the Grand Duchy as guaranteed by the Treaty of London of 1867. The Luxemburg Government have not failed to address an energetic protest against this aggression to the representatives of His Majesty the German Emperor at Luxemburg. An identical protest will be sent by telegraph to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at Berlin.

*The Minister of State,
President of the Government.*

EYSCHEN.

No. 132.

M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Luxemburg, August 2, 1914.

THE Minister of State for Luxemburg, M. Eyschen, has just received, through Herr von Buch, German Minister at Luxemburg, a telegram from Bethmann-Hollweg, Chancellor of the German Empire, saying that the military measures taken by Germany in Luxemburg do not constitute a hostile act against this country, but are solely measures tended to assure the use of the railways which have been leased to the Empire against the eventual attack of a French army. Luxemburg will receive a complete indemnity for any damage.

MOLLARD.

No. 133.

Note handed in by the German Ambassador.

Paris, August 2, 1914.

THE German Ambassador has just been instructed, and hastens to inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the military measures taken by Germany in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg do not constitute an act of hostility. They must be considered as purely preventive measures taken for the protection of the railways, which, under the treaties between Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, are under German administration.

VON SCHOEN.

No. 134. •

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, August 2, 1914.

YESTERDAY at ten minutes past seven in the evening the German Ambassador handed to M. Sazonof a declaration of war by his Government; he will leave St. Petersburg to-day.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador has not received any instructions from his Government as to the declaration of war

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 135.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Representatives of France abroad.

Paris, August 2, 1914.

THE Russian Ambassador informs me that Germany has just declared war on Russia, notwithstanding the negotiations which are proceeding, and at a moment when Austria-Hungary was agreeing to discuss with the Powers even the basis of her conflict with Serbia.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 136.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Madrid, Constantinople.

Paris, August 2, 1914.

THIS morning, French territory was violated by German troops at Ciry and near Longwy. They are marching on the fort which bears the latter name. Elsewhere the Custom House at Delle

has twice been fired upon. Finally, German troops have also violated this morning the neutral territory of Luxemburg.

You will at once use this information to lay stress on the fact that the German Government is committing itself to acts of war against France without provocation on our part, or any previous declaration of war, whilst we have scrupulously respected the zone of ten kilometres which we have maintained, even since the mobilisation, between our troops and the frontier.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 137.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 2, 1914.

After the meeting of the Cabinet held this morning Sir Edward Grey made the following declaration to me :—

" I am authorised to give an assurance that, if the German fleet comes into the Channel or through the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against French coasts or shipping, the British fleet will give all the protection in its power.

" This assurance is of course subject to the policy of His Majesty's Government receiving the support of Parliament, and must not be taken as binding His Majesty's Government to take any action until the above contingency of action by the German fleet takes place. "

Afterwards in speaking to me of the neutrality of Belgium and that of Luxemburg, the Secretary of State reminded me that the Convention of 1867, referring to the Grand Duchy, differed from the Treaty referring to Belgium, in that England was bound to require the observance of this latter Convention without the assistance of the other guaranteeing Powers, while with regard to Luxemburg all the guaranteeing Powers were to act in concert.

The protection of Belgian neutrality is here considered so important that England will regard its violation by Germany as a *casus belli*. It is a specially English interest and there is no doubt that the British Government, faithful to the traditions of their policy, will insist upon it, even if the business world in which German influence is making tenacious efforts, exercises pressure to prevent the Government committing itself against Germany.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 138.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London.

Paris, August 2, 1914.

I note the points contained in your telegrams of the 27th, 30th, 31st July and the 1st August, and in that which you have sent to me to-day.

In communicating to the Chambers the declaration which Sir Edward Grey has made to you, the text of which is contained in your last telegram, I will add that in it we have obtained from Great Britain a first assistance which is most valuable to us.

In addition, I propose to indicate that the help which Great Britain intends to give to France for the protection of the French coasts or the French merchant marine, will be used in such a way that our navy will also, in case of a Franco-German conflict, be supported by the English fleet in the Atlantic as well as in the North Sea and Channel. In addition I would note that English ports could not serve as places for revictualling for the German fleet.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 139.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin.

Paris, August 2, 1914.

GERMAN troops having to-day violated the eastern frontier at several points I request you immediately to protest in writing to the German Government. You will be good enough to take as your text the following note which, in the uncertainty of communications between Paris and Berlin, I have addressed directly to the German Ambassador :—

" The French administrative and military authorities in the eastern district have just reported several acts which I have instructed the Ambassador of the Republic at Berlin to bring to the knowledge of the Imperial Government.

"The first has taken place at Delle in the district of Belfort; on two occasions the French Customs station in this locality has been fired upon by a detachment of German soldiers. North of Delle two German patrols of the 5th Mounted Jaegers crossed the frontier this morning and advanced to the villages of Joncherey and Baron, more than ten kilometres from the frontier. The officer who commanded the first has blown out the brains of a French soldier. The German cavalry carried off some horses which the French mayor of Suarce was collecting and forced the inhabitants of the commune to lead the said horses.

"The Ambassador of the Republic at Berlin has been instructed to make a formal protest to the Imperial Government against acts which form a flagrant violation of the frontier by German troops in arms, and which are not justified by anything in the present situation. The Government of the Republic can only leave to the Imperial Government the entire responsibility for these acts."

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 140.

M. Marcelin Pellet, French Minister at The Hague, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Hague, August 3, 1914.

THE German Minister called yesterday on the Minister for Foreign Affairs to explain the necessity under which, as he said, Germany was placed of violating the neutral territory of Luxemburg, adding that he would have a fresh communication to make to him to-day. He has now this morning announced the entry of German troops into Belgium in order, as he has explained, to prevent an occupation of that country by France.

PELLETT.

No. 141. •

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. René Viviani President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 3, 1914.

YESTERDAY evening the German Minister handed to the Belgian Government an ultimatum stating that his Government, having learnt that the French were preparing for operations in the district of Givet and Namur, were compelled to take steps, the first of which was to invite the Belgian Government to inform them, within 7 hours, if they were disposed to facilitate military operations in Belgium against France. In case of refusal the fortune of war would decide.

The Government of the King answered that the information as to the French movements appeared to them to be inaccurate in view of the formal assurances which had been given by France, and were still quite recent; that Belgium, which since the establishment of her Kingdom, has taken every care to assure the protection of her dignity and of her interests, and has devoted all her efforts to peaceful development of progress, strongly protests against any violation of her territory from whatever quarter it may come: and that, supposing the violation takes place, she will know how to defend with energy her neutrality, which has been guaranteed by the Powers, and notably by the King of Prussia.

KLOBUKOWSKI.

No. 142.

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 3, 1914.

To the assurance which I gave him that if Belgium appealed to the guarantee of the Powers against the violation of her neutrality by Germany, France would at once respond to her appeal, the Minister for Foreign Affairs answered:

"It is with great sincerity that we thank the Government of the Republic for the support which it would eventually be able to offer us, but under present conditions we do not appeal to the guarantee of the Powers. At a later date the Government of the King will weigh the measures which it may be necessary to take."

No. 143.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 3, 1914.

SIR EDWARD GREY has authorised me to inform you that you could state to Parliament that he was making explanations to the Commons as to the present attitude of the British Government, and that the chief of these declarations would be as follows :—

“ In case the German fleet came into the Channel or entered the North Sea in order to go round the British Isles with the object of attacking the French coasts or the French navy and of harassing French merchant shipping, the English fleet would intervene in order to give to French shipping its complete protection, in such a way that from that moment England and Germany would be in a state of war.”

Sir Edward Grey explained to me that the mention of an operation by way of the North Sea implied protection against a demonstration in the Atlantic Ocean.

The declaration concerning the intervention of the English fleet must be considered as binding the British Government. Sir Edward Grey has assured me of this and has added that the French Government were thereby authorised to inform the Chambers of this.

On my return to the Embassy I received your telephonic communication relating to the German ultimatum addressed to Belgium. I immediately communicated it to Sir Edward Grey.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 144.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 3, 1914.

Just as Sir Edward Grey was starting this morning for the meeting of the Cabinet, my German colleague, who had already seen him yesterday, came to press him to say that the neutrality of England did not depend upon respecting Belgian neutrality. Sir Edward Grey refused all conversation on this matter.

The German Ambassador has sent to the press a *communiqué* saying that if England remained neutral Germany would give up all naval operations and would not make use of the Belgian coast as a *point d'appui*. My answer is that respecting the coast is not respecting the neutrality of the territory, and that the German ultimatum is already a violation of this neutrality.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 145.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 3, 1914.

SIR EDWARD GREY has made the statement regarding the intervention of the English fleet. He has explained, in considering the situation, what he proposed to do with regard to Belgian neutrality; and the reading of a letter from King Albert asking for the support of England has deeply stirred the House.

The House will this evening vote the credit which is asked for; from this moment its support is secured to the policy of the Government, and it follows public opinion which is declaring itself more and more in our favour.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 146.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London.

Paris, August 3, 1914.

I AM told that the German Ambassador is said to have stated to the Foreign Office that yesterday morning eighty French officers in Prussian uniform had attempted to cross the German frontier in twelve motor cars at Walbeck, to the west of Geldern and that this formed a very serious violation of neutrality on the part of France.

Be good enough urgently to contradict this news which is pure invention, and to draw the attention of the Foreign Office to the German campaign of false news which is beginning.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 147.

Letter handed by the German Ambassador to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, during his farewell audience, August 3, 1914, at 6-45 P.M.

M. le Président,

THE German administrative and military authorities have established a certain number of flagrantly hostile acts committed on German territory by French military aviators. Several of these have openly violated the neutrality of Belgium by flying over the territory of that country; one has attempted to destroy buildings near Wesel; others have been seen in the district of the Eifel, one has thrown bombs on the railway near Karlsruhe and Nuremberg.

I am instructed, and I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that in the presence of these acts of aggression the German Empire considers itself in a state of war with France in consequence of the acts of this latter Power.

At the same time I have the honour to bring to the knowledge of your Excellency that the German authorities will detain French mercantile vessels in German ports, but they will release them if, within forty-eight hours, they are assured of complete reciprocity.

My diplomatic mission having thus come to an end it only remains for me to request your Excellency to be good enough to furnish me with my passports, and to take the steps you consider suitable to assure my return to Germany, with the staff of the Embassy, as well as with the staff of the Bavarian Legation and of the German Consulate General in Paris.

Be good enough, M. le Président, to receive the assurances of my deepest respect.

(Signed) SCHOEN.

No. 148.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Representative abroad.

Paris, August 3, 1914.

THE German Ambassador has asked for his passports and is leaving this evening with the staffs of the Embassy, the German Consulate General and the Bavarian Legation Baron von Schoen has given as his reason the establishment by the German administrative and military authorities of acts of hostility which are said to have been committed by French military aviators accused of having flown over territory of the Empire and thrown bombs. The Ambassador adds that the aviators are said to have also violated the neutrality of Belgium by flying over Belgian territory "In the presence of these acts of aggression," says the letter of Baron von Schoen, "the German Empire considers itself in a state of war with France in consequence of the acts of this latter Power."

I formally challenged the inaccurate allegations of the Ambassador, and for my part I reminded him that I had yesterday addressed to him a note protesting against the flagrant violations of the France frontier committee two days ago by detachments of German troops.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 149.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin.

(Telegram communicated to French Representatives abroad.)

Paris August 3, 1914.

I REQUEST you to ask for your passports and to leave Berlin at once with the staff of the Embassy leaving the charge of French interests and the care of the archives to the Spanish Ambassador. I request you at the same time to protest in writing against the violation of the neutrality of Luxemburg by German troops, of which notice has been given by the Prime Minister of Luxemburg; against the ultimatum addressed to the Belgian Government by the German Minister at Brussels to force upon them the violation of Belgian neutrality and to require of that country that she should facilitate military operations against France on Belgian territory; finally against the false allegation of an alleged projected invasion of these two countries by French armies, by which he has attempted to justify the state of war which he declares henceforth exists between Germany and France.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 150.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Allié, French Minister at Munich

Paris, August 3, 1914

Be good enough to inform the Royal Bavarian Government that you have received instructions to adopt your attitude to that of our Ambassador at Berlin and to leave Munich.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No 151.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Representatives at London, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Rome, Madrid, Berne, Constantinople, The Hague, Copenhagen, Christiania, Stockholm, Bucharest, Athens, and Belgrade.

Paris, August 3, 1914.

I LEARN from an official Belgian source that German troops have violated Belgian territory at Gemmerich in the district of Verviers.

RENE VIVIANI.

No. 152

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels August 4, 1914.

THE Chief of the Cabinet of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends me a letter by which "the Government of the King declare that they are firmly decided to resist the aggression of Germany by all means in their power." Belgium appeals to England, France and Russia to co-operate as guarantors in the defence of her territory.

"There would be a concerted and common action having as its object the resistance of forcible measures employed by Germany against Belgium, and at the same time to guarantee the maintenance of the independence and integrity of Belgium in the future."

"Belgium is glad to be able to declare that she will ensure the defence of her fortified places."

KLOBUKOWSKI.

No. 153.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 4, 1914.

SIR EDWARD GREY has asked me to come and see him immediately in order to tell me that the Prime Minister would to-day make a statement in the House of Commons that Germany had been invited to withdraw her ultimatum to Belgium, and to give her answer to England before 12 o'clock to-night.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 154.

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 4, 1914.

THIS morning the German Minister informs the Belgian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, that in consequence of the refusal of the Belgian Government the Imperial Government find themselves compelled to carry out by force of arms those measures of protection which are rendered indispensable by the French threats.

KLOBUKOWSKI.

No. 155.

*M. Bapst, French Minister at Copenhagen, to M. Doumergue, Minister for Foreign Affairs.**Copenhagen, August 3, 1914.*

The French Ambassador at Berlin asks me to communicate to your Excellency the following telegram :—

"I have been sent to Denmark by the German Government. I have just arrived at Copenhagen. I am accompanied by all the staff of the Embassy and the Russian Chargé d' Affaires at Darmstadt with his family." The treatment which we have received is of such a nature that I have thought it desirable to make a complete report on it to your Excellency by telegram.

On the morning of Monday, the 3rd August, after I had, in accordance with your instructions, addressed to Herr von Jagow a protest against the acts of aggression committed on French territory by German troops, the Secretary of State came to see me. Herr von Jagow came to complain of acts of aggression which he alleged had been committed in Germany, especially at Nuremberg and Coblenz by French aviators, who according to his statement "had come from Belgium." I answered that I had not the slightest information as to the facts to which he attached so much importance and the improbability of which seemed to me obvious; on my part I asked him if he had read the note which I had addressed to him with regard to the invasion of our territory by detachments of the German army. As the Secretary of State said that he had not yet read this note I explained its contents to him. I called his attention to the act committed by the officer commanding one of the detachments, who had advanced to the French village of Joncherey, ten kilometres within our frontier, and had blown out the brains of a French soldier whom he had met there. After having given my opinion of this act I added: "You will admit that under no circumstances could there be any comparison between this and the flight of an aeroplane over foreign territory carried out by private persons animated by that spirit of individual courage by which aviators are distinguished."

"An act of aggression committed on the territory of a neighbour by detachments of regular troops commanded by officers assumes an importance of quite a different nature."

Herr von Jagow explained to me that he had no knowledge of the facts of which I was speaking to him, and he added that it was difficult for events of this kind not to take place when two armies filled with the feelings which animated our troops found themselves face to face on either side of the frontier.

At this moment the crowds which thronged the Pariser Platz in front of the Embassy and whom we could see through the window of my study, which was half-open, uttered shouts against France. I asked the Secretary of State when all this would come to an end.

"The Government has not yet come to a decision" Herr von Jagow answered. "It is probable to Herr von Schoen will receive orders to-day to ask for his passports and then you will receive yours." The Secretary of State assured me that I need not have any anxiety with regard to my departure, and that all the proprieties would be observed with regard to me as well as my staff. We were not to see one another any more and we took leave of one another after an interview which had been courteous and could not make me anticipate what was in store for me.

Before leaving Herr von Jagow I expressed to him my wish to make a personal call on the Chancellor, as that would be the last opportunity that I should have of seeing him.

Herr von Jagow answered that he did not advise me to carry out this intention as this interview would serve no purpose and could not fail to be painful.

At 6 o'clock in the evening Herr von Langwerth brought me my passports. In the name of his Government he refused to agree to the wish which I expressed to him that I should be permitted to travel by Holland or Belgium. He suggested to me that I should go either by way of Copenhagen, although he could not assure me a free passage by sea, or through Switzerland *via* Constance.

I accepted this last route; Herr von Langwerth having asked me to leave as soon as I possibly could it was agreed, in consideration of the necessity I was under of making arrangements with the Spanish Ambassador, who was undertaking the charge of our interests, that I should leave on the next day, the 4th August, at 10 o'clock at night.

At 7 o'clock, an hour after Herr von Langwerth had left, Herr von Lancken, formerly Councillor of the Embassy at Paris, came from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to tell me to request the staff of my Embassy to cease taking meals in the restaurants. This order was so strict that on the next day, Tuesday, I had to have recourse to the authority of the Wilhelmstrasse to get the Hotel Bristol to send our meals to the Embassy.

At 11 o'clock on the same evening, Monday, Herr von Langwerth came back to tell me that his Government would not allow our return by way of Switzerland under the pretext that it would take three days and three nights to take me to Constance. He announced that I should be sent by way of Vienna. I only agreed to this alteration under reserve, and during the night I wrote the following letter to Herr von Langwerth :—

Berlin August 3, 1914.

"M. Le Baron.

I have been thinking over the route for my return to my country about which you came to speak to me this evening. You propose that I shall travel by Vienna. I run the risk of finding myself

detained in that town, if not by the action of the Austrian Government, at least owing to the mobilisation which creates great difficulties similar to those existing in Germany as to the movements of trains.

Under these circumstances, I must ask the German Government for a promise made on their honour that the Austrian Government will send me to Switzerland, and that the Swiss Government will not close its frontier either to me or to the persons by whom I am accompanied, as I am told that that frontier has been firmly closed to foreigners.

I cannot then accept the proposal that you have made to me unless I have the security which I ask for, and unless I am assured that I shall not be detained for some months outside my country.

JULES CAMBON."

IN answer to this letter on the next morning, Tuesday, the 4th August, Herr von Langwerth gave me in writing an assurance that the Austrian and Swiss authorities had received communications to this effect.

At the same time M. Miladowski, attached to the Consulate at Berlin, as well as other Frenchmen, was arrested in his own house while in bed. M. Miladowski, for whom a diplomatic passport had been requested, was released after four hours.

I was preparing to leave for Vienna when at a quarter to five, Herr von Langwerth came back to inform me that I would have to leave with the persons accompanying me at 10 o'clock in the evening, but that I should be taken to Denmark. On this new requirement I asked if I should be confined in a fortress supposing I did not comply. Herr von Langwerth simply answered that he would return to receive my answer in half an hour. I did not wish to give the German Government the pretext for saying that I had refused to depart from Germany. I therefore told Herr von Langwerth when he came back that I would submit to the order which had been given to me but "that I protested".

I at once wrote to Herr von Jagow a letter of which the following is a copy:—

Berlin, August 4, 1914.

"Sir,

MORE than once your Excellency has said to me that the Imperial Government, in accordance with the usages of international courtesy, would facilitate my return to my own country and would give me every means of getting back to it quickly.

"Yesterday, however, Baron von Langwerth, after refusing me access to Belgium and Holland, informed me that I should travel to Switzerland *via* Constance. During the night I was informed that I should be sent to Austria, a country which is taking part in the present war on the side of Germany. As I had no knowledge of the intentions of Austria towards me, since on Austrian soil I am nothing but an ordinary private individual, I wrote to Baron von Langwerth that I requested the Imperial Government to give me a promise that the Imperial and Royal Austrian authorities would give me all possible facilities for continuing my journey and that Switzerland would not be closed to me. Herr von Langwerth has been good enough to answer me in writing that I could be assured of an easy journey and that the Austrian authorities would do all that was necessary.

"It is nearly five o'clock, and Baron von Langwerth has just announced to me that I shall be sent to Denmark. In view of the present situation, there is no security that I shall find a ship to take me to England and it is this consideration which made me reject this proposal, with the approval of Herr von Langwerth.

"In truth no liberty is left me and I am treated almost as a prisoner. I am obliged to submit having no means of obtaining that the rules of international courtesy should be observed towards me, but I hasten to protest to your Excellency against the manner in which I am being treated.

JULES CAMBON."

Whilst my letter was being delivered I was told that the journey would not be made direct but by way of Schleswig. At 10 o'clock in the evening, I left the Embassy with my staff in the middle of a great assembly of foot and mounted police.

At the station the Ministry for Foreign Affairs was only represented by an officer of inferior rank.

The journey took place with extreme slowness. We took more than twenty-four hours to reach the frontier. It seemed that at every station they had to wait for orders to proceed. I was accompanied by Major von Rheinbaben of the Alexandra Regiment of the Guard and by a police officer. In the neighbourhood of the Kiel Canal the soldiers entered our carriages. The windows were shut and the curtains of the carriages drawn down; each of us had to remain isolated in his compartment and was forbidden to get up or to touch his luggage. A soldier stood in the corridor of the carriage before the door of each of our compartments which were kept open, revolver in hand and finger on the trigger. The Russian Chargé d'Affaires, the women and children and everyone were subjected to the same treatment.

At the last German station, about 11 o'clock at night, Major von Rheinbaben came to take leave of me. I handed to him the following letter to Herr von Jagow.

Wednesday Evening, August 5, 1914.

"Sir,

YESTERDAY before leaving Berlin, I protested in writing to your Excellency against the repeated change of route which was imposed upon me by the Imperial Government on my journey from Germany.

"To-day, as the train in which I was passed over the Kiel Canal an attempt was made to search all our luggage as if we might have hidden some instrument of destruction. Thanks to the interference of Major von Rheinbaben, we were spared this insult. But they went further.

"They obliged us to remain each in his own compartment, the windows and blinds have been closed. During this time, in the corridors of the carriages at the door of each compartment and facing each one of us, stood a soldier, revolver in hand, finger on the trigger, for nearly half an hour.

"I consider it my duty to protest against this threat of violence to the Ambassador of the Republic and the staff of his Embassy, violence which nothing could even have made me anticipate. Yesterday I had the honour of writing to your Excellency that I was being treated almost as a prisoner. To-day I am being treated as a dangerous prisoner. Also I must record that during our journey which from Berlin to Denmark has taken twenty-four hours, no food has been prepared nor provided for me nor for the persons who were travelling with me to the frontier.

JULES CAMBON."

I thought that our troubles had finished, when shortly afterwards Major von Rheinbaben came, rather embarrassed, to inform me that the train would not proceed to the Danish frontier if I did not pay the cost of this train. I expressed my astonishment that I had not been made to pay at Berlin and that at any rate I had not been forewarned of this. I offered to pay by a cheque on one of the largest Berlin banks. This facility was refused me. With the help of my companions I was able to collect, in gold, the sum which was required from me at once, and which amounted to 3,611 marks 75 pfennig. This is about 5,000 francs in accordance with the present rate of exchange.*

After this last incident, I thought it necessary to ask Major von Rheinbaben for his word of honour as an officer and a gentleman that we should be taken to the Danish frontier. He gave it to me, and I required that the policeman who was with us should accompany us.

In this way we arrived at the first Danish station, where the Danish Government had had a train made ready to take us to Copenhagen.

I am assured that my English colleague and the Belgian Minister, although they left Berlin after I did, travelled by the direct route to Holland. I am struck by this difference of treatment, and as Denmark and Norway are, at this moment, infested with spies, if I succeed in embarking in Norway, there is a danger that I may be arrested at sea with the officials who accompany me.

I do not wish to conclude this despatch without notifying your Excellency of the energy and devotion of which the whole staff of the Embassy has given unceasing proof during the course of this crisis. I shall be glad that account should be taken of the services which on this occasion have been rendered to the Government of the Republic, in particular by the Secretaries of the Embassy and by the Military and Naval Attachés.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 156

M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg, to M. Doumergue, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, August 5, 1914.

The Minister of State came to see me at the Legation this morning, Tuesday, 4th August, 1914, at about half-past eight o'clock, in order to notify me that the German military authorities required my departure. On my answering that I would only give way to force M. Eyschen said that he understood my feelings in this matter, and it was just for that reason that he had himself come to make this communication which cost him so much, for it was just because force was used that he asked me to leave. He added that he was going to bring me written proof of this.

I did not conceal from M. Eyschen the grief and anxiety which I had in leaving my fellow-countrymen without defence, and asked him to be good enough to undertake their protection; this he promised to do.

Just as he was leaving he handed me the enclosed letter (Enclosure I) which is the answer of the Luxemburg Government to the declaration which I had made the evening before, according to telegraphic instructions of M. Viviani.

About 10 o'clock, the Minister of State came again to the Legation and left me with a short note from himself, a certified copy of the letter which the German Minister had addressed to him on the subject of my departure from Luxemburg. (Enclosure II and III).

* Subsequently the sum thus required from M. Jules Cambon was given to the Spanish Ambassador to be repaid to the French Ambassador.

At the same time he told me that he had informed Herr von Buch that the Luxemburg Government would be entrusted with the protection of the French and would have charge of the Legation and the Chancery. This news did not seem to be agreeable to my German colleague, who advised M. Eyschen to move me to entrust this responsibility to the Belgian Minister. I explained to the Minister of State that the situation was peculiar. As I was accredited to Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess and as my country was not in a state of war with Luxemburg, it was in these circumstances clearly indicated that it should be the Luxemburg Government which should look after the safety of my fellow-countrymen. M. Eyschen did not insist, and again accepted the service which I entrusted to him.

The Minister of State then asked me to be good enough to leave quietly in order to avoid any demonstration, which, as he said, would not fail to bring about reprisals on the part of the German military authorities against the French. I answered that I attached too much value to the safety of my countrymen to compromise it and that he had nothing to fear.

My departure, which was required to take place as soon as possible, was fixed for two o'clock; it was at the same time understood that I should leave in my motor car. As to a safe conduct, M. Eyschen told me that the German Minister was at that very moment at the German headquarters to ask for it, and that he would take care that I received it in good time.

At a quarter past two the Minister of State accompanied by M. Henrion, Councillor of the Government, came to take leave of me and to receive the keys of the Legation and those of the Chancery.

He told me that orders had been given for my free passage, and that I must make for Arlon by way of the Merle, Mamers and Arlon roads. He added that a German officer would wait for me at the Merle road in order to go in front of my motor car.

I then left the Legation and made my way to Arlon by the road which had been determined on, but I did not meet anyone.

Your Excellency will have the goodness to find the enclosed text of the letter which I sent to the Minister of State before leaving my post (Enclosure IV.).

MOLLARD.

ENCLOSURE I.

M. Eyschen, Minister of State, President of the Government, to M. Mollard, French Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Luxemburg.

Sir,

Luxemburg, August 4, 1914.

In an oral communication made yesterday evening, your Excellency has had the goodness to bring to my knowledge that in accordance with the Treaty of London of 1867, the Government of the Republic intended to respect the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg as they had shown by their attitude, but that the violation of this neutrality by Germany was nevertheless of such a kind as to compel France henceforth to be influenced in this matter by the care for her defence and her interests.

You will allow me to point out clearly that the decision of the Government of the Republic is based solely on the act of a third Power for which in truth the Grand Duchy is not responsible.

The rights of Luxemburg must then remain intact.

The German Empire has formally declared that only a temporary occupation of Luxemburg entered into their intentions.

I am glad to believe that the Government of the Republic will have no difficulty in establishing with me the fact that at all times and in all circumstances the Grand Duchy has fully and loyally fulfilled all the obligations of every kind which rested on it in virtue of the Treaty of 1867.

I remain, etc.,

EYSCHEN,

Minister of State, President of the Government.

ENCLOSURE II.

Private Letter from M. Eyschen, Minister of State, President of the Government, to M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg.

Sir,

A short time ago I had, with very great regret, to inform you of the intentions of General von Fuchs with regard to your sojourn in Luxemburg.

As I had the honour to tell you, I asked for confirmation in writing of the decision taken by the military authorities in this matter.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which I have at this moment received from the German Minister.

He has assured me that in carrying out this step there will be no want of the respect due to your position and person.

Be good enough to receive the renewed expression of my regret and my deep regard.

EYSCHEN.

ENCLOSURE III.

To His Excellency the Minister of State, Dr. Eyschen.

Your Excellency,

IN accordance with the instructions of his Excellency General Fuchs, I have the honour to ask you to be good enough to request the French Minister, M. Mollard, to leave Luxemburg as soon as possible and to return to France; otherwise the German military authorities would find themselves under the painful necessity of placing M. Mollard under the charge of a military escort and in the last extremity of proceeding to his arrest.

I beg your Excellency to have the goodness on this occasion to receive the assurance of my deepest regard.

VON BUCH.

ENCLOSURE IV.

M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg, to His Excellency M. Eyschen, Minister of State, President of the Government of Luxemburg.

Luxemburg, August 4, 1914.

Sir,

I HAVE just received your communication and I submit to force.

Before leaving Luxemburg it is my duty to provide for the fortunes and safety of my fellow-countrymen. Knowing the spirit of justice and equity of the Luxemburg Government, I have the honour to ask your Excellency to take them under your protection, and to watch over the safety of their lives and goods.

At the same time I will ask your Excellency to take charge of the Legation and the offices of the Chancery.

I should be much obliged to your Excellency if you would be good enough to lay before Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess the expression of my deepest respect, and my excuses for not having been able myself to express them to her.

In thanking you for all the marks of sympathy which you have given me I beg you to receive renewed assurances of my deep regard.

ARMAND MOLLARD.

No. 157.

Notification by the French Government to the Representatives of the Powers at Paris.

THE German Imperial Government, after having allowed its armed forces to cross the frontier, and to permit various acts of murder and pillage on French territory; after having violated the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg in defiance of the stipulations of the Convention of London, 11th May 1867, and of Convention V. of the Hague, 18th October 1907, on the rights and duties of Powers and persons in case of war on land (Articles 1 and 2), Conventions which have been signed by the German Government; after having addressed an ultimatum to the Royal Government of Belgium with the object of requiring passage for German troops through Belgian territory in violation of the Treaties of the 19th April 1839, which had been signed by them, and in violation of the above Convention of the Hague

Have declared war on France at 6-45 P.M. on the 3rd August 1914.

In these circumstances the Government of the Republic find themselves obliged on their side to have recourse to arms.

They have in consequence the honour of informing by these presents the Government of . . . that a state of war exists between France and Germany dating from 6-45 p.m. on 3rd August 1914.

The Government of the Republic protest before all civilised nations, and especially those Governments which have signed the Conventions and Treaties referred to above, against the violation

by the German Empire of their international engagements, and they reserve full right for reprisals which they might find themselves brought to exercise against an enemy so little regardful of its plighted word.

The Government of the Republic, who propose to observe the principles of the law of nations, will during the hostilities, and assuming that reciprocity will be observed, act in accordance with the International Conventions signed by France concerning the law of war on land and sea.

The present notification, made in accordance with Article 2 of the Third Convention of the Hague of the 18th October 1907, relating to the opening of hostilities and handed to . . .

Paris, August 4, 1914, 2 p.m.

No. 158.

Message from M. Poincaré, President of the Republic, read at the Extraordinary Session of Parliament, August 4, 1914.

(Journal Officiel of the 5th August 1914.)

(The Chamber rises and remains standing during the reading of the message.)

"GENTLEMEN,

"FRANCE has just been the object of a violent and premeditated attack, which is an insolent defiance of the law of nations. Before any declaration of war had been sent to us, even before the German Ambassador had asked for his passports, our territory has been violated. The German Empire has waited till yesterday evening to give at this late stage the true name to a state of things which it had already created.

"For more than forty years the French, in sincere love of peace, have buried at the bottom of their heart the desire for legitimate reparation.

"They have given to the world the example of a great nation which, definitely raised from defeat by the exercise of will, patience and labour, has only used its renewed and rejuvenated strength in the interest of progress and for the good of humanity.

"Since the ultimatum of Austria opened a crisis which threatened the whole of Europe, France has persisted in following and in recommending on all sides the policy of prudence, wisdom and moderation.

"To her there can be imputed no act, no movement, no word, which has not been peaceful and conciliatory.

"At the hour when the struggle is beginning, she has the right, in justice to herself, of solemnly declaring that she has made, up to the last moment, supreme efforts to avert the war now about to break out, the crushing responsibility for which the German Empire will have to bear before history. *(Unanimous and repeated applause.)*

"On the very morrow of the day when we and our allies were publicly expressing our hope of seeing negotiations which had been begun under the auspices of the London Cabinet carried to a peaceful conclusion, Germany suddenly declared war upon Russia, she has invaded the territory of Luxemburg, she has outrageously insulted the noble Belgian nation *(loud and unanimous applause)*, our neighbour and our friend, and attempted treacherously to fall upon us while we were in the midst of diplomatic conversation. *(Fresh and repeated unanimous applause.)*

"But France was watching. As alert as she was peaceful, she was prepared, and our enemies will meet on their path our valiant covering troops, who are at their post and will provide the screen behind which the mobilisation of our national forces will be methodically completed.

"Our fine and courageous army, which France to-day accompanies with her maternal thought *(loud applause)*, has risen eager to defend the honour of the flag and the soil of the country. *(Unanimous and repeated applause.)*

"The President of the Republic interpreting the unanimous feeling of the country, expresses to our troops by land and sea the admiration and confidence of every Frenchman. *(Loud and prolonged applause.)*

"Closely united in a common feeling, the nation will persevere with the cool self-restraint of which, since the beginning of the crisis, she has given daily proof. Now, as always, she will know how to harmonise the most noble daring and most ardent enthusiasm with that self-control which is the sign of enduring energy and is the best guarantee of victory. *(Applause.)*

"In the war which is beginning France will have Right on her side, the eternal power of which cannot with impunity be disregarded by nations any more than by individuals. *(Loud and unanimous applause.)*

"She will be heroically defended by all her sons; nothing will break their sacred union before the enemy; to-day they are joined together as brothers in a common indignation against the aggressor, and in a common patriotic faith. *(Loud and prolonged applause and cries of 'Vive la France'.)*

"She is faithfully helped by Russia, her ally *(loud and unanimous applause)*; she is supported by the loyal friendship of England *(loud and unanimous applause)*.

“and already from every part of the civilised world sympathy and good wishes are coming to her. For to-day once again she stands before the universe for liberty, justice and reason (*loud and repeated applause*) ‘Haut les cœurs et vive la France!’ (*unanimous and prolonged applause*).”

RAYMOND POINCARÉ.”

No. 159.

Speech delivered by M. René Viviani, President of the Council, in the Chamber of Deputies, August 4, 1914.

(*Journal Officiel, August 5, 1914.*)

M. René Viviani, President of the Council.

GENTLEMEN,

The German Ambassador yesterday left Paris after notifying us of the existence of a state of war.

The Government owe to Parliament a true account of the events which in less than ten days have unloosed a European war and compelled France, peaceful and valiant, to defend her frontier against an attack, the hateful injustice of which is emphasised by its calculated unexpectedness.

This attack, which has no excuse, and which began before we were notified of any declaration of war, is the last act of a plan, whose origin and object I propose to declare before our own democracy and before the opinion of the civilised world.

As a consequence of the abominable crime which cost the Austro-Hungarian Heir-Apparent and the Duchess of Hohenburg their lives, difficulties arose between the Cabinets of Vienna and Belgrade.

The majority of the Powers were only semi-officially informed of these difficulties up till Friday, July 24th, the date on which the Austro-Hungarian Ambassadors communicated to them a circular which the press has published.

The object of this circular was to explain and justify an ultimatum delivered the evening before to Serbia by the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade.

This ultimatum in alleging the complicity of numerous Servian subjects and associations in the Serajevo crime, hinted that the official Servian authorities themselves were no strangers to it. It demanded a reply from Serbia by 6 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, July 25th.

The Austrian demands, or at any rate many of them, without doubt struck a blow at the rights of a sovereign State. Notwithstanding their excessive character, Serbia, on July 25th, declared that she submitted to them almost without reserve.

This submission, which constituted a success for Austria-Hungary, a guarantee for the peace of Europe, was not unconnected with the advice tendered to Belgrade from the first moment by France, Russia and Great Britain.

The value of this advice was all the greater since the Austro-Hungarian demands had been concealed from the Chanceries of the Triple Entente, to whom in the three preceding weeks the Austro-Hungarian Government had on several occasions given an assurance that their claims would be extremely moderate.

It was, therefore, with natural astonishment that the Cabinets of Paris, St. Petersburg and London learned on 26th July that the Austrian Minister at Belgrade, after a few minutes' examination, declared that the Servian reply was unacceptable, and broke off diplomatic relations.

This astonishment was increased by the fact that on Friday, the 24th, the German Ambassador came and read to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs a *note verbale* asserting that the Austro-Servian dispute must remain localised, without intervention by the great Powers, or otherwise “incalculable consequences” were to be feared. A similar *démarche* was made on Saturday, the 25th, at London and at St. Petersburg.

Need I, Gentlemen, point out to you the contrast between the threatening expressions used by the German Ambassador at Paris and the conciliatory sentiments which the Powers of the Triple Entente had just manifested by the advice which they gave to Serbia to submit?

Nevertheless, in spite of the extraordinary character of the German *démarche*, we immediately, in agreement with our Allies and our friends, took a conciliatory course and invited Germany to join in it.

We have had from the first moment regretfully to recognise that our intentions and our efforts met with no response at Berlin.

Not only did Germany appear wholly unwilling to give to Austria-Hungary the friendly advice which her position gave her the right to offer, but from this moment and still more in the following days, she seemed to intervene between the Cabinet at Vienna and the compromises suggested by the other Powers.

On Tuesday, 28th July, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. This declaration of war, with its aggravation of the state of affairs brought about by the rupture of diplomatic relations three days before, gave ground for believing that there was a deliberate desire for war, and a systematic programme for the enslavement of Serbia.

Thus there was now involved in the dispute not only the independence of a brave people, but the balance of power in the Balkans, embodied in the Treaty of Bukarest of 1913, and consecrated by the moral support of all the great Powers.

However, at the suggestion of the British Government with its constant and firm attachment to the maintenance of the peace of Europe, the negotiations were continued, or to speak more accurately, the Powers of the Triple Entente tried to continue them.

From this common desire sprang the proposal for action by the four Powers, England, France, Germany and Italy, which was intended, by assuring to Austria all legitimate satisfaction, to bring about an equitable adjustment of the dispute.

On Wednesday, the 29th, the Russian Government, noting the persistent failure of these efforts, and faced by the Austrian mobilisation and declaration of war, fearing the military destruction of Serbia, decided as a precautionary measure to mobilise the troops of four military districts, that is to say, the formations echeloned along the Austro-Hungarian frontier exclusively.

In taking this step, the Russian Government were careful to inform the German Government that their measures, restricted as they were and without any offensive character towards Austria, were not in any degree directed against Germany.

In a conversation with the Russian Ambassador at Berlin, the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs acknowledged this without demur.

On the other hand, all the efforts made by Great Britain, with the adherence of Russia and the support of France, to bring Austria and Serbia into touch under the moral patronage of Europe were encountered at Berlin with a predetermined negative of which the diplomatic despatches afford the clearest proof.

This was a disquieting situation which made it probable that there existed at Berlin intentions which had not been disclosed. Some hours afterwards this alarming suspicion was destined to become a certainty.

In fact, Germany's negative attitude gave place thirty-six hours later to positive steps which were truly alarming. On the 31st July Germany, by proclaiming "a state of danger of war," cut the communications between herself and the rest of Europe, and obtained for herself complete freedom to pursue against France in absolute secrecy military preparations which, as you have seen, nothing could justify.

Already for some days, and in circumstances difficult to explain, Germany had prepared for the transition of her army from a peace footing to a war footing.

From the morning of the 25th July (that is to say even before the expiration of the time limit given to Serbia by Austria, she had confined to barracks the garrisons of Alsace-Lorraine. The same day she had placed the frontier-works in a complete state of defence. On the 26th, she had indicated to the railways the measures preparatory for concentration. On the 27th, she had completed requisitions and placed her covering troops in position. On the 28th, the summons of individual reservists had begun and units which were distant from the frontier had been brought up to it.

Could all these measures, pursued with implacable method, leave us in doubt of Germany's intentions?

Such was the situation when, on the evening of the 31st July, the German Government, which, since the 24th, had not participated by any active step in the conciliatory efforts of the Triple Entente, addressed an ultimatum to the Russian Government under the pretext that Russia had ordered a general mobilisation of her armies, and demanded that this mobilisation should be stopped within twelve hours.

This demand which was all the more insulting in form because a few hours earlier the Emperor Nicholas II, with a movement at once confiding and spontaneous, had asked the German Emperor for his mediation, was put forward at a moment when, on the request of England and with the knowledge of Germany, the Russian Government was accepting a formula of such a nature as to lay the foundation for a friendly settlement of the Austro-Servian dispute and of the Austro-Russian difficulties by the simultaneous arrest of military operations and of military preparations.

The same day this unfriendly *démarche* towards Russia was supplemented by acts which were frankly hostile towards France; the rupture of communications by road, railway, telegraph and telephone, the seizure of French locomotives on their arrival at the frontier, the placing of machine guns in the middle of the permanent way which had been cut, and the concentration of troops on this frontier.

From this moment we were no longer justified in believing in the sincerity of the pacific declaration which the German representative continued to shower upon us (*hear, hear*).

We knew that Germany was mobilising under the shelter of the "state of danger of war."

We learnt that six classes of reservists had been called up, and that transport was being collected even for those army corps which were stationed a considerable distance from the frontier.

As these events unfolded themselves, the Government, watchful and vigilant, took from day to day, and even from hour to hour, the measures of precaution which the situation required; the general mobilisation of our forces on land and sea was ordered.

The same evening, at 7-30, Germany, without waiting for the acceptance by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg of the English proposal, which I have already mentioned, declared war on Russia.

The next day, Sunday, the 2nd August, without regard for the extreme moderation of France, in contradiction to the peaceful declarations of the German Ambassador at Paris, and in defiance of the rules of international law, German troops crossed our frontier at three different points.

At the same time, in violation of the Treaty of 1867, which guaranteed with the signature of Prussia the neutrality of Luxemburg, they invaded the territory of the Grand Duchy and so gave cause for a protest by the Luxemburg Government.

Finally, the neutrality of Belgium also was threatened. The German Minister, on the evening of the 2nd August, presented to the Belgian Government an ultimatum requesting facilities in Belgium for military operations against France, under the lying pretext that Belgian neutrality was threatened by us; the Belgian Government refused, and declared that they were resolved to defend with vigour their neutrality, which was respected by France and guaranteed by treaties, and in particular by the King of Prussia. (*Unanimous and prolonged applause.*)

Since then, Gentlemen, the German attacks have been renewed, multiplied, and accentuated. At more than fifteen points our frontier has been violated. Shots have been fired at our soldiers and Customs officers. Men have been killed and wounded. Yesterday a German military aviator dropped three bombs on Lunéville.

The German Ambassador, to whom as well as to all the great Powers, we communicated these facts, did not deny them or express his regrets for them. On the contrary, he came yesterday evening to ask me for his passports, and to notify us of the existence of a state of war, giving as his reason, in the teeth of all the facts, hostile acts committed by French aviators in German territory in the Eifel district, and even on the railway near Karlsruhe and near Nuremberg. This is the letter which he handed to me on the subject:—

“ M. Le Président,

“ THE German administrative and military authorities have established a certain number of flagrantly hostile acts committed on German territory by French military aviators. Several of these have openly violated the neutrality of Belgium by flying over the territory of that country; one has attempted to destroy buildings near Wesel; others have been seen in the district of the Eifel, one has thrown bombs on the railway near Karlsruhe and Nuremberg.

“ I am instructed, and I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that in the presence of these acts of aggression the German Empire considers itself in a state of war with France in consequence of the acts of this latter Power.

“ At the same time, I have the honour to bring to the knowledge of your Excellency that the German authorities will retain French mercantile vessels in German ports, but they will release them if, within forty-eight hours, they are assured of complete reciprocity.

“ My diplomatic mission having thus come to an end it only remains for me to request your Excellency to be good enough to furnish me with my passports, and to take the steps you consider suitable to assure my return to Germany, with the staff of the Embassy, as well as with the staff of the Bavarian Legation and of the German Consulate-General in Paris.

“ Be good enough, M. le Président, to receive the assurances of my deepest respect.

“ (Signed, SCHOEN.”

Need I, Gentlemen, lay stress on the absurdities of these pretexts which they would put forward as grievances? At no time has any French aviator penetrated into Belgium, nor has any French aviator committed either in Bavaria or any other part of Germany any hostile act. The opinion of Europe has already done justice to these wretched inventions. (*Loud and unanimous applause.*)

Against these attacks, which violate all the laws of justice and all the principles of public law, we have now taken all the necessary steps; they are being carried out strictly, regularly, and with calmness.

The mobilisation of the Russian army also continues with remarkable vigour and unrestrained enthusiasm. (*Unanimous and prolonged applause, all the deputies rising from their seats.*) The Belgian army, mobilised with 250,000 men, prepares with a splendid passion and magnificent ardour to defend the neutrality and independence of their country. (*Renewed loud and unanimous applause.*)

The entire English fleet is mobilised and orders have been given to mobilise the land forces. (*Loud cheers, all the deputies rising to their feet.*)

Since 1912 *pourparlers* had taken place between English and French General Staffs and were concluded by an exchange of letters between Sir Edward Grey and M. Paul Cambon. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs yesterday evening communicated these letters to the House of Commons, and I have honour, with the consent of the British Government, to acquaint you with the contents of these two documents.

Foreign Office,

November 22, 1912.

My dear Ambassador,

From time to time in recent years the French and British naval and military experts have consulted together. It has always been understood that such consultation does not restrict the freedom of either Government to decide at any future time whether or not to assist the other by armed force. We have agreed that consultation between experts is not, and ought not to be regarded as, an engagement that commits either Government to action in a contingency that has not arisen and may never arise. The disposition, for instance, of the French and British fleets respectively at the present moment is not based upon an engagement to co-operate in war.

You have, however, pointed out that, if either Government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third Power, it might become essential to know whether it could in that event depend upon the armed assistance of the other.

I agree that, if either Government have reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third Power, or something that threatened the general peace, it should immediately discuss with the other whether both Governments should act together to prevent aggression and to preserve peace, and, if so, what measures they would be prepared to take in common. If these measures involved action, the plans of the General Staffs would at once be taken into consideration, and the Governments would then decide what effect should be given to them.

Yours, &c.,

E. GREY.

To this letter our Ambassador, M. Paul Cambon, replied on the 23rd November 1912:—

London, November 23, 1912.

Dear Sir Edward,

You reminded me in your letter of yesterday, 22nd November, that during the last few years the military and naval authorities of France and Great Britain had consulted with each other from time to time; that it had always been understood that these consultations should not restrict the liberty of either Government to decide in the future whether they should lend each other the support of their armed forces; that, on either side, these consultations between experts were not, and should not be considered, as engagements binding our Governments to take action in certain eventualities; that, however, I had remarked to you that, if one or other of the two Governments had grave reasons to fear an unprovoked attack on the part of a third Power, it would become essential to know whether it could count on the armed support of the other.

Your letter answers that point, and I am authorised to state that, in the event of one of our two Governments having grave reasons to fear either an act of aggression from a third Power, or some event threatening the general peace, that Government would immediately examine with the other the question whether both Governments should act together in order to prevent the act of aggression or preserve peace. If so, the two Governments would deliberate as to the measures which they would be prepared to take in common; if those measures involved action, the two Governments would take into immediate consideration the plans of their general staffs and would then decide as to the effect to be given to those plans.

Yours, &c.,

PAUL CAMBON.

In the House of Commons the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs spoke of France amidst the applause of the members in a noble and warm-hearted manner, and his language has already found an echo deep in the hearts of all Frenchmen (*loud and unanimous applause*). I wish in the name of the Government of the Republic, to thank the English Government from this tribune for their cordial words, and the Parliament of France will associate itself in this sentiment (*renewed, prolonged and unanimous applause*).

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs made in particular the following declaration:—

"In case the German fleet came into the Channel or entered the North Sea in order to go round the British Isles with the object of attacking the French coasts or the French navy and of harassing French merchant shipping, the English fleet would intervene in order to give to French shipping its complete protection in such a way that from that moment England and Germany would be in a state of war."

From now onwards, the English fleet protects our northern and western coasts against a German attack. Gentlemen, these are the facts. I believe that the simple recital of them is sufficient to justify the acts of the Government of the Republic. I wish, however, to make clear the conclusion to be drawn from my story and to give its true meaning to the unheard-of attack of which France is the victim.

The victors of 1870 have, at different times, as you know, desired to repeat the blows which they dealt us then. In 1875, the war which was intended to complete the destruction of conquered France was only prevented by the intervention of the two Powers to whom we were to become united at a later date by ties of alliance and of friendship (*unanimous applause*), by the intervention of Russia and of Great Britain (*prolonged applause, all the deputies rising to their feet*).

Since then the French Republic, by the restoration of her national forces and the conclusion of diplomatic agreements unswervingly adhered to, has succeeded in liberating herself from the yoke which, even in a period of profound peace, Bismarck was able to impose upon Europe.

She has re-established the balance of power in Europe, a guarantee of the liberty and dignity of all.

Gentlemen, I do not know if I am mistaken, but it seems to me that this work of peaceful reparation, of liberation and honour finally ratified in 1904 and 1907, with the genial co-operation of King Edward VII of England and the Government of the Crown (*applause*), this is what the German Empire wishes to destroy to-day by one daring stroke.

Germany can reproach us with nothing.

Bearing in silence in our bosom for half a century the wound which Germany dealt us, we have offered to peace an unprecedented sacrifice (*loud and unanimous applause*).

We have offered other sacrifices in all the discussions which since 1904 German diplomacy has systematically provoked, whether in Morocco or elsewhere in 1905, in 1906, in 1908, in 1911.

Russia also has given proof of great moderation at the time of the events of 1908, as she has done in the present crisis.

She observed the same moderation, and the Triple Entente with her, when in the Eastern crisis of 1912 Austria and Germany formulated demands, whether against Serbia or against Greece, which still were, as the event proved, capable of settlement by discussion.

Useless sacrifices, barren negotiations, empty efforts, since to-day in the very act of conciliation we, our allies and ourselves, are attacked by surprise (*prolonged applause*).

No one can honestly believe that we are the aggressors. Vain is the desire to overthrow the sacred principles of right and of liberty to which nations, as well as individuals, are subject; Italy with that clarity of insight possessed by the Latin intellect, has notified us that she proposes to preserve neutrality (*prolonged applause, all the deputies rising to their feet*).

This decision has found in all France an echo of sincerest joy. I made myself the interpreter of this feeling to the Italian Chargé d' Affaires when I told him how much I congratulated myself that the two Latin sisters, who have the same origin and the same ideal, a common and glorious past, are not now opposed to one another (*renewed applause*).

Gentlemen, we proclaim loudly the object of their attack—it is the independence, the honour, the safety, which the Triple Entente has regained in the balance of power for the service of peace. The object of attack is the liberties of Europe, which France, her allies, and her friends, are proud to defend (*loud applause*).

We are going to defend these liberties, for it is they that are in dispute, and all the rest is but a pretext

France, unjustly provoked, did not desire war, she has done everything to avert it. Since it is forced upon her, she will defend herself against Germany and against every Power which has not yet declared its intentions, but join with the latter in a conflict between the two countries. (*Applause, all the deputies rising to their feet*.)

A free and valiant people that sustains an eternal ideal, and is wholly united to defend its existence; a democracy which knows how to discipline its military strength, and was not afraid a year ago to increase its burden as an answer to the armaments of its neighbour; a nation armed, struggling for its own life and for the independence of Europe—here is a sight which we are proud to offer to the onlookers in this desperate struggle, that has for some days been preparing with the greatest calmness and method. We are without reproach. We shall be without fear. (*Loud applause, all the deputies rising to their feet*.) France has often proved in less favourable circumstances that she is a most formidable adversary when she fights, as she does to-day, for liberty and for right (*applause*).

In submitting our actions to you Gentlemen, who are our judges, we have to help us in bearing the burden of our heavy responsibility, the comfort of a clear conscience and the conviction that we have done our duty (*prolonged applause, all the deputies rising to their feet*).

RENÉ VIVIANI.

CHAPTER VII.

No. 160.

DECLARATION OF THE TRIPLE ENTENTE.

(September 4, 1914.)

DECLARATION.

M. Delcassé, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors and Ministers abroad.

Paris, September 4, 1914.

The following declaration has this morning been signed at the Foreign Office at London :—

"The undersigned duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments hereby declare as follows :—

"The British, French and Russian Governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war. The three Governments agree that when terms of peace come to be discussed, no one of the Allies will demand terms of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other Allies."

(Signed) PAUL CAMBON.
 " COUNT BENCKENDORFF.
 " EDWARD GREY.

This declaration will be published to-day.

DECLASS

J. B. WOOD

Secretary to the Government of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

De hi, the 11th January 1915.

No. 1.—Mr. A. E. Orr, Superintending Engineer, Punjab is appointed to officiate as a Chief Engineer with effect from the 5th January 1915 during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel R. S. MacLagan, C.B., C.S.I., R.E., or until further orders

The 11th January 1915.

No. 2.—The Government of India have no further need of the services of Mr. Ahindra Chandra Mukerji, Assistant Engineer, United Provinces.

No. 3.—The services of Lieutenant Colonel A. C. del Joly del Otbinieres, C.S.I., C.I.E. R.E., Chief Engineer, Bengal, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

R. P. RUSSELL,

Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 14th January 1915.

No. 120-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make in the whole of British India the remissions hereinafter set forth in the fees leviable under Articles 11, 12 and 12A of the first schedule of the said Act, on the property of any person subject to military law either under the Army Act (44 and 45 Vict., C. 58) or under the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), who is killed or dies of wounds inflicted, accident occurring or disease contracted within twelve months before death, while on active service in the present war, namely :—

- (a) where the amount or value of property in respect of which the grant of probate or letters of administration is made or which is specified in the certificate under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, or in the certificate under Bombay Regulation No. 8 of 1827, does not exceed Rs. 5,000, to remit the whole of the fees leviable in respect of that property;

- (b) where the said amount or value exceeds Rs. 5,000, to remit the whole of the said fees in respect of the first Rs. 5,000; and
- (c) where any property passes more than once in consequence of such deaths, to remit, in the case of second and subsequent successions, the whole of the said fees irrespective of the value or amount of such property.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 12th January 1915.

No. 35-F. E.—Mr. E. Burdon, I.C.S., has been confirmed as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, with effect from the 28th October 1914.

The 13th January 1915.

No. 39-F. E.—Mr. A. A. McGill, an Accountant in the office of the Accountant General Bombay, has been appointed to officiate as a Chief Accountant, Class II, in that office with effect from the 4th January 1915 and until further orders.

The 15th January 1915.

No. 51-F. E.—Mr. W. D. Woollam has been posted as Assistant Controller of Currency with effect from the 3rd January 1915.

Mr. D. N. Dutt has been placed on special duty in the Office of the Controller of Currency with effect from the 3rd January 1915.

No. 52-F. E.—Mr. C. W. Lauder, Currency Officer, Karachi, has been granted special privilege leave from the 24th August to 20th September 1914 under Government of India, Finance Department, communication No. 1107 C.S.R., dated the 27th October 1914, in continuation of the privilege leave for 3 months granted to him in this Department notification No. 797-F. E., dated the 16th June 1914, published in the Gazette of India, Part I, dated 20th June 1914, and in commutation of the leave on private affairs granted to him by the Secretary of State.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 16th January 1915.

No. 491-W. The following Order in Council is republished for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 5th day of December, 1914.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November 1914, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November 1914, should be amended by making the following additions to and alterations in the same:—

- (1) That the export of the following articles to the ports of Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands be prohibited, namely:—

Tinned Meats.

Tinplates.

- (2) That the export of the following article be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of France, Russia (except the Baltic Ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal:—

Tea.

- (3) That the export of the following articles be prohibited to all destinations:—

Extracts for use in tanning.

Now, THEREFORE, Their Lordships having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

The 16th January 1915.

No. 492-W.—The following Order in Council is republished for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 11th day of December, 1914.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November 1914, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November 1914, should be amended by making the following additions to and alterations in the same:—

- (1) That the heading "Picric Acid and its components" should be deleted from the list of articles prohibited to be exported to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal.

- (2) That the export of the following articles be prohibited to all destinations:—

Aniline Oil.

Aniline Salt.

Picric Acid and its components.

Now THE LORDS, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

EMIGRATION.

The 16th January 1915.

No. 452-157-C.—The following rule is issued in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 81 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908 (XVII of 1908):—

The following amendments shall be made in the rules published with Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886, namely—

- (a) In Rule 101, the words "the Local Government through the office of" shall be deleted.
- (b) In Form 23, paragraph 1, for the words, "the approval of the Government" the words "your approval" shall be substituted and the words "and to request the favour of your submitting my application to Government" shall be deleted.
- (c) In Rule 121, for the words "submit to the Local Government . . . license" the words "grant in Form No. 40 the license applied for by the Master in accordance with Rule 102" shall be substituted.
- (d) Forms No. 36 and 36 (A) shall be deleted.
- (e) For Rule 122, the following shall be substituted—"At any time after the first inspection the Master may and if he has received his license (Form No. 40) shall when required, execute, in duplicate, in the Protector's office in Form No. 37 the bond required by Section 81, sub-section (1) of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908."
- (f) In Form No. 37, for the words "Government of" the words "Protector of Emigrants" shall be substituted.
- (g) For Form No. 40, the following shall be substituted—

"COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM NO. 40.

Form of license for Master of Emigrant ship.

WHEREAS I am satisfied that according to the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908, the ship burthen about tons Master belonging to is legally capable of accommodating emigrants, over the age of ten years; and whereas I am further satisfied that the said Master has conformed to the several provisions of the aforesaid Act and to the rules made thereunder, I hereby permit Master of the aforesaid ship to receive on board and accommodate with a passage to not more than emigrants being natives of India subject to the execution of a bond binding himself and the owner of the ship in a penal sum of Rs. 10,000 to perform the duties imposed by the said Act or any rule made under the Act on a master and owner respectively.

Protector of Emigrants.

Registered in the office of the Protector of Emigrants as No. of 19 .

Head Assistant."

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 16th January 1915.

No. 361-B—Mr. G. T. W. Oliver, Superintendent of Telegraphs, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 4th February 1915.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.*Delhi, the 15th January 1915.***INDIAN ARMY.****ARMY RESERVES:**

No. 80-A.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 863, dated 25th September 1914, the Government of India, with the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, are pleased to remove the previously announced prohibition on the grant of Commissions in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers to officials in Government employ, with the following restrictions:—

- (1) This does not apply to officers of the Indian Medical Service.
- (2) The applicant must already have had military training or must possess other special qualifications.
- (3) His qualifications for military service must be exceptional if the applicant strictly belongs either to the Indian Civil Service or the Police.
- (4) The applicant must not hold any appointment of exceptional responsibility and importance under the Civil Administration.
- (5) The applicant can be spared by his Department for an indefinite time without inconvenience.
- (6) The applicant must not be over 35 years of age, except in the case of existing members of the Volunteer force, whose cases will be considered specially.
- (7) The applicant must obtain the sanction of the Head of his Department and of the Local Government concerned to the submission of his application.

2. The conditions and terms of service will be as follows:—

- (a) Whilst serving within Indian limits, pay at civil rates according to the "next below" rule, or *military pay and allowances, whichever is greater;

If employed in Europe or oversea, *military pay and allowances of rank *plus* civil furlough pay.

* The military pay of a 2nd-Lieutenant in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers is:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cavalry	456	14	0 per mensem.
Infantry	403	12	0 „

- (b) Service in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers will count for civil leave and pension whilst within Indian limits; should service be rendered in Europe or oversea, absence from India will not be regarded as an interruption of duty for leave already earned, and will count for pension but not for leave.
- (c) An officer will retain a lien on his civil appointment.
- (d) An officer on incremental salary will count service in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers towards such increments.
- (e) Grant of an outfit allowance of Rs. 600.
- (f) A candidate already holding a Commission in the Indian Volunteer Force will be gazetted in a rank not lower than that next below that which he holds in the Volunteers.

3. An applicant in the first instance **d** apply in writing to the nearest General Officer Commanding a Brigade or Divisional Area, stating age and any special military or other qualification. The Branch or Department of the Army preferred should be mentioned. Every endeavour will be made to post an applicant to the Branch he selects. For example: a gentleman with Engineering qualifications will, if he wishes, be appointed to Royal Engineer duties, such as Sapper and Miner Corps.

4. A candidate should forward with his application—

- (a) a medical certificate as to physical fitness,
- (b) a declaration in the following form, which should be made before a Magistrate:—

"I, the undersigned (insert full Christian names and surname), hereby promise and declare that I will serve His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, his heirs and successors, as an officer of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, until my resignation shall be accepted, and if I am called to Army service by Notification in the *Gazette of India*, that I will serve in any part of India or in any other place in which any portion of His Majesty's Indian Forces may be serving and in any branch or department of the Service to which I may be

appointed. I am aware that I may be sent back to my civil duties at any time should the Government of India consider this necessary."

Signed this

day of

191 .

Witness

5. Should the applicant appear to be a desirable candidate for a Commission, he will be directed to attend for a personal interview with the General Officer Commanding a Brigade or Divisional Area (or in special cases by an officer deputed by him), his travelling expenses being defrayed by Government. This procedure may be waived if the General Officer Commanding a Brigade or Divisional Area thinks it unnecessary.

6. The name of a candidate approved by the above military authorities will be submitted to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Army Headquarters.

7. A candidate must clearly understand that, normally speaking, his military service will be required in India.

No. 61.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Second Lieutenant to be Captain.

Charles Hoffman George Weathrall, Infantry Branch. Dated 15th January 1915.

No. 62.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 15th January 1915 :—

To be Second Lieutenants.

Charles Melville Buck,—Cavalry Branch.

Robert Cecil Stables

Alexander Gordon Dickson },—Infantry Branch.

Cyril Aloysius Lesmond

No. 63.—Second Lieutenant William George Readman, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is permitted to resign his commission, subject to His Majesty's approval.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 64.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette", dated the 4th December 1914, pages 10297, 10301, 10313 and 10319.

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War Office,
4th December, 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

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(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lieutenants.)

Colonel Richard K. Teversham, D.S.O., Unemployed Supernumerary List, Indian Army vice Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) St. L. H. Jervis, D.S.O., Reserve of Officers Dated 16th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry S. P. Davies, retired pay, Indian Army, vice Major T. G. MacLaren, Reserve of Officers. Dated 19th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert A. Browning, Indian Army, vice Major P. E. P. Crawford, Reserve of Officers. Dated 20th November 1914.

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INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

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7th Battalion, The Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Lieutenant Charles Massy Thornhill, Indian Army, to be temporary Captain. Dated 18th November 1914.

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TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Yeomanry.

Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers).—Major Claude Vyvian Congreve (late Indian Army), to be Major. Dated 25th November 1914.

TERRITORIAL FORCE RESERVE.

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GENERAL LIST.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Harry Christie (late Indian Army), to be Major. Dated 26th October 1914.

Major John Thornhill (late Indian Army), to be Major. Dated 5th December 1914.

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"*London Gazette*," dated the 5th December 1914, pages 10411, 10412, 10413, 10414 and 10415.

War Office,
5th December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Assistant Inspector of Recruiting —

(Graded for purposes of pay as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General).

Brevet Colonel Sir Eric J. E. Swayne, K.C.M.G., C.B., retired pay, Indian Army, *vice* Major L. Edwards, The Lincolnshire Regiment. Dated 26th November 1914.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

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The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.—9th Battalion.—Captain Robert G. Shuttleworth, Indian Army, to be temporary Major. Dated 22nd October 1914.

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The East Lancashire Regiment.—6th Battalion.—Captain Geoffrey S. Bull, Indian Army, to be temporary Major. Dated 22nd October 1914.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment).—5th Battalion.—The undermentioned Captains to be temporary Majors :—

Henry W. F. Ricketts, Indian Army. Dated 22nd October 1914.

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The Royal Munster Fusiliers.—7th Battalion.—Captain Godfrey Drage, retired pay, late Indian Army, to be temporary Major. Dated 18th November 1914.

"*London Gazette*," dated 7th December 1914, pages 10425, 10426, 10427 and 10432.

War Office,
18th December 1914.

His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned soldiers of the Indian Army for conspicuous bravery whilst serving with the Indian Army Corps, British Expeditionary Force :—

1909, Naik Darwan Sing Negi, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

For great gallantry on the night of the 23rd-24th November, near Festubert, France, when the regiment was engaged in retaking and clearing the enemy out of our trenches, and, although wounded in two places in the head, and also in the arm, being one of the first to push round each successive traverse, in the face of severe fire from bombs and rifles at the closest range.

4050, Sepoy Khudadad, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

On 31st October 1914, at Hollebeke, Belgium, the British officer in charge of the detachment having been wounded, and the other gun put out of action by a shell, Sepoy Khudadad, though himself wounded, remained working his gun until all the other five men of the gun detachment had been killed.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

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Railway Transport Officers—

(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Captains.)

Major Bertram C. Waterfield, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 14th October 1914.

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CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

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The undermentioned to be temporary Captains :—

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Captain Alexander Watt, retired list, Indian Army. Dated 8th December 1914.

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MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant-Colonel George S. Sheppard, Indian Army, to be temporary Colonel. Dated 8th November 1914.

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"London Gazette," dated the 8th December 1914, pages 10443, 10444 and 10449.

8th December 1914.

His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of His Highness Jam Shri Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, Jam of Nawanagar, as an Honorary Major in the Army. Dated 8th December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

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INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

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The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry). 9th Battalion—

Brevet Colonel James M. Ransom (Indian Army) to command the Battalion. Dated 30th November 1914.

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"London Gazette," dated the 9th December 1914, pages 10548, 10549 and 10550.

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War Office,
9th December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Railway Transport Officer—

(Graded for purposes of pay as a Staff Captain.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick L. Moore, Indian Army. Dated 25th November 1914.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment). 11th Battalion—

The undermentioned to be temporary Major :—

Captain Kenelm R. McCloughin, Indian Army. Dated 22nd October 1914.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment). 9th Battalion—

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George E. Wannell, late Second Lieutenant, Indian Army, to be temporary Lieutenant. Dated 9th October 1914.

Temporary Lieutenant George E. Wannell to be temporary Captain. Dated 24th November 1914.

"London Gazette," dated the 10th December 1914, pages 10569, 10570, 10571 and 10572.

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War Office,
10th December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Personal Staff.

Assistant Military Secretary—

Major Harry L. Tomkins, D.S.O., 28th Punjabis, Indian Army. Dated 30th September 1914.

Aides-de-Camp—

Captain Ernest S. Vicary, 16th Cavalry, Indian Army. Dated 8th November 1914.

Risaldar Khawja Muhammad Khan, *Bahadur*, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's), Indian Army. Dated 30th September 1914.

General Staff Officers—

Brigadier-Generals—

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Havelock Hudson, C.B., C.I.E., and to retain his temporary rank. Dated 30th September 1914.

2nd Grade—

Captain William L. O. Twiss, 9th Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army. Dated 30th September 1914.

3rd Grade—

Major James A. Longridge, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, Indian Army. Dated 30th September 1914.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(Graded for purposes of pay as General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade.)

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert C. Holman, D.S.O., 16th Cavalry, Indian Army. Dated 12th October 1914.

* * * * *

(Graded for purposes of pay as a General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade.)

Major Reginald St. C. Battine, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse), Indian Army. Dated 30th September 1914.

ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTER UNITS.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General—

Major Charles R. Scott Elliott, 81st Pioneers, Indian Army. Dated 24th 1914.

Captain Eustace B. Maunsell, 35th Scinde Horse, Indian Army, *vice* Major V. M. C Napier, Royal Artillery. Dated 24th November 1914.

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry H. F. Turner, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), Indian Army Dated 30th September 1914.

* * * * *

Assistant Quartermaster-General—

Major Arthur W. Peck, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force), Indian Army, and to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 30th September 1914.

Camp Commandant—

(Graded for purposes of pay as an Assistant Adjutant-General.)

Major Hugh M. W. Souter, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, Indian Army. Dated 30th September 1914.

Deputy Director of Supplies and Transport—

Colonel Richard H. Ewart, C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army, Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty. Dated 30th September 1914.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lieutenant.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter F. C. C. Plowden, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 9th November 1914.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry). 9th Battalion—

The appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Guy L. Holland, M.V.O., to command the Battalion, is ante-dated to the 19th September 1914.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned to be temporary Brigadier-Generals :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Colonel) George deS. Barrow, 35th Cinde Horse, Indian Army. Dated 10th October 1914.

"*London Gazette*," dated 11th December 1914, pages 10583, 10586 and 10593.

War Office,
11th December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Captain Cyprian E. Borton, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, Indian Army, to be temporary Major. Dated 6th August 1914.

* * * * *

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

* * * * *

TERRITORIAL FORCE RESERVE.

General List.

The undermentioned to be Majors :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher George Forbes Fagan (late Indian Army). Dated 27th November 1914.

* * * * *

"*London Gazette*," dated the 12th December 1914, pages 10661, 10662, 10664 and 10665.

War Office,
12th December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

* * * * *

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

* * * * *

Attached to General Staff.

(Graded as Brigade Majors.)

T. E. Lauder, late Captain, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, Indian Army, and to be temporary Captain. Dated 10th December 1914.

* * * * *

Cavalry.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Captain John K. Gatacre (since killed in action), from 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), to be Major. Dated 20th September 1914.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

The King's (Liverpool Regiment) 13th Battalion, Lieutenant G. C. Bampffield, Indian Army, to be temporary Captain. Dated 20th November 1914.

The Highland Light Infantry, 13th Battalion, Douglas D. Baynes, late Captain, Indian Army, to be temporary Major. Dated 10th November 1914. Substituted for the notification which appeared in the Gazette of 28th November 1914.

"London Gazette," dated the 14th December 1914, pages 10667, 10672, 10673, 10674, 1 680 and 10686.

Wa Office,
14th December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

Ulster Division.

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made :-

The Royal Irish Rifles.

14th Battalion (Young Citizens)—

As Major—Second in Command—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Jackson, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 21st October 1914

Divisional Troops.

Divisional Cavalry.

(Service) Squadron, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.

As Major—

Captain C. B. D. Strettell, Indian Army. Dated 20th October 1914.

Divisional Engineers.

As Lieutenant-Colonel—

Colonel H. Finnis, C.S.I., retired list, Indian Army. Dated 22nd October 1914.

* * * * *

TERRITORIAL FORCE RESERVE.

GENERAL LIST.

The undermentioned to be Majors :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Augustus Tighe (late Madras Army). Dated 15th October 1914.

GENERAL LIST.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel William Francis Barrow (late Simla Vounteer Rifles) to be Major. Dated 25th November 1914.

"London Gazette," dated 15th December 1914, pages 10691, 10692, 10693, 10695, 10697 and 10704.

War Office,
15th December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General—

Captain Ernest R. C. Wyatt, 106th Hazara Pioneers, Indian Army. Dated 5th October 1914.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Commandant on the Lines of Communication—

(Graded for purposes of pay as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at the War Office.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert C. Iye, D.S.O., Indian Army, *vice* Colonel W. H. Faaken, Indian Army. Dated 17th November 1914.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

The York and Lancaster Regiment. 12th Battalion (Sheffield)—

The appointment of Colonel Charles V. Mainwaring, Indian Army, to command the Battalion bears date 10th October 1914, and not 1st September 1914, as stated in the Gazette of 14th October, 1914.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 16th December 1914 :—

* * * * *

Unattached List for Indian Army.

With a view to their appointment to the Indian Army :-

Reinzi Stephen Barry Beckette.
 John Montgomerie Hunt.
 Richard de Beauvoir De Lisle.
 Charles Wilbraham Watson Ford.
 John Richard Landon Bradshaw.
 Cyril Percy Hancock.
 Arthur Handcock Bagley.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Infantry.

* * * * *

13th (County of London) Princess Louise's Kensington Battalion, The London Regiment.

Colonel George Harvey Turner (retired*pay, Indian Army) to be Major (temporary)
 Dated 12th November 1914.

" London Gazette," dated 16th December 1914, page 10771.

War Office,

16th December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Aides-de-Camp—

* * * * *

Captain Harold B. Nutting, 5th Cavalry, Indian Army, vice Lieutenant H. C. Brocklehurst, 10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars. Dated 22nd November 1914.

" London Gazette," dated 17th December 1914, pages 10792, 10795 and 10796.

* * * * *

War Office,

17th December, 1914.

His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR has been graciously pleased to confer the honorary rank of Second Lieutenant in the Army on the undermentioned Gentleman, whilst serving with the Indian Expeditionary Force :—

Abdul Samud Shah

Dated 17th December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Brigade Major.

Captain B. W. Shuttleworth, 45th Rattray's Sikhs, Indian Army. Dated 5th September 1914.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

The King's Own Scottish Borderers. 6th Battalion—

The undermentioned Captains to be temporary Majors:—

Norman C. Sparling, Indian Army. Dated 5th November 1914.

* * * * *

The Highland Light Infantry. 10th Battalion—

The undermentioned Captains to be temporary Majors :—

Charles H. T. Whitehead, Indian Army. Dated 21st October 1914.

* * * * *

" *London Gazette* ", dated the 18th December 1914, page 10817.

* * * * *

War Office,
18th December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Administrative Staff.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General :—

Captain Neil C. Bannatyne, 128th Pioneers, Indian Army. Dated 5th October 1914.

Brigade Commanders—

(And are granted temporary rank as Brigadier-Generals.)

* * * * *

Colonel George de S. De Lisle, from a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade. Dated 28th November 1914.

Colonel Ernest H. Rodwell, C. B. Dated 29th November 1914.

Brevet-Colonel Hugh D. McIntyre, retired pay. Dated 1st December 1914.

Colonel George H. C. Colomb. Dated 1st December 1914.

* * * * *

Brevet-Colonel Percy Holland, C.B., retired pay. Dated 5th December 1914.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 65.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard Scott. Dated 1st September 1914.

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 66.—Staff-Serjeant Henry Douglas Powell to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Percy Charles Philips, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 18th November 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 67.—The following promotions are made :—

1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).

Ressaidar Ghulam Muhammad Khan to be Resaldar, Jemadar Muhammad Ali Khan II, to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Ruknuddin to be Jemadar, *vice* Talemand Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st December 1914.

Ressaidar Faiz Muhammad Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Faujdar Khan to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Muhammad Amir Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Risaldar Mardan Khan, seconded; with effect from 8th December 1914.

2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).

Dafadar Guranditta and Kot-Dafadar Anokh Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from 26th October 1914.

8th Cavalry.

Kot-Dafadar Narain Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Balwant Rao, seconded; with effect from the 7th December 1914.

31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

Ressaidar Govind Rao Sawant to be Risaldar, Jemadar Balwant Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Bakshish Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Risaldar Jagat Rao Surwe, seconded;

Kot-Dafadar Birnarian Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 29th November 1914.

32nd Lancers.

Ressaidar Wajid Ali Khan to be Risaldar and Jemadar Abdul Ghani Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Risaldar Yakub Khan, seconded; with effect from 7th December 1914.

Kot-Dafadar Zafuryab Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from 1st November 1914.

4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.

Jemadar Jairam Singh to be Subadar, Colour-Havildar Ramparshad Singh and Havildars Takhat Singh, Chhote Singh and Pirbhu Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 10th December 1914.

13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).

Jemadar Mehga Singh to be Subadar and Havildars Shiunnath Singh, Pahlad Singh and Bur Singh, to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 11th September 1914.

18th Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Sheikh Wilayat Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Sande Khan, seconded; with effect from the 9th November 1914.

21st Punjabis

Havildar Isar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Bir Singh, seconded ; with effect from the 10th December 1914.

45th Rattray's Sikhs.

Jemadar Lehna Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Lal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Balwant Singh, seconded ; with effect from the 9th December 1914.

52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Jhanda Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Nihal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Chatter Singh, seconded ; with effect from the 9th December 1914.

55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Havildar Gurcharan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Tikhu, seconded ; with effect from the 13th November 1914.

Havildar Anar Gul to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Mir Dast, seconded ; with effect from the 27th November 1914.

Havildar Hardit Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Harnam Singh, seconded ; with effect from 27th November 1914.

Havildar Lal Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Dheru Khan, seconded ; with effect from 28th November 1914.

123rd Outram's Rifles.

Jemadar Padma Ram to be Subadar and Colour-Havildars Chandra Ram and Malooka Ram to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 2nd November 1914.

No. 68.—In Army Department Notification No. 1138, dated the 18th December 1914, delete the letters " I.O.M." after " *Sardar Bahadar* "

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 69.—Sub-Conductor Percy Charles Philips, India Miscellaneous, List, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th November 1914.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 70.—Captain John Henry Woodside Morgan, temporary half-pay list, has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated the 19th November 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 71.—Second Lieutenant William Kempson Webb to be Lieutenant, to fill existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1914.

Second Lieutenant Alexander Stormonth MacAlister to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1914.

Second Lieutenant William Ironside Milne to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1914.

Norman Gotlieb Webb to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1914.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 72.—Captain Robert Erskine Holland to be Major, *vice* J. Coates, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st August 1914.

Captain George Dunsford Barne to be Major, *vice* Sir James DuBoulay promoted. Dated the 9th October 1914.

Leslie Stuart Campbell to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st August 1914.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 73.—Surgeon-Lieutenant Thomas Henry Bishop to be Surgeon-Captain. Dated the 9th August 1914.

1st Battalion, Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 74.—Captain (Honorary Major) Robert Millward Hughes to be Major, *vice* H. H. Jellett, promoted. Dated the 1st February 1914.

Lieutenant William Albert Shakespear to be Captain, *vice* R. M. Hughes, promoted. Dated the 1st February 1914.

Second Lieutenant Michael Humphrey Oldfield to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1914.

JUDICIAL.

No. 75.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Rules published with the Army Department Notification No. 911, dated the 3rd November 1911, shall be amended as follows, namely :—

I.—To the list of persons to be attested enumerated in rule 8 the following shall be added :—

“(vi) Drivers of Equipment Mules in Pioneer Regiments.”

II.—In Form No. III, in the first Appendix, the following amendments shall be made :—

(a) In the heading of the Form, to the words “Supply and Transport Corps” the following shall be added :—

“and Drivers of Equipment Mules in Pioneer Regiments.”

(b) For question 9, the following shall be substituted :—

“Are you willing to be enrolled ^{in the Supply and Transport Corps} as a driver of Equipment Mules in a Pioneer Regiment”?

(c) To the footnote marked * , the following shall be added :—

“The period of enrolment in the case of a driver of Equipment Mules in a Pioneer Regiment is six years.”

PENSIONS.

No. 76.—The Government of India are pleased to announce that, with the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, enhanced rates of wound, injury and family pensions for Indian combatants and non-combatants as set forth in the following amendments to Army Regulations, India, Volume I, have been introduced with effect from the 5th August 1914 :—

AMENDMENTS TO ARMY REGULATIONS, INDIA VOLUME I.

Wound and injury Pensions and Gratuities.

1052. Wound pensions (and gratuities in the case of Indian officers) are granted for wounds received in action, or caused by a person from whom, in the performance of military duty, a risk is incurred equal to that encountered on active service. Wound pensions, when admissible.

1053. Injury pensions (and gratuities in the case of Indian officers) are granted for injuries received in the performance of military duty, other than those covered by paragraph 1052. Injury pensions, when admissible.

Injury pensions are also granted to those who become unfit for further service owing to:—

- (i) Illness contracted on or solely attributable to field or foreign service.
- (ii) Incurable disorders brought on by performing particular duties, or serving in unhealthy surroundings.

Cases coming under (ii) require the orders of the Government of India.

1054. Injury pensions (and gratuities in the case of Indian officers) are inadmissible for injuries due to a mere accident not caused by duty, and the rate of pension (and gratuity in the case of an Indian officer) may be reduced if the injury was due to awkwardness or want of reasonable care. Injury pensions reduced for carelessness.

1055. In the case of an injury caused by an accident during action with an enemy, the Government of India will decide whether the wound or the injury rate of pension (and gratuity in the case of an Indian officer) shall be granted. Accident during action.

1056. Wound and injury pensions (and gratuities in the case of Indian officers) are granted in accordance with the rank held on the date that the wound or injury was received, or the illness contracted. Pensions and gratuities depend on rank held on date wound or injury was received.

If the individual is promoted to a higher rank for distinguished gallantry on the occasion on which he was wounded or injured, the Government of India may grant him the pension attached to the higher rank.

1057. Except in the case of Indian officers, wound and injury pensions can only be granted to those who are rendered unfit for further service in the army. Inadmissible to men who continue to serve, except to Indian officers.

1058. Except in the case of Indian officers and the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, the amount of wound and injury pensions depends on the following classification of degrees of injury received, or illness contracted:— Conditions determining amount of wound and injury pensions.

1st Degree.—Loss of two limbs or eyes, or incapacitated from earning a living and requiring the care of another person.

2nd Degree.—Loss of one limb or eye, or incapacitated from earning a living, but not requiring the care of another person.

3rd Degree.—Wound or injury equal to the loss of a limb, or preventing the recipient from contributing except partially towards his livelihood.

1059. Indian Officers will be granted wound and injury pensions, as well as gratuities, under the rules applicable to British Officers, *vide* paragraph 748 *et seq.* Should a temporary pension be granted originally, its subsequent conversion into a permanent pension will be governed by the rules in paragraphs 753 and 754. Special rules and rates of wound and injury pensions and gratuities for Indian Officers.

The following are the monthly rates of wound and injury pensions and the rate of pay on which gratuities are to be calculated:—

Rank.	Rate per mensem, wound pension.	Rate per mensem, injury pension.	Rate per mensem of pay for calculating gratuity.
	R	R	R
<i>Class I</i> —Risaldar and Subedar-Major, Risaldar, Subedar; and Risaldar (except in camel units, Supply and Transport Corps).	40	30	100
<i>Class II</i> —Jemadar; and Risaldar in camel units, Supply and Transport Corps.	20	15	50

Note.—The above pensions are admissible in the case of those retired from the service, in addition to any ordinary or invalid pension earned. When an Indian Officer is not entitled to any such pension, Rs 15 will be added to the above pension for those in Class I and Rs 10 to those in Class II, in lieu of any ordinary service gratuity otherwise admissible.

Special rules and rates for Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

1060. Wound and injury pensions of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department are inclusive of any ordinary pensions earned. The following are the monthly rates of their wound and injury pensions:—

Qualifying service.	Monthly wound pension.	Monthly injury pension.
After 25 years' service	Full amount	Three-fourths of the rates for wound pensions.
" 15 "	One-half	
" 5 "	One-third	
Under 5 "	One-fourth	

NOTE.—No member of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department is to be given a wound or injury pension lower than Rs12 a month.

Special rules and rates for non-commissioned officers and men.

1061. Wound and injury pensions of non-commissioned officers and men are inclusive of any ordinary pensions earned. The following are the monthly rates of wound and injury pensions:—

(a) *Dafadars, Havildars, and others who draw ordinary pensions as such, as laid down in paragraph 1044-A.*

Degree of wound, injury or illness.	24 YEARS' SERVICE AND OVER.		21 YEARS' SERVICE AND OVER.		18 YEARS' SERVICE AND OVER.		15 YEARS' SERVICE AND OVER.		UNDER 15 YEARS' SERVICE.	
	Wound.	Injury.	Wound.	Injury.	Wound.	Injury.	Wound.	Injury.	Wound.	Injury.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1st Degree	22	17	21	16	20	16	20	15	18	14
2nd "	17	12	16	11	15	11	15	10	13	9
3rd "	15	11	14	10	14	10	13	9	12	8

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(b) *Lance-Dafadars, Naiks, and others who draw ordinary pensions as such, as laid down in paragraph 1044-A.*

1st Degree . . . . .	...	...	19	15	18	15	1	14	16	13
2nd " . . . . .	...	...	14	10	13	10	13	9	11	8
3rd " . . . . .	...	...	13	9	12	9	11	8	9	7

(c) *Sowars, Sepoys and others who draw ordinary pensions as such, as laid down in paragraph 1044-A.*

1st Degree . . . . .	...	...	...	...	15	12	14	...	13	11
2nd " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10	7	9	...	8	6
3rd " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8	6	7	6	6	5

Special rules and rates for non-combatant departmental and regimental employes.

1062. The following are the monthly rates of wound and injury pensions of non-combatant departmental and regimental employes and followers of the supplemental services.

Individuals drawing salaries of or above.	Rank for purposes of wound and injury pension.	Entitled to wound and injury pension under
R		
100 and below Rs200	Subadar.	Paragraph 1059.
50	Jemadar	
25	Havildar	Paragraph 1061 (a)
16	Naik	Paragraph 1061 (b)
13	Sepoy	Paragraph 1061 (c)
8	Sepoy (but see column 3)	1/2 of rate admissible under paragraph 1061 (c).
Below Rs8	Sepoy (but see column 3)	1/2 of rate admissible under paragraph 1061 (c) ; with a minimum of Rs3.

Notes—(a) The wound and injury pensions of non-combatant employes and followers, who receive a specially high local rate of pay in peace, will be determined by the rate of pay admissible to followers of a corresponding class when serving in peace in the Punjab.

(b) Temporary public followers, employed for special service at enhanced rates of pay, will receive wound and injury pensions on the scale allowed for those drawing less than Rs8.

1063. Private followers, of the servant class, authorised to be taken on active service, are eligible for wound and injury pensions on the scale allowed in paragraph 1062 for those drawing less than Rs. 18. Special rules and rates for authorised private followers.

1064. Government may at any time, for grave misconduct, withhold or stop the payment of a pension. Stoppage of pension.

1065. An individual who is adversely affected by the preceding rules governing wound and injury pensions and gratuities can claim to receive pension under the rules applicable to him when he joined the service. Individuals adversely affected.

Family Pensions and Gratuities.

1066. Family pensions at the rates given in paragraph 1073 are admissible to the recognised heirs of all Indian officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men, as well as of non-combatant departmental and regimental employees and followers engaged by or on behalf of Government in a military capacity, who die under certain conditions. To whom admissible.

1067. To be eligible for pension an heir must be related to the deceased in one of the following degrees :— Degree of relationship necessary in case of heir.

- 1st, Son, actual and legitimate.
- 2nd, Widow, lawfully married by a valid ceremony.
- 3rd, Daughter, actual and legitimate.
- 4th, Father.
- 5th, Mother.

1068. Any individual of the classes mentioned in paragraph 1066, the families of which are eligible for pension, has the right to nominate any one of the members of his family mentioned in paragraph 1067 as the heir to the exclusion of the remainder. Nomination of heir.

If no nomination is made by such individual, the pension will be allowed to the living relative highest in the list given in paragraph 1067, unless such relative is disqualified, when it can be given to the next in order.

1069. The grant of family pension is for life, subject to the following restrictions :—

Terms on which granted.

- (i) A pension is given to a son until the age of 18 only, unless he is a cripple or otherwise unable to support himself, in which case it can be given for life.
- (ii) A pension is given to a father only after the age of 50, but then for life; before that age for life only if a cripple or otherwise unable to support himself.
- (iii) A pension cannot be transferred. It ceases altogether on the death of the original recipient.
- (iv) Government can at any time withhold or stop the payment of a pension for grave misconduct.
- (v) The same individual cannot hold two Government pensions at the same time. The pension least advantageous to the individual must be surrendered.
- (vi) A pension merges in the pay of any appointment under Government; but if such pension exceeds such pay the heir will receive the half of such pension in addition to pay. On discharge from such appointment the pension becomes admissible.

NOTE.—Officers employing pensioners should communicate the fact to the audit officer concerned.

1070. Family pensions are admissible at a higher or at a lower rate, according to the cause of death of the individual. Higher and lower rates when admissible.

The higher rate is granted to the heir of an individual who :—

- (i) While in the performance of his duty, is killed in action.
- (ii) Within 5 years of being wounded in action, while in the performance of his duty, dies of such wounds.

NOTE.—An individual who is killed or dies of wounds caused by persons from whom, in the performance of his duty, a risk is incurred equal to that encountered on active service, is considered as coming under (i) or (ii) above.

The lower rate is granted to the heir of an individual who :—

- (iii) dies from illness, the result of active operations in the field, or of foreign service, within 5 years after having been first removed from duty on account of such illness, provided the illness is certified to have commenced during, and to be due to, such operations or foreign service;
- (iv) dies in consequence of wounds or injuries received in the performance of military duty otherwise than in action, within 5 years of having been so wounded or injured.

Notes.—(a) Such cases of death must not be due to the individual's own imprudence. No pension is granted in the case of an individual committing suicide while sane.

(d) Ordinary service in any country or province cannot count as foreign service for an individual who is a native of that country or province.

Gratuity may be deducted from heir's pension.

1071. When an individual, who has been discharged with a gratuity, dies subsequently from causes which entitle his heir to a pension, the amount of gratuity will be deducted from that pension.

Subsequent promotion does not entitle heir to higher pension.

1072. Family pension is granted in accordance with the status of the individual at the time of his death or discharge from the service. Promotion or increase of pay granted after an individual has been wounded, or is known to have contracted illness on active or foreign service, does not entitle the heir to a higher pension.

The heir of an Indian officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier who received promotion for distinguished conduct in the field, or for distinguished gallantry in circumstances entailing a risk equivalent to that arising on active service, may, at the discretion of the Government of India, receive the pension attaching to the rank to which such individual was promoted.

Rates admissible.

1073. Family pensions are granted at the following monthly rates :—

Status of individual.	Higher rate.	Lower rate.
	R	R
Risaldar and Subadar-Majors; Risaldars; Subadars; Ressaldars (except those of Camel Corps, Units and Transport Corps); Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 1st Class	50	40
Jemadars; Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 2nd class; Ressaldars of Camel Units, Supply and Transport Corps	25	20
Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class	15	12
Dafadars; Havildars; and those who draw ordinary pensions as such under paragraph 1044-A	8	7
Lance Dafadars; Naiks; and those who draw ordinary pensions as such under paragraph 1044-A	6	5
Sowars; Sepoys; and those who draw ordinary pensions as such under paragraph 1044-A	5	4
	<div>Drawing salaries of or above.</div> <div>R</div>	
Non-combatant, departmental and regimental employes and followers of the supplemental services, i.e., Supply and Transport, Medical, Ordnance, Veterinary, Remount, etc., not being Commissioned Indian officers,	100 and less than R200	40
	50	20
	25	7
	8	5
	16	4
	13	3
	8	3
	Under 8	3

NOTE.—The family pensions of non-combatant employes and followers who receive a specially high local rate of pay will be determined by the rate of pay admissible to followers of a corresponding class when serving in peace in the Punjab.

Rate admissible to temporary followers specially engaged.

1074. In the case of temporary public followers, who are engaged on high rates of pay for a particular service, if they are killed in action, or die of wounds during the course of the operations, or in the latter case before being discharged, their heirs are entitled to pension at R3 per mensem.

If the heir so desires, or difficulties exist for paying such a regular pension, the capitalised value of the pension may be paid in lieu of pension.

Rates admissible for private followers.

1075. If private followers of the servant class, authorised to be taken on active service are killed or die of wounds or disease attributable to such active service, within one year of their return from such active service, their heirs are entitled to pension at the rate of R3 per mensem.

Gratuity in addition to pension payable to Indian officers.

1076. In addition to the grant of the higher rate of family pension to the heir of an Indian officer or Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon ranking as such, who is killed in action, or dies of wounds received in action (*vide* paragraphs 1070 and 1073), a gratuity of one year's pay on the scale laid down in paragraph 1059 is payable to the heir.

Individuals adversely affected.

1077. An individual who is adversely affected by the preceding rules regarding family pension can claim to receive pension under the rules applicable when the deceased joined the service.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 15th January 1915.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 6th and 12th January 1915 :—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	REMARKS.
51st Sikhs Force).	(Frontier Captain Eustace Jotham .	7th January 1915.	Near Spina Khaisora, Tochi Val- ley.	Was with Northern Waziristan Militia. Killed in action.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 7th January 1915.

No. 2.—Mr. H. A. Outhwaite, Transportation Inspector, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway during the absence of Mr. J. H. Manley, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, on privilege leave.

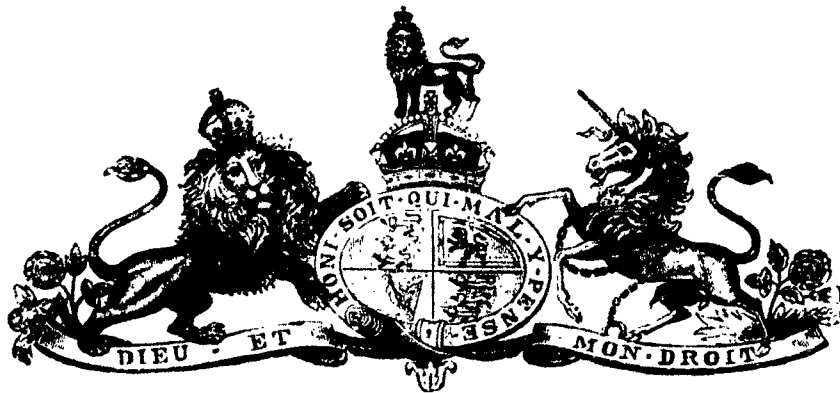
The 12th January 1915.

No. 3.—*Corrigendum.* In Railway Board's Notification No. 341, dated the 18th December 1914, confirming Mr. Richardson, Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, E.B.R., as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent, *for the initials 'T. W.'* read '*F. W.*'

The 14th January 1915.

No. 4.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 214, dated the 18th August 1914, Mr. H. C. Sparke, on completion of his special duty in the Office of the Railway Board, reverted to his officiating appointment of Deputy Traffic Manager, North Western Railway, with effect from the 6th January 1915.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 12th January, 1915, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. 1 OF 1915.

An Act to continue in force the provisions of certain Ordinances.

1. This Act may be called the Emergency Short title. Legislation Continuance Act, 1915.

2. The provisions of the Ordinances mentioned in the Schedule shall have effect as if they had been enacted by the Governor General in Council and shall be in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter :

67. WHEREAS the Ordinances mentioned in the Schedule are temporary in their duration and in virtue of section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, are limited to expire within the period of six months from their promulgation ; and,

Whereas owing to the state of war existing between His Majesty the King Emperor and certain foreign Powers it is expedient to provide for the continuance as in this Act mentioned of the provisions contained in those Ordinances, it is hereby enacted as follows

Provided that the Governor General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India direct that any provision in any of the said Ordinances shall cease to be in force at any earlier date which may be specified in such notification.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

Ordinances made by the Governor General of India under section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861.

Year.	Number.	Short title.
1914	I	The Indian Naval and Military News (Emergency) Ordinance, 1914.
"	II	The Improvement of Vessels Ordinance, 1914.
"	III	The Foreigners Ordinance, 1914.
"	IV	The Indian Volunteers Ordinance, 1914.
"	V	The Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914.
"	VI	The Commercial Intercourse with Enemies Ordinance, 1914.
"	VII	The Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914.
"	VIII	The Foreigners (Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1914.
"	IX	The Articles of Commerce Ordinance, 1914.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The outbreak of the present war necessitated certain special legislation to meet the emergency created thereby. Action was taken by Ordinances under section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67).

2. The Ordinances made in exercise of the power referred to are limited in duration to a period of six months. The present state of affairs requires that the duration of this emergent legislation should be prolonged. Accordingly the present Bill continues for the period of the war and for a period of six months thereafter the provisions of the Ordinances made since the outbreak of war.

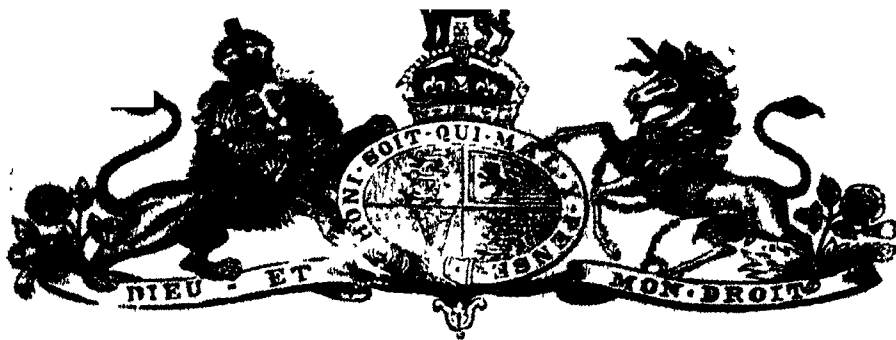
3. It is clear that the actual cessation of hostilities will not coincide precisely with the disappearance of the conditions that led to the special legislation. In order to meet this point the Act, if the Bill becomes law, will continue to be in force for a definite period of six months after the termination of the war. Power is however reserved to the Governor General in Council to direct by notification that any provisions of the Ordinances may be declared to cease to be in force at any earlier date.

The 11th January, 1915.

SYED ALI IMAM.

W. H. VINCENT.

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th January 1915:—

No. 1 OF 1915.

A Bill for settling certain securities of the nominal value of Rupees Thirty Lacs and producing an annual income of about Rupees One Lac and Twenty Thousand the property of Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Baronet, so as to accompany and support the title and dignity of a Baronet lately conferred on him by His Majesty King George V to hold to him and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten and for other purposes connected therewith.

WHEREAS by Letters Patent of His Majesty King George V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, dated at Westminster on or about the Twelfth day of December in the second year of His Reign, and by warrant under the King's sign-manual His said Majesty made known that He of his Special Grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, had erected, appointed and created His trusty and well beloved Sir Sassoon Jacob David of Bombay, Knight, to the dignity, state and degree of a Baronet, and him the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David, for His Majesty, His heirs and successors, he did erect, appoint, and create a Baronet, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland by the said Letters Patent, to hold to him and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten.

AND WHEREAS the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David is desirous of settling in perpetuity the said

securities on himself and the heirs male of his body who may succeed to the said Baronetcy so as to support the dignity of the title conferred on him and them as aforesaid upon the trusts and for the purposes hereinafter declared, concerning the same.

AND WHEREAS the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David is desirous that the Accountant-General of Bombay, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay and the Collector of Bombay, all for the time being and the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David during his lifetime and every succeeding Baronet being a major shall be trustees of the aforesaid securities, and be likewise the trustees for carrying into execution the general purposes and powers of this Act, in relation to the said securities.

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the aforesaid purposes should be effected by an Act of the Council of the Governor General for making law and regulations.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Sir Sassoon Jacob David Baronetcy Act."
Short title. 191

2. Douglas Dewar, Esquire, the Accountant-General of Bombay, the Honourable Mr. George Carmichael, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and Arthur Henry Addenbrooke Simeon, Esquire,

the Collector of Bombay, and their successors, the Accountant-General of Bombay, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and the Collector of Bombay, all for the time being, and the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Baronet, and after his death the person for the time being holding the said Baronetcy being a major, shall be and they are hereby created a Corporation with perpetual succession and a common seal under the style and title of the "Trustees of the Sir Sassoon Jacob David Baronetcy" and the said Douglas Dewar, Esquire, the Honourable Mr. George Carmichael and Arthur Henry Addenbrooke Simcox, Esquire, and their respective successors in office and the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Baronet, and after his death the person for the time being holding the Baronetcy being a major (hereinafter styled "the Corporation") shall be and they are hereby constituted as such Corporation, the Trustees for executing the powers and purposes of this Act.

3. Immediately from and after the passing of this Act the said securities being debentures of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay of the nominal value of Rupees Fourteen Lacs bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum and bonds of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay of the nominal value of Rupees Sixteen Lacs bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, such debentures and bonds being of the aggregate nominal value of Rupees Thirty Lacs and producing an annual income of about Rupees One Lac and Twenty Thousand, shall be assigned and transferred into the name of the Corporation, who shall hold the same upon the trusts and for the purposes hereinafter expressed concerning the same, (that is to say) upon trust to continue to hold the said securities until such time as the same shall be discharged by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay or the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, as the case may be, or shall be sold by the Corporation at the request in writing of the person who shall for the time being be in the enjoyment of the income of the said securities, and on such discharge or sale to invest the sum to be received on such occasion with all convenient despatch in or upon any stocks, funds or securities of, or the principal and interest of which is guaranteed by, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or the Government of India, and in like manner, as often as the same shall become necessary, to alter, vary and change at the like request the stocks, funds and securities for others of the same or like nature and which stocks, funds, securities, moneys and investments for the time being subject to, the trusts of this Act are hereinafter called "the Trust Funds" and upon further trust from time to time to pay and apply, the dividends, interest and annual income of the Trust Funds unto and for the benefit of the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David or the person who, as heir male of his body, shall for the time being have succeeded to, and be in the enjoyment of the title of, Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent as aforesaid notwithstanding any rule of law or equity to the contrary, such payment to be made to the Baronet for the time being at the place where he may be residing at the time of such payment; and upon failure and in default of heirs male of the body of the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David to whom the

same title and dignity of Baronet may descend the Corporation shall stand possessed of one-eighth part of the Trust Funds in trust to pay the income thereof to the widow of the last Baronet during her life or until her remarriage, as the case may be, and of the remaining seven-eighth part of the Trust Funds and the income thereof and also the said one-eighth part of the said Trust Funds after the death or remarriage of the widow of the last Baronet in trust for the next of kin of the last Baronet in such shares and proportions as he may by will provide, and in default of such appointment for the next of kin (except the widow) of the last Baronet for their absolute benefit according to the law of Intestate Succession for the time being applicable to them.

4. The Corporation during the minority of any person for the time being entitled to and in the enjoyment of the said dignity of Baronet under limitations of the said Letters Patent shall pay and apply for and towards the maintenance, education and benefit of such Baronet, in each and every year during his minority as aforesaid so much only of the annual interest, dividends and income of the Trust Funds as the Corporation shall in their discretion think proper and shall from time to time invest the residue of the said annual interest, dividends and income of the Trust Funds in and upon the stock, funds and securities hereinbefore authorized and shall upon such Baronet attaining his majority pay over, transfer and assign to him or as he shall direct and for his absolute benefit the said investments and all accumulations thereof.

5. It shall be lawful for the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David and any person to whom the said title of Baronet shall from time to time descend when in the actual enjoyment of the said title by any deed or deeds, writing or writings with or without power of revocation, to be by him sealed and delivered in the presence of two or more credible witnesses (but subject and without prejudice to the annuity or annuities, if any, which shall be then subsisting and payable by virtue of any appointment made under and in pursuance of this present power) to appoint unto any woman whom he shall marry for her life or until her remarriage and for her jointure in bar of dower or other legal or customary rights an annuity or yearly sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees fifteen thousand clear of all taxes, charges and deductions whatsoever to commence and take effect immediately after the decease of the person appointing the same and to be issuing and payable out of the dividends, interest and annual income of the Trust Funds and to be paid and payable in equal half-yearly payments, the first of the said half-yearly payments to be made at the expiration of six calendar months after the decease of the person who shall have appointed such annuity or yearly income. Provided that the payment of the said annuity to the widow of the person appointing the same shall be subject to the obligation on her part of maintaining and educating each and every minor child (except the Baronet for the time being) of such person during their respective minorities. After the death or remarriage of the said widow the said annuity shall be paid to the Baronet for the time being to be held by him (or if the Baronet for the time being shall be a minor

by the Corporation) upon trust to maintain and educate each and every such child during their respective minorities and shall continue to be so held in trust until the youngest child shall attain majority. Provided further that notwithstanding any such appointment as aforesaid no widow of a Baronet shall become entitled to the sum so appointed if she shall also become entitled to the income of the one-eighth part of the Trust Funds on the failure of the male issue of the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David as provided in section 3.

6. PROVIDED ALWAYS that the said interest, dividends and annual income of the Trust Funds shall not at one and the same time be subject to the payment of more than the yearly sum of Rupees thirty thousand for or in respect of any jointure or jointures which shall be made in pursuance of the power hereinbefore contained, so that if by virtue of or under the same power the said interest, dividends and annual income would, in case this present provision had not been inserted, be charged at any one time with a greater yearly sum for jointures in the whole than the yearly sum of Rupees thirty thousand the yearly sum which shall occasion such excess or such part thereof as shall occasion the same shall during the time of such excess abate and not be payable.

7. Neither the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David nor any of the heirs male of his body in whose favour (subject to the two last preceding sections) the trusts are hereinbefore declared of the said interest, dividends and annual income of the Trust Funds, shall transfer, dispose of, charge or encumber the Trust Funds or any part thereof or the interest, dividends and annual income thereof or any part thereof for any greater or larger estate interest or time, than during his natural life, nor shall any such person as aforesaid either alone or jointly with any other or others of them or with any other person or persons whomsoever have any power to discontinue or bar any estate or interest hereby or herein created or declared in trust or for the benefit of any person or persons for whose

benefit trusts are declared by this Act of the said interests, dividends and annual income of the Trust Funds or to prevent any such person or persons from succeeding to, holding or enjoying, receiving or taking, the same according to the true intent of the provisions hereinbefore contained nor shall the same or any of them be held by any Court of Law or Equity to have vested in any such person as aforesaid for any greater interest or estate than during his life and every attempt to make any assignment or assurance contrary to the intention of this Act shall be and is hereby declared and enacted to be void.

8. If at any time or times hereafter the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David or any other person or persons shall be desirous of augmenting the funds and securities for the time being subject to the trusts of this Act and for that purpose and with that intent shall, at his or her own expense, transfer and deliver to the Corporation any stocks, funds or securities of the nature authorized by section 3 then and as often as the same shall happen the said Corporation shall accept such stocks, funds and securities, and the same shall thenceforth be held by the Corporation upon the same trusts and for the same purposes as are declared by this Act with regard to the Trust Funds referred to in section 3 or upon such of them as shall then be subsisting and capable of taking effect PROVIDED ALWAYS that the total amount of the promissory notes, bonds, stocks, funds, and securities for the time being subject to the trusts of this Act shall at no time exceed Rupees ninety lacs.

9. It shall be lawful for the Corporation out of the money which shall come to their hands by virtue of the trust and provisions of this Act to retain and reimburse themselves all costs, damages and expenses which they shall or may sustain, expend or disburse in or about the execution of the aforesaid powers, trusts and provisions or in relation thereto.

Reimbursement of expenses of Corporation.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of the Bill is to settle the endowment of the Baronetcy conferred on Sir Sassoon Jacob David. It has been framed generally on the lines of Act VI of 1898 and has been settled in concert with Sir Sassoon David and the Government of Bombay.

The property to be settled consists of guaranteed securities, and the Bill takes power to enable the holder of the title to increase the income accruing therefrom by the addition, from time to time, of further securities, subject to a limit.

SYED ALI IMAM.

Dated the 15th December, 1914.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th January, 1915 :—

No. 2 OF 1915.

A Bill for repealing Act No. XX of 1860 entitled "An Act for settling Promissory Notes of the Government of India, producing an annual income of one lakh of rupees and a Mansion House and hereditaments called Mazagon Castle, in the Island of Bombay, late the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet deceased, so as to accompany and support the title and dignity of a Baronet, lately conferred on him and the heirs male of his body, by Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, and for other purposes connected therewith," and for resettling the said Promissory Notes, Mansion House and hereditaments and for other purposes connected therewith.

WHEREAS by Letters Patent of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, dated at Westminster on or about the 6th day of August, in the 21st year of Her said late Majesty's reign, and by Warrant under Her said late Majesty's sign-manual, Her said late Majesty made known that she, of her special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion had erected, appointed and created Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, then of Bombay, Knight, but then deceased (a man eminent for family inheritance, estate and integrity of manner), to and into the dignity, state and degree of a Baronet, and him, the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy for Her said late Majesty, her heirs, and successors, she did erect, appoint, constitute and create a Baronet, by the said Letters

Patent, to hold to him and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and to be begotten for ever :

AND WHEREAS in fulfilment of an engagement in that behalf made with Her said late Majesty's Government, during the lifetime of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, deceased, the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was desirous of settling in perpetuity such property on himself and the heirs male of his body who might succeed to the said Baronetcy, as should be adequate to support the dignity of the title conferred on him and them as aforesaid :

AND WHEREAS the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was seized of a Mansion House and hereditaments situate in the Island of Bombay called Mazagon Castle, and had an absolute estate of inheritance therein, and was desirous, in fulfilment of the aforesaid engagement, of settling Promissory Notes of the Government of India, producing an annual income of one lakh of rupees and the said Mansion House and hereditaments, to the uses upon the Trusts, and for the purposes in the said Act No. XX of 1860 limited and declared, concerning the same respectively :

AND WHEREAS the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was also desirous that the heirs male of his body, to whom the said title and dignity of Baronet should descend, should take and bear the names of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy," in lieu of any other name or names whatever which they respectively might bear at the time of such descent on them respectively ; and he was also desirous that the

Revenue Commissioner for the Northern Division of the Presidency of Bombay, the Accountant-General, and the Sub-Treasurer at Bombay, for the time being should be Trustees for the aforesaid Promissory Notes, and be likewise the Trustees for carrying into execution the general purposes and powers of the said Act No. XX of 1860, with relation to the same securities, and also with relation to the same Mansion House and hereditaments :

AND WHEREAS the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy departed this life on the 14th day of April 1859, before the aforesaid engagement with Her said late Majesty's Government was carried out on his part, and by his Will, dated the 9th day of April 1853 duly signed and executed by him, gave and devised the residue of his estate, houses, lands, securities, moneys and effects, to and amongst his sons Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Rustomjee Jamsetjee, and Sorabjee Jamsetjee and appointed his wife Avaboye and his said three sons, the executrix and executors of his said Will; and the said Will was duly proved by the said Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Rustomjee Jamsetjee, and Sorabjee Jamsetjee, alone :

AND WHEREAS on the death of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the said title or dignity of Baronet, created by Her Majesty's said Letters Patent, devolved on and became and was at the date of the passing of the said Act No. XX of 1860 vested in the said Cursetjee Jamsetjee, as the eldest son and heir male of the body of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, deceased :

AND WHEREAS the said Cursetjee Jamsetjee, the Second Baronet, Rustomjee Jamsetjee, and Sorabjee Jamsetjee, as the sons, residuary legatees, and Executors of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, first Baronet, deceased, and the said Avaboye, being then the Dowager Lady Jejeebhoy, as Executrix of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, first Baronet, deceased, in fulfilment of the engagement so as aforesaid entered into by the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, first Baronet, deceased, with Her said late Majesty's Government, were desirous of settling the said Government Promissory Notes, and the said Mansion House and hereditaments so as aforesaid agreed to be settled by the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, first Baronet, deceased, for the purpose of supporting the dignity of the said Baronetcy, to the uses upon the Trusts, and for the purposes in the said Act No. XX of 1860 limited and declared concerning the same respectively :

AND WHEREAS the said Dowager Lady Jejeebhoy was desirous that the said Mansion House and hereditaments called Mazagon Castle, with their rights, members and appurtenances should be released, exonerated, and discharged from her right, or title (if any) to dower or thirds, and every other right, interest, or estate whatsoever which she, the said Dowager Lady Jejeebhoy, might have or claim to have in the said premises under any custom or law of the Parsees, or otherwise howsoever :

AND WHEREAS in order to give effect to the aforesaid purposes the said Act No. XX of 1860 was passed, and by the said Act it was *inter alia* enacted that the Revenue Commissioner for the Northern Division of the Presidency of Bombay, the Accountant-General, and the Sub-Treasurer at Bombay, should for the purposes of the said Act,

be a Corporation; and that such Revenue Commissioner, Accountant-General, and Sub-Treasurer, should be, and they were thereby constituted, as such Corporation, the Trustees for executing the powers and purposes of the said Act; and that all the powers by the said Act vested in such Revenue Commissioner, Accountant-General, and Sub-Treasurer, as Trustees for the purposes of the said Act, should be exercised by the persons for the time being acting as such Revenue Commissioner, Accountant-General, and Sub-Treasurer; and that immediately from and after the passing of the said Act, Promissory Notes of the Government of India, producing an annual income of not less than one lakh of rupees should be transferred into the name of the said Corporation, who should hold the same upon the trusts and for the purposes in the said Act expressed concerning the same (that was to say); upon the trusts in the said Act declared and set forth: And it was also enacted that the said Mansion House and other hereditaments called Mazagon Castle, situate in the Island of Bombay, with their rights, members, and appurtenances, of which the said first Baronet was seized to him and his heirs, should by force of the said Act from and immediately after the passing thereof, stand limited to the uses in the said Act set forth :

AND WHEREAS Promissory Notes of the Government of India producing at that time an annual income of not less than one lakh of rupees, were after the passing of the said Act transferred into the name of the said Corporation; and the nominal amount of the Promissory Notes of the Government of India now held by the said Corporation is rupees twenty-two lakhs, fifty-four thousand and four hundred :

AND WHEREAS the persons now constituting the said Corporation under or by virtue of the said Act are the Commissioner for the time being for the Northern Division of the Presidency of Bombay, the Accountant-General of Bombay, and the Collector of Bombay :

AND WHEREAS under the said Act XX of 1860 power was granted to the said Corporation to invest the Government Promissory Notes so to be transferred into the name of the said Corporation as aforesaid if the same should be discharged by the Government of India in or on any stocks, funds or securities of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or of the Government of India and in like manner as often as the same should become necessary to alter, vary, and change such stocks, funds, and securities for others of the same or a like nature :

AND WHEREAS Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the fifth and present Baronet, has represented to the Governor General in Council that it is desirable not only in his own interest, but also in the interest of those who may succeed him, in the Baronetcy, that more extensive powers of investment should be granted to the said Corporation :

AND WHEREAS more extensive powers of investment have been allowed to Trustees of Settlements which are governed by the Indian Trusts Act, 11 of 1882 :

AND WHEREAS it appears that certain of the powers last aforesaid may safely be granted to the said Corporation with a view to a higher

rate or interest being obtained from the investment of the funds for the time being subject to the Trusts of a Settlement effected by this Act :

AND WHEREAS at the date when the said Act No. XX of 1860 was passed the locality in which the said Mansion House and hereditaments are situate was one of the principal residential localities of Bombay, and was healthy, but it has now ceased to be a healthy locality and the upper classes of the inhabitants of Bombay have ceased to reside there :

AND WHEREAS the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has represented to the Governor General in Council that he has been advised by his medical adviser and by Sanitary Authorities whom he has consulted that it is necessary for him to change his place of residence and to live in a more healthy part of the Island of Bombay, and has also represented that, by reason of the present unhealthiness of the locality, future and succeeding Baronets, who may succeed to the said title of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, will be unable to live in the said Mansion House, or on the said hereditaments, and therefore that it is both desirable and necessary for him to purchase a new residence in a healthy locality in the Island of Bombay, and that, to enable him to do this, it is necessary that power should be conferred to sell the said Mansion House and hereditaments and also to sell a portion of the said securities and to purchase a new residence out of the proceeds of the sale thereof :

AND WHEREAS the said Corporation, being the Trustees for the time being for executing the powers and purposes of the said Act XX of 1860, have agreed to the above proposals being carried into effect :

AND WHEREAS all the possible Beneficiaries of the Trust under the said Act now living have agreed to the above proposals, with the exception of those relating to the sale of the said Mansion House and hereditaments :

AND WHEREAS all the possible Beneficiaries of the Trust under the said Act, with the exception of two possible Beneficiaries, have agreed to the said proposals relating to the sale of the said Mansion House :

AND WHEREAS the objections advanced by and on behalf of the said two possible Beneficiaries have been duly considered by the Governor General in Council and have been over-ruled :

AND WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to confer the said powers, and, for that purpose and for other divers good reasons, it is expedient to repeal the said Act XX of 1860, and to substitute the following Act in lieu thereof :

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called "The Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronetcy Act, 1915"; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. The said Act No. XX of 1860 is hereby repealed, and the said Pro-missory Notes of the Government of India, of the nominal value of rupees twenty-two lakhs, fifty-four

thousand and four hundred, shall henceforth cease to be vested in the Corporation created and constituted by the said Act No. XX of 1860, and the Mansion House and other hereditaments, called Mazagon Castle, situate in the Island of Bombay, with their rights, members, and appurtenances, of which the said First Baronet was seized to him and his heirs, shall, by force of this Act, from and immediately after the passing of this Act, either as to the whole or, as the case may be, as to such parts thereof as shall not have been sold, transferred, and conveyed under the powers conferred by section 10, stand limited, until such time as the same shall have been sold, transferred, and conveyed under the powers conferred by the said section 10, to the uses following (that is to say): to the use of the present, that is to say, the Fifth Baronet, for and during the term of his natural life, and from and immediately after his decease, to the use of the heirs male of the body of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, First Baronet, who may succeed to the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent as aforesaid, but as to each one of the said heirs male to the use of such heir male during the term of his natural life only, and, upon failure and default of heirs male of the body of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, First Baronet, to whom the said title and dignity of Baronet may descend as aforesaid to the use of the heirs, and assigns for ever of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Second Baronet, which ultimate remainder or reversion it shall be lawful for the heirs and assigns of the said Second Baronet, at any time or times during the continuance of the said title and dignity of Baronet, and until there shall be such a failure of heirs male of the body of the said First Baronet as aforesaid, to grant, convey, devise, and dispose of by deed or will, or by any other assurance or assurances by which such an estate in remainder or reversion is capable by law of being conveyed or disposed of.

3. The Commissioner for the time being for the Northern Division of the Presidency of Bombay, the Accountant-General for the time being of Bombay, and the Collector for the time being of Bombay, and the holders for the time being of those offices respectively, and likewise the holder or holders for the time being of any one or more office or offices which may hereafter be substituted by the Governor in Council of Bombay for any one or more of the first mentioned offices, shall be, and they are hereby, created a Corporation with perpetual succession and a Common Seal under the style and title of "Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronet's Trustees" and the said Corporation so hereby created (hereinafter styled "the Corporation") are hereby constituted, as such Corporation, the Trustees for executing the powers and purposes of this Act.

4. The present Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Fifth Baronet, shall continue to be called by the name of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy," and all other the heirs male of the body of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, First Baronet, to whom the said title and dignity shall descend,

pursuant to the limitation of the Letters Patent whereby the said dignity was granted, shall take upon themselves respectively the name of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy," in lieu and in the place of any other name or names whatsoever; and the present Baronet, and all such other heirs male of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, First Baronet, severally and successively shall be called by the name of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy," and by that name shall name, style, and write themselves, respectively, upon all occasions whatsoever.

5. Immediately from and after the passing of this Act, the said Promissory Notes of the Government of India, of the nominal value of rupees twenty-two lakhs, fifty-four thousand and four hundred, shall vest in the Corporation who shall hold the same upon the trusts, and for the purposes, and with the powers, hereinafter expressed of and concerning the same, that is to say:

Government Promissory Notes of a certain nominal value vested in Trustees.

- (a) Upon trust, if the same or any part thereof should be discharged by the Government of India, to invest the sum or sums paid by the Government of India, in discharge of the same or any part thereof, in or upon any stocks, funds, or securities in which they are by the provisions of this Act hereinafter authorised to invest the same, and in like manner, as often as the same shall become necessary, to alter, vary and change such stocks, funds, and securities for others of the same or a like nature;
- (b) and upon further trust, from time to time, to pay and apply the dividends, interest, and annual income of the said stocks, funds, and securities unto and for the benefit of the present Baronet, that is to say, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Fifth Baronet, during his natural life;
- (c) and upon further trust, from and immediately after the decease of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Fifth Baronet, to pay and apply the said dividends, interest, and annual income unto and for the benefit of the person who, as heir male of the body of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, First Baronet, shall, for the time being, have succeeded to and be in the enjoyment of the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent as aforesaid, notwithstanding any rule of Law or Equity to the contrary;

- (d) and upon further trust, upon failure and in default of heirs male of the body of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, First Baronet, to whom

with ultimate trust for Second Baronet, his executors, administrators and assigns.

the said title and dignity of Baronet may descend, to hold the ~~corpus~~ and also the income of the said Government Promissory Notes, stocks, funds, and securities for the heirs and assigns forever of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Second Baronet, which ultimate remainder or reversion it shall be lawful for the heirs and assigns of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Second Baronet, at any time or times during the continuance of the said title and dignity of Baronet, and until there shall be a failure of heirs male of the body of the said first Baronet as aforesaid, to assign, transfer, bequeath and dispose of by Deed or Will or other assurance or assurances.

6. The Corporation shall have power to invest the funds, which are subject to the trusts of the Settlement effected by this Act, on the following securities and on no others:—

- (a) in Promissory Notes, debentures, stock or other securities of the Government of India, or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;
- (b) in bonds, debentures or annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament, or by an Act of the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India, on the Revenues of India;
- (c) in stock or debentures of or shares in Railway or other Companies, the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council;
- (d) in debentures or other securities for moneys issued by, or on behalf of, any municipal body under the authority of any Act of a Legislature established in British India, or debentures issued by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, or debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, or debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914, or other law for the time being in force, or debentures issued by the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914, or the Rangoon Port Act, 1905;
- (e) on any other security expressly authorised by any rule which the High Court of Judicature at Bombay may, from time to time, prescribe as an investment for trust property consisting of money.

[Cf. Indian Trusts Act, 1882, s. 20.]

Bom. Act IV of 1898

Bom. Act VI of 1879

Act IX of 1914

Act IX of 1914
Bur. Act IV of 1905

7. The Corporation shall not vary any investment of the funds, subject to the Settlement effected by this Act, without the consent in writing of the person for the time being entitled to the income of the said Funds.

8. The person for the time being entitled to, and in the enjoyment of, the title of Baronet

conferred by the said Letters Patent shall have power with the written approval of the Corporation—

- (a) To purchase land in any part of the Island of Bombay for the purpose of erecting thereon a Mansion House and all necessary or suitable accessory buildings, and to erect thereon such Mansion House and accessory buildings ;

- (b) To purchase land in any part of the Island of Bombay with a dwelling house standing thereon and either to pull down the said dwelling house and any other building which may be upon the land and, to erect upon the said land in lieu thereof a Mansion House, with all necessary or suitable accessory buildings or to enlarge, alter, or add to the building or buildings which may be upon the land, when purchased, so as to convert the same into a Mansion House with all necessary or suitable accessory buildings.

9. The Corporation shall have power to sell a sufficient portion of the securities upon which the funds, which are subject to the Settlement effected by this Act, shall for the time being be invested to produce the sum which shall be required for the purpose of paying for any land which may be purchased by the person for the time being entitled to, and in the enjoyment of, the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent under the powers conferred by section 8 and for erecting thereon a Mansion House, with the necessary or suitable accessory buildings, or for paying for the purchase of any land with a house or other building standing thereon which may be purchased under the powers conferred as aforesaid, and for pulling down the said buildings, and erecting a Mansion House, with the necessary or suitable accessory buildings, in lieu thereof or for altering and adding to such buildings for the purpose of converting the same into a Mansion House, with the necessary or suitable accessory buildings, as the case may be :

Provided that the total sum raised by the Corporation under the powers conferred upon them by this section for the sale of the said securities above mentioned shall not exceed two lakhs and twenty-five thousand rupees.

10. The person for the time being entitled to, and in the enjoyment of, the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent shall have power, with the written consent and approval of the Corporation, to sell, transfer, and convey freed and discharged from all uses and trusts created by this Act the said Mansion House and other hereditaments, called Mazagon Castle, situate in the Island of Bombay, with their rights, members and appurtenances,

and either in one parcel or in several parcels, and either at one time or from time to time, upon condition that the proceeds of sale thereof shall be paid by the purchaser thereof direct to the Corporation.

11. The person for the time being entitled to, and in the enjoyment of, the title of Baronet, conferred by the said Letters Patent may, from time to time, request the Corporation, in writing, to pay, out of the proceeds of sale of the said Mansion House and other hereditaments, called

Power to trustees to apply proceeds of sale of Mazagon Castle, not exceeding Rs. 2,75,000 in paying for land purchased and for erecting Mansion House thereon, etc.

Mazagon Castle, if and when sold, the purchase money of any land which may be purchased by the person for the time being entitled to, and in the enjoyment of, the said title of Baronet, under the powers conferred by section 8, and all costs, charges, and expenses of, and incidental to the purchase, and acquisition, of the same, and of the conveyance, and assurance of the same to the Corporation, and also to pay all costs and expenses of, and incidental to the erection thereon of a Mansion House, with the necessary or suitable accessory buildings, and to pay the purchase money of any land, with a house, or other building, standing thereon, which may be purchased by the person for the time being entitled to, and in the enjoyment of the said title of Baronet, under the powers conferred by this Act, and all costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to the purchase, and acquisition of the same, and of the conveyance, and assurance of the same to the Corporation, and also to pay all costs, and expenses of, and incidental to the pulling down of the said buildings, or any of them and of erecting a Mansion House, with the necessary or suitable accessory buildings, in lieu thereof, or of altering, and adding to, such buildings for the purpose of converting the same into a Mansion House, with the necessary or suitable accessory buildings, as the case may be, and, the Corporation shall, upon such request being made as aforesaid, make such payments out of the proceeds of sale of the said Mansion House and other hereditaments called Mazagon Castle :

Provided that the total sum expended by the Corporation, under the powers conferred by this section, out of the proceeds of sale of the said Mansion House and other hereditaments, called Mazagon Castle, shall not exceed the sum of two lakhs and seventy-five thousand rupees.

12. All lands and buildings which may be purchased by the person for the time being entitled to, and in the enjoyment of, the title of Baronet under the said Letters Patent under the powers conferred by section 8, with their rights, members, and appurtenances shall be conveyed to the Corporation, and the Corporation shall hold the same, and also all buildings which may be erected thereon under the powers conferred by section 8, upon trust for Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Fifth Baronet, for and during the term of his natural life, and from and immediately after his decease, upon trust for the heirs male of the body of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, First Baronet, who may succeed to the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent but as to each one of the said heirs male upon

Settlement of Mansion House, etc., in support of Baronetcy.

trust for such heir male during the term of his natural life only, and, upon failure and default of heirs male of the body of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, First Baronet, to whom the said title and dignity of Baronet may descend as aforesaid, upon trust for the heirs and assigns of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Second Baronet, which ultimate remainder or reversion it shall be lawful for the heirs and assigns of the said Second Baronet at any time or times during the continuance of the said title and dignity of Baronet, and until there shall be such a failure of heirs male of the body of the said First Baronet to grant, convey, devise and dispose of by deed or will, or by any other assurance or assurances by which such an estate in remainder or reversion is capable by law of being conveyed or disposed of.

13. Any person or persons who shall have lawfully derived from the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Second Baronet, any interest in remainder or reversion in the said Mansion House and other hereditaments, called Mazagon Castle, contingent upon such

Saving of rights of persons interested in reversion or remainder in Mazagon Castle on sale thereof.

failure and default of heirs male of the body of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, First Baronet, shall upon such failure and default of heirs male of the body of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, First Baronet, in the event of the said Mansion House and other hereditaments, called Mazagon Castle, having been sold in pursuance of the power in that behalf conferred by section 10 be deemed to have a corresponding interest in the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of the Settlement effected by this Act to the extent of the amount of the proceeds of sale of the said Mansion House and other hereditaments, called Mazagon Castle, paid to the said Corporation in pursuance of section 10.

14. The Corporation shall hold so much, if any, of the proceeds of sale of the said Mansion House and other hereditaments, called Mazagon Castle, if and when sold, as shall exceed the sum of two lakhs and seventy-five thousand rupees, upon trust,

Declaration of Trusts as to surplus proceeds of sale of Mazagon Castle over and above the sum of Rs. 2,75,000.

to invest the same upon some one or more of the investments authorised by section 6, and shall hold the said investments upon the same trusts, and for the same ends, intents, and purposes, and with the same powers, as are, by this Act, declared of and concerning the funds which are subject to the Settlement effected by this Act.

15. The Corporation during the minority of any person for the time being entitled to and in the enjoyment of the title of Baronet under the limitations of the said Letters Patent, shall pay and apply for

Power to Trustees to invest the surplus annual interest and income of the Trust Fund and premises during the minority of any Baronet, etc.

and towards the maintenance, education, and benefit of such Baronet, in each and every year during his minority so much only of the annual interest, dividends and income of the said Trust Funds and premises as the Corporation shall, in their discretion, think proper; and shall, from time to time, invest the residue of the said annual dividends, interest and income of the said Trust Funds and premises in and upon

some one or more of the investments authorised by this Act for the investment of the said Trust Funds; and shall, upon such Baronet attaining his majority, pay over, transfer, and assign to him, or as he shall direct, and for his own absolute benefit, the said investments and all accumulations thereof.

16. Provided always, that in case any person who, for the time being shall be the heir male of the body of the said First Baronet to whom the said title

Provision in case of refusal or discontinuance of names of First Baronet.

of Baronet shall have descended, shall for the space of one whole year after he shall, by virtue of this Act, become entitled to the dividends, interest, and income of the said stocks, funds, and securities or to the possession or receipts of the rents and profits of the said hereditaments; or, being then under age, shall for the space of one whole year after he shall attain the age of twenty-one years, refuse or neglect to use the names of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy" as hereinbefore enacted; or in case any such person having so used those names, shall, for the space of six calendar months consecutively during his natural life, discontinue so to use such names, then, in any or either of the said cases, the estate or interest of the person who shall so refuse or neglect to use, or, having used, shall so discontinue to use, the said names of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy" shall, during the remainder of his respective natural life, be suspended; and that during any and every such suspension, the dividends, interest, and income of the said stocks, funds and securities, and the possession and actual occupation, and also the rents and profits of the said hereditaments, shall devolve and belong to the person who as heir male of the body of the First Baronet, would have succeeded to and been in the enjoyment of the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent, in case the persons so refusing or neglecting to use, or discontinuing to use, the said names of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy" had departed this life; but if there should be no such heir male, then to the person or persons who would be entitled to the same in case there had then been a total failure of issue male of the First Baronet entitled to the said dignity of Baronet.

17. It shall be lawful for Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Fifth Baronet, and for any person upon whom the said title of Baronet

Baronet in possession may jointure.

shall, from time to time, descend, when in the actual enjoyment of the said title, and who shall not refuse, neglect, or discontinue to use, for the respective periods hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, the said names of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy" as hereinbefore enacted, either before or after his marriage with any woman or women by any deed or deeds, writing or writings, with or without power of revocation, to be by him sealed and delivered in the presence of two or more credible witnesses (but subject and without prejudice to any annuity or annuities, if any, which shall be then subsisting and payable by virtue of any appointment made under and in pursuance of this present power), to limit and appoint unto any woman or women whom he shall marry, for her or their life or lives, and for her or their jointure or jointures, in bar of dower or other legal or customary rights, any annuity or yearly sum not exceeding the sum of rupees ten thousand, clear of

all taxes, charges, and deductions whatsoever, to commence and take effect immediately after the decease of the person limiting or appointing the same, and to be issuing and payable out of the dividends, interest, and annual income, of the said stocks, funds, and securities, and to be paid and payable by equal half-yearly payments on the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December; the first of the said half-yearly payment to be made on the half-yearly day which shall first happen after the decease of the person who shall have appointed such annuity or yearly sum, provided always, that in case any person on whom such title shall descend, shall have refused or neglected to use the names of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy" or shall discontinue to use such names for six calendar months consecutively during his natural life, every such limitation and appointment, either previously or afterwards made by him, shall be and become inoperative and invalid; and no such annuity thereby created or appointed shall take effect or be payable or chargeable on the said stocks, funds, and securities, notwithstanding any such limitation or appointment.

18. Provided always, that the said dividends,

Limit of aggregate of jointure payable contemporaneously.

interest and annual income of the said stocks, funds, and securities shall not at one and the same time, be

subject to the payment of more than the yearly sum of rupees twenty thousand for or in respect of any jointure or jointures which shall be made in pursuance of the power hereinbefore contained, so that, if by virtue of or under the same power, the said dividends, interest and annual income would, in case this present provision had not been inserted, be charged at any one time with a greater yearly sum for jointures in the whole than the yearly sum of rupees twenty thousand, the yearly sum which shall occasion such excess, or such part thereof as shall occasion the same, shall, during the time of such excess, abate and not be payable.

19. The said Mansion House and hereditaments

Mansion House and hereditaments not to be subject to jointure.

called Mazagon Castle, with their rights, members, and appurtenances, and any lands, houses, buildings and

tenements which may be purchased or erected under the powers conferred by section 8, with their rights, members, and appurtenances, shall not be subject to dower of any Dowager Lady Jejeebhoy, or of the present or any future wife of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Fifth Baronet, or of any wife of any of the persons who may successively be entitled to the Baronetcy under the aforesaid limitations, or to any other right, interest, or estate whatsoever which any Dowager Lady Jejeebhoy or any such wife or wives as aforesaid may or might have or claim to have in the said Mansion House, lands, buildings and hereditaments, under any custom or law of the Parsees, or otherwise howsoever.

20. So long as the said title and dignity of

Alienation prohibited during the Baronetcy.

Baronet shall endure, and until there shall be a failure of the heirs male of

the body of the First Baronet to whom the said title and dignity of Baronet might descend, pursuant to the limitations of the said Letters Patent neither Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Fifth Baronet, nor any of the heirs male of the body of Sir Jamsetjee

Jejeebhoy, First Baronet, in whose favour trusts are hereinbefore declared of the dividends, and annual income of the said stocks, funds, and securities, or to whom the said Mansion House and hereditaments called Mazagon Castle and any lands, buildings or other hereditaments, which may be purchased or erected under the powers conferred by section 8 shall stand limited under this Act, shall transfer, dispose of, alien, convey, charge, or encumber the said stocks, funds and securities, or any part thereof, or the dividends, interest, and annual income thereof, or of any part thereof, or the said Mansion House or hereditaments, or any lands, buildings or other hereditaments, which may be purchased or erected under the power conferred by section 8 or any part thereof, for any greater or larger estate, interest or time, than during his natural life, and for such portion thereof only as he shall continue to use the names of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy," nor shall have any power to discontinue or bar the estate of any person or persons for whose benefit trusts are declared by this Act of the dividends, interest, and annual income of the said stocks, funds, and securities or to or upon whom the said Mansion House and hereditaments, and any lands, buildings and other hereditaments, which may be purchased or erected under the powers conferred by section 8, and the rents and profits thereof are, by this Act, limited to come or devolve in any manner whatsoever, either by default or otherwise, or to prevent any such person or persons from succeeding to, holding, or enjoying, receiving or taking, the same premises, according to the true intent of the provisions hereinbefore contained; nor shall the same premises, or any of them, be held, by any Court of Law or Equity, to have vested in any such person as aforesaid for any greater estate or interest than during his life, and only during such portion thereof as he shall continue to use the names of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy," and every attempt to make any conveyance, assignment, or assurance contrary to the intention of this Act shall be, and is hereby declared and enacted to be, void.

21. If at any time or times hereafter the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Fifth

Power to augment the funds and securities subject to the settlement provided that total amount of funds subject to the settlement shall not exceed fifty lakhs.

Baronet, or any other person or persons shall be desirous of augmenting the funds and securities for the time being subject to the trusts of this Act, and for that purpose and with that intent

shall at his or her own expense transfer and deliver to the Corporation any stocks, funds, or securities of the kinds specified in section 6, then and as often as the same shall happen the Corporation may, with the previous consent of the Governor of Bombay in Council, accept such stocks, funds and securities, and the same shall thenceforth be held by the Corporation upon the same trusts as those which are declared by this Act of and concerning the trust funds which are the subject of the Settlement effected by this Act, or upon such of them as shall be then subsisting and capable of taking effect:

Provided that the total amount of the corpus of the trust funds which shall be subject to the trusts of the Settlement effected by this Act shall at no time exceed fifty lakhs of rupees.

22. The person for the time being entitled to

Provision as to Insurance of Mazagon Castle, and other house or buildings purchased in lieu thereof.

and in the enjoyment of the title of Baronet shall, at his own expense, insure the said Mansion House and other hereditaments, called Mazagon Castle, and all buildings and offices accessory thereto, until such time as the same may be sold and the proceeds of sale thereof paid to the Corporation, in the name of the Corporation against loss or damage by fire, in such sum as the Corporation may deem adequate, and shall also, at his own expense, insure all houses and other buildings, which may be purchased or erected under the powers conferred by section 8, from the time when the same shall be conveyed to and become vested in the Corporation, against loss or damage by fire, in such sum as the Corporation may deem adequate, and in case any such person shall at any time neglect or refuse to insure the same in such amount or amounts, it shall be lawful for the Corporation to insure the same and to apply any portion of the income of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of the Settlement effected by this Act to that purpose, and in case the hereditaments and premises so insured or any part thereof shall be destroyed or damaged by fire, the moneys received in respect of such insurance shall either be laid out under the directions of the Corporation in rebuilding or reinstating the hereditaments and premises so destroyed or damaged by fire, or, upon the application of the person for the time being entitled to and in the enjoyment of the said dignity of Baronet, and with the consent of the Governor of Bombay in Council to be notified by a resolution of the Government of Bombay, may be laid out in the purchase of other hereditaments in the Island of Bombay suitable for the support of the dignity of the said Baronetcy and, in such last mentioned case, the hereditaments so purchased shall be conveyed to and vested in the Corporation, and the Corporation shall hold the same upon the same trusts and for the same ends, intents, and purposes, and with the same powers, as are declared and conferred by this Act of and concerning the hereditaments and premises which shall have been so destroyed or damaged by fire as aforesaid or such of them as shall then be subsisting and capable of taking effect; and until such insurance moneys shall have been so laid out as aforesaid, the Corporation may invest the same or any part thereof in any of the securities specified in section 6.

23. The person for the time being entitled to

Directions for keeping Mazagon Castle, and other house or buildings purchased in lieu thereof, in repair.

and in the enjoyment of the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent shall, at his own expense, keep in good repair, order, and condition, the said Mansion House and other hereditaments called Mazagon Castle and all offices and outbuildings accessory thereto, and likewise all houses and other buildings which may be purchased or erected under the powers conferred by section 8, and all alterations and additions thereto, and all offices, out-houses and other buildings accessory thereto, and, in case any person shall at any time neglect or refuse to keep the same or any part thereof in such good order and condition, it shall be lawful for the Corporation to cause the same to be kept

in good order and condition, and to defray the expenses incidental thereto, out of the income of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of the Settlement effected by this Act.

24. The Corporation shall have power at any

Power to Trustees to sell lands subject to settlement.

time, with the consent of the person entitled to and in the enjoyment of the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent, and of the Governor of Bombay in Council to be notified by a resolution of the Government of Bombay, to sell or exchange for other lands or hereditaments in the Island of Bombay any lands or hereditaments which are subject to the trusts of the Settlement effected by this Act or any part thereof, and upon any such exchange to give or receive any money for equality of exchange:

Provided that the Corporation shall not sell the Mansion House, if any, or the buildings accessory thereto, which may be purchased, or erected, under the powers conferred by this Act, without having first consulted all persons who may be interested in the said Mansion House, either by way of reversion, or otherwise, and who may have attained their respective ages of majority:

Provided further that the foregoing proviso shall apply to the said Mansion House, and the buildings accessory thereto, only, and shall not apply to any lands, hereditaments, or premises, other than the land upon which the said Mansion House and the buildings accessory thereto, may stand, or be erected, which may be purchased under the powers conferred by this Act.

25. Any sale which may be effected under

Directions as to how the powers conferred by sale may be made. section 24 may be made

either by public auction or private contract, and the Corporation may make any stipulations as to title, or evidence, or commencement of title, or otherwise, in any conditions of sale or contract for sale or exchange, of the said hereditaments or any part thereof, and may buy in, or rescind, or vary any contract for sale or exchange, and re-sell, or re-exchange, without being responsible for any loss occasioned thereby.

26. The Corporation shall, with all convenient

Direction as to investment of proceeds of sale of lands.

speed, invest all moneys which may be received by them upon any sale or exchange which shall be effected by them under the powers conferred by section 24, either in the purchase of any one or more of the securities specified in section 6 or in the purchase of other lands and hereditaments in the Island of Bombay suitable for the support of the dignity of the said title; provided that every such purchase of lands or hereditaments be made with the consent in writing of the person for the time being entitled to and in the enjoyment of the said title conferred by the said Letters Patent.

27. The Corporation shall hold all stocks, funds

Declaration of Trusts as to investments of proceeds of sale of lands.

and securities which may be purchased by them in pursuance of the directions contained in section 26 upon the same trusts, and to the same ends, intents, and purposes, and with the same powers, as are by this Act declared of and concerning the trust funds of the Settlement effected by this Act, and shall hold all lands and hereditaments which may be purchased

by them in pursuance of the directions contained in section 26 upon the same trusts, and to the same ends, intents, and purposes, and with the same powers, as are declared by this Act of and concerning all lands and hereditaments which may be purchased under the powers conferred by section 8.

28. The Trustees for the time being acting in the execution of the Trusts and powers hereby created and reposed in them respectively, and their successors respectively, shall be charged and chargeable for such moneys only as he and they respectively shall actually receive by virtue of the trusts, powers, and provisions of this Act, notwithstanding his, their, or any of their giving or signing, or joining in giving or signing any receipt or receipts, for the sake of conformity; and he and they respectively shall not be answerable or accountable for any banker or broker, agent, or other person with whom or in whose hands any part of the said trust moneys shall or may be deposited or lodged for safe custody, or otherwise in the execution of any of the trusts, powers, and provisions hereinbefore created or contained; and the Trustees for the time being acting in the execution of the trusts and powers hereby created, and reposed in them respectively, and their successors respectively, shall not be answerable or accountable for the insufficiency or deficiency of any security or securities, stocks, or funds, in or upon which the said trust moneys or any part thereof

shall be placed out or invested, nor for any other misfortune, loss or damage, which may happen in the execution of the aforesaid trusts, powers, and provisions or in relation thereto; and it shall be lawful for him and them respectively, with or out of the money which shall come to his or their respective hands by virtue of the trusts and provisions of this Act, to retain and reimburse to himself and themselves respectively all costs, damages, and expenses which he and they respectively shall or may sustain, expend, or disburse in or about the execution of the aforesaid powers, trusts, and provisions, or in relation thereto.

29. Saving always to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, His heirs and successors, and to all and every

General saving clause. other person and persons, bodies politic and corporate, and his, her, and their respective heirs, successors, executors, and administrators, and every of them (other than and except the devisees, heirs and assigns of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, First Baronet), all such estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand whatsoever of, in, to, out of, or upon the said Mansion House and hereditaments called Mazagon Castle and any lands, buildings or other hereditaments, which may be purchased or erected under the powers conferred by section 8 or any part or parts thereof, as they, every, or any of them, had before the passing of this Act, and would, could, or might have had, held, or enjoyed in case this Act had not been passed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It is proposed by this Bill to repeal Act No. XX of 1860 and to re-enact it with certain modifications. The Bill has been drafted by the legal advisers of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy in consultation with the Government of Bombay. The main objects are twofold :—

- (a) to empower the Baronet for the time being to sell, with the approval of the Trustees, Mazagon Castle, and to purchase a new Mansion House in a more convenient and healthy locality in Bombay (clauses 10 and 8); and
- (b) to confer on the Trustees, acting with the consent of the Baronet for the time being, more extensive powers of investing the endowment funds than are permissible under Act No. XX of 1860, on the lines of section 20 of the Indian Trust Act, 1852 (clauses 6 and 7).

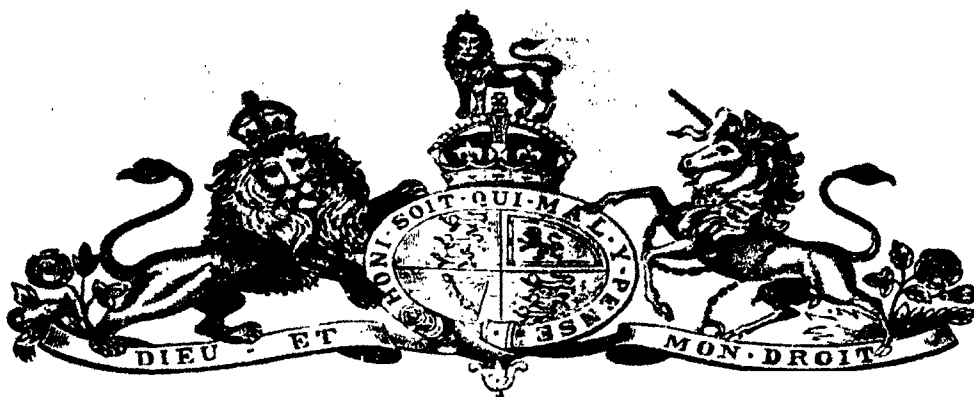
The cost of purchasing a new Mansion House will be defrayed from the proceeds of the sale, partly of securities to the extent of Rs. 25,000 (proviso to clause 9) and partly of Mazagon Castle to the extent of Rs. 75,000 (proviso to clause 11), amounting in all to five lakhs of rupees. The surplus proceeds of the sale of Mazagon Castle will be invested and held on the same trusts as the endowment funds (clause 14).

SYED ALI IMAM.

The 17th December, 1914.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 3.} DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight rupees if sent by post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

No. 132.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POLITICAL.

Delhi, the 13th January 1915.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the circumstances attending the arrival in India of certain passengers by the steamship *Komagata Maru*.

On the 29th September 1914, 321 passengers, the great majority of whom were Sikhs, landed at Budge Budge near Calcutta on return from an abortive attempt to enter Canada *via* Vancouver. In consequence of information in the possession of Government, they were met on arrival by representatives of the Bengal and Punjab Governments, who attempted to persuade them to proceed by special train to the Punjab in accordance with orders issued under the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914. In the case of 62 persons these efforts were successful, but the remaining passengers refused to comply with the orders, and in defiance of the authorities present proceeded to march by road in the direction of Calcutta. They were met *en route* by a force of police, and subsequently by military accompanied by Sir William Duke, then Member of the Provincial Executive Council. At his instance they returned to Budge Budge. While assembled near the railway station there, pending arrangements for their entrainment, a serious attack was made on the police in which firearms were used by the Sikhs. The police defended themselves using such revolvers as

they had, but were overpowered. The assistance of the troops was invoked to quell the riot which ensued, and they opened fire on the rioters who dispersed. In the result 2 Europeans (1 police officer and 1 railway official), 2 Punjab police officers, 2 Indian residents of Budge Budge and 20 Sikhs were killed, and 6 Europeans and 5 Punjab police officers, 1 villager, together with 22 Sikhs and 1 Muhammadan from among the ship's passengers were injured. In connection with this occurrence 211 persons were arrested, while 28* (including the leader, Gurdit Singh) escaped.

* Of these two have been arrested in the Punjab subsequent to the Committee's report

2. Upon receipt of news of this unfortunate occurrence the Governor-General in Council considered that the circumstances demanded a formal enquiry.

Hon'ble Sir W. Vincent, Kt., I.C.S., President

Hon'ble Maharajahadhiraja Sir Bijoy Chand Mahtab, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., of Burdwan.

Hon'ble Mr. Fagin, I.C.S. (Punjab).

Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh, C.S.I.

H. Walmesley, Esq., I.C.S. (Bengal).

He accordingly appointed a Committee of officials and non-officials drawn from Bengal and the Punjab, as the two provinces most closely concerned, composed of the gentlemen named in the margin. The report of that body has now been received, and is herewith published for general information.

3. The Government of India do not propose to attempt a summary or review of the conclusions arrived at. The whole report merits perusal, and the Governor-General in Council regards it as an eminently fair and judicial pronouncement, the findings in which he accepts as just and reasonable. He wishes to convey an expression of his warm appreciation and cordial thanks to all the members of the Committee for the ability and industry which they have brought to bear on their task, and to the two non-official members, in particular, for the time they have bestowed on this public duty.

4. It is not expedient in this connection to enter into a discussion of the merits of the ill-starred voyage to Canada of the *Komagata Maru*. The main facts are already known to the public, and the examination of the larger issues involved is a separate matter. It will suffice to say that in dealing with these men on their return to India Government desired to treat them with sympathy and consideration, as many of them had been misled and deluded by their leaders, and had suffered various hardships in the course of their protracted voyage. Their violent attitude at Vancouver was condoned; the liberality of the Canadian Government supplied them freely with provisions for their return journey, while the Government of India assisted them generously from Kobe onwards. Undoubtedly there existed a minority imbued with revolutionary ideas and feelings of active hostility to the British Government, but the majority, though in a dangerous state of mind, were probably not actuated by similar motives. In the face of considerable provocation the officers deputed to meet the passengers exhausted the resources of persuasion in attempting to secure compliance with the orders of Government without resorting to force, but it is clear from the report that this attitude was misinterpreted. The report, indeed, discloses that the generosity and clemency of Government towards these emigrants were deliberately misrepresented by the ringleaders, whose ascendancy over their followers was greater than had been supposed. Consequently the well-meant efforts of the officials were of no avail. The passengers met conciliation by violence, necessitating forcible measures for its suppression, with the resulting loss of life which the Governor-General in Council greatly deplures. It is regrettable that the evil influence of a few led to the death of so many of their foolish and ignorant fellow passengers; it is still more regrettable that innocent passers-by and officers in the discharge of their duties should have been killed and injured.

5. It is not the intention of Government to institute prosecutions in respect of this occurrence. The men arrested have necessarily been detained pending enquiry, but 90 have already been permitted to return to their villages and 87 others will now be similarly treated. The individual cases of the rest demand further consideration (the classification attempted in paragraph 47 of the Committee's report is admittedly incomplete), and they will be dealt with as circumstances may require.

6. The report makes mention of certain incidents connected with the riot at Budge Budge which appear to demand further enquiry, and this will be

made, but the Government of India are anxious that the findings of the Committee should be made known as soon as possible, and the publication of their report is not, therefore, further delayed on this account.

ORDERED that a copy of the report and of the above resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and communicated to the local Governments of Bengal and the Punjab with the request that they will reproduce the papers in the local Gazettes.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1893.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. H. WHEELER, C.S.I., C.I.E.,
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Simla, the 15th October 1914.

DEPARTMENT. SIR,

(al.)

WITH reference to the correspondence ending with your telegram of the 11th instant on the subject of the recent Budge Budge riot, I am directed to inform you that in view of the fact that considerations are involved concerning two local Governments, while an importance attaches to the incident which has more than provincial significance, the Government of India, with the concurrence of the Governor in Council, Bengal, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, have decided to appoint a Committee of Enquiry to be composed as follows:—

Chairman

THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM VINCENT, KT., I.C.S.
MR. H. WALSLEY, I.C.S.

Members

THE HON'BLE SIR BIJOY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.S.I.,
K.C.I.E., I.O.M.,
Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan.
THE HON'BLE MR. P. J. FAGAN, I.C.S.
[THE HON'BLE SARDAR DALJIT SINGH, C.S.I.]

2. The terms of reference to the Committee are as follows:—

"To enquire into the circumstances connected with the voyage of the *Komagata Maru* to British Columbia, its return to British India, the riot at Budge Budge on the 29th September 1914, and the subsequent arrest of those concerned.

And to report to the Government of India thereon."

3. The Committee has been requested to assemble in Calcutta at once, where the address of the Chairman (Sir W. Vincent) will be the Bengal Club, and with the permission of the Governor in Council, I am to ask that arrangements may be made to bring before them such witnesses as in the opinion of the local Government it is desirable that they should examine, or as they may wish to cite. Also such documentary evidence as may be requisite for the purpose of the investigation. It is hoped that the enquiry will be completed as expeditiously as possible. The details can be best settled in personal consultation with Sir W. Vincent.

4. The Committee will probably require help in the matter of a room for meeting, stationery, and establishment, and the Government of India have no doubt that the Governor in Council will accord all the assistance necessary.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. WHEELER.

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 4463-A.

FROM

THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM VINCENT, KT., I.O.S.,
CHAIRMAN, AND THE MEMBERS OF THE "KOMAGATA
MARU" COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

Dated the 3rd December 1914.

SIR,

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your letter No. 1893, dated the 15th October 1914, we have the honour to submit the following report on the circumstances connected with the voyage of the steamship *Komagata Maru* to British Columbia, its return to British India, the riot at Budge Budge on the 29th September 1914 and the subsequent arrest of those concerned.

2. In order to obtain the evidence on which this report is based we have held meetings at Calcutta and Budge Budge and also at Jullunder in the Punjab, in which province a number of the witnesses examined reside. We have held 27 sittings and examined 201 witnesses. Many of these witnesses had been examined by responsible authorities prior to our investigation, and where this was the case we have admitted the statements so made in evidence before us, but before doing so, we have in each case, where such a course was possible, caused the statement previously made to be read over to the witness and given him an opportunity of correcting it or adding to it. We have also visited the steamship *Komagata Maru* and the scene of the actual occurrence near Budge Budge station and have scrutinized a number of documents which throw much light on the questions under examination.

3. In order to trace the history of the events which culminated in this riot it is desirable in the first place to ascertain the reasons which led to this unfortunate attempt on the part of the passengers of this steamship to evade the immigration law of Canada. This law so far as we have been able to ascertain it, is contained in the Canadian Immigration Act, 1910, as amended in 1911 and in certain Orders in Council issued under the provisions of that Act. Under sections 27 and 38 of the Act the Governor-General in Council of Canada is authorised to impose certain restrictions on immigration into Canada. In accordance with these provisions of the law the Orders in Council contained in Appendix I of this report were issued on the 9th May 1910. These orders were subsequently superseded by the later orders contained in Appendix II, which were issued on the 7th of January 1914. An examination of the law and of these later orders makes it clear that, in addition to the general restrictions imposed upon all immigrants into the Dominion, every Asiatic immigrant before he is allowed to enter Canada has to satisfy the authorities, save in particular cases, that he is in possession of 200 Canadian dollars and has travelled by continuous journey from his native country to Canada on a through ticket.

4. We are informed that there are at present in Canada about three or four thousand Indians, chiefly inhabitants of the Punjab, and it is a matter of common knowledge that, tempted by prospects of high wages, a large number of Indians both in British India and in China and Japan have for some years been very anxious to secure admission to that country. These efforts have, to a great extent, been unsuccessful recently owing to the provisions of the law to which reference has already been made. Towards the end of the year 1913, however, a rumour

was started and became very prevalent in Hong Kong, Shanghai, Singapore, Japan, Manilla, and possibly to some extent also in India, that the restrictions on immigration into Canada had been removed or rendered of no effect; and efforts were in consequence renewed by many Indians resident in the Far East to obtain passages to the Dominion, and numbers of Indians collected at various ports with a view to proceed there. From the evidence on record it is also clear that for some reason which is not very apparent these emigrants were particularly anxious to reach Vancouver before the 25th of March. It is probable that they believed that on that date the law on the subject of immigration was likely to be made more stringent.

5. On the 5th of January 1914, Gurdit Singh, the leader of the *Komagata Maru* expedition, came to Hong Kong. The only information we have regarding his previous career is that he was a native of the Amritsar district and a man of no great social status there, though he owned a few acres of land. He emigrated from India some 25 or 30 years ago, and for some years carried on business as a contractor in Singapore and the Malay States. We are informed that in 1909 he returned to British India and was in 1912 before the Criminal Courts when he was bound down to keep the peace, but we have not been able to verify this statement. In 1913 he returned to Singapore. No satisfactory evidence has been produced before us as to his pecuniary position, but it does not appear that when he went to Hong Kong in January 1914, he was possessed of any considerable wealth. He was, however, a person of strong character and succeeded in a short time in acquiring great influence over his fellow countrymen in Hong Kong. Shortly after his arrival at that port he began to take a keen interest in this emigration movement, and it is in evidence that he discussed the matter of chartering a vessel to convey a number of Indians to Canada with intending emigrants at Hong Kong on various occasions. It may be observed that by this time about 150 Sikhs had collected at the Gurdwara or Sikh Temple at that place with the intention of emigrating to Vancouver. Towards the end of January, Gurdit Singh left Hong Kong for Singapore promising to make every effort to procure a vessel to convey these emigrants to the desired destination. It is not clear whether it was then intended to charter a vessel from Hong Kong or to take passengers in the first instance from Calcutta; but on the departure of Gurdit Singh from the former place, a difference of opinion arose among the intending emigrants as to the best method of obtaining the object in view. Gurdit Singh himself proposed, as far as can be seen, to charter a vessel in Calcutta for the voyage to Vancouver, and to arrange that this vessel should touch at Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai and Japon *en route*, and this proposal was accepted by some of the intending passengers at Hong Kong. Others were apparently of a different opinion, for on the 29th January a wire was sent from the Committee of the Gurdwara at Hong Kong to Gurdit Singh urging him not to go to Calcutta at all, but to charter a vessel to proceed to Vancouver direct. On receipt of this telegram Gurdit Singh addressed his fellow countrymen at Hong Kong pointing out the difficulties which faced them in respect of this proposal and the advantages of starting the voyage from Calcutta. In the letter he asked the Committee to deposit £10,000 in cash to meet the expenses of chartering a vessel and referred definitely to the legal obstacles which would probably be encountered by them in Vancouver. In consequence of these difficulties it appears that Gurdit Singh continued his attempts to charter a vessel to proceed from Calcutta, and with this object in view, he published on the 13th of February an advertisement for intending emigrants explaining in some detail what his proposals were. From the statements in this advertisement it is clear that he was well aware of the restrictions imposed by the Canadian law on the immigration of Asiatics into that country. But he added that this law had been declared to be invalid by a decision of Chief Justice Hunter's dated the 24th November 1913. Nevertheless he proposed to avoid the effect of these restrictions, by chartering a Chinese steamer to proceed from Calcutta to Vancouver and by raising subscriptions to provide indigent emigrants with the 200 dollars which the law required every immigrant to have in his possession on landing.

6. We have not been able to obtain an authenticated copy of the decision referred to above, but we gather from the information before us regarding it that

the effect of the judgment was to decide that the notifications of the 9th May 1910 referred to in paragraph 3 of this report were for certain legal reasons invalid and *ultra vires*. We doubt, however, if Gurdit Singh can have believed that the judgment had the effect alleged by him or that he was unaware of the actual state of the law, for in another advertisement issued by him on the 21st of February he again referred to the existing restrictions and the manner in which he proposed to meet the legal difficulties, and state specifically that he has just received a wire from Ottawa saying that intending immigrants must travel direct from India and produce 200 dollars on landing. His efforts to secure a vessel at Calcutta and to obtain subscriptions of £10,000 were unsuccessful; and Gurdit Singh, who had apparently already entered into negotiations to obtain a charter of the steamship *Komagata Maru*, continued his efforts in this direction. Indeed, before the issue of the advertisement of the 21st of February, in which he refers to an arrangement with a Chinese Company to charter a vessel to sail from Calcutta, he had in a previous advertisement of the 13th of February made an incorrect allegation to the effect that he had already chartered the *Komagata Maru*, and on the strength of this allegation he actually in the latter part of March issued a number of tickets to passengers who were desirous of proceeding to Vancouver and received payment for the same. Finally on the 24th of March he succeeded in obtaining the charter of the S. S. *Komagata Maru* from Mr. Bune, a German shipping agent at Hong Kong. This vessel is owned by a small Japanese Company, the Shinei Kishen Go Shi Kaisha, which consists, as far as the evidence shows, of 4 or 5 persons of Japanese nationality and owns only one ship, the vessel in question. Mr. Bune acted as agent for the Company under telegraphic authority and nothing is known of his antecedents, except that he is a German. From the information before us it appears that the owners of the ship were ignorant of the purpose for which she was chartered. The vessel was chartered for six months from the 27th of March 1914 for 11,000 Hong Kong dollars per month, the charterer contracting to pay in addition all charges for coal, water, pilotage and port charges. 11,000 dollars due for the first month's hire were payable when the charter was signed and 11,000 dollars within a week of the date of the commencement of the charter, viz., the 27th March; of the balance, two months' hire was to be paid within 14 days of the date of the commencement of the charter and before the ship left Japan for Canada, the remainder being payable at Hong Kong within two months. Having chartered this vessel, Gurdit Singh issued tickets to a large number of intending emigrants; and finally the vessel started with 165 passengers, all Indian emigrants who had come originally from the Punjab, for Shanghai *en route* for Vancouver. The departure of the ship was delayed until the 4th of April by the Hong Kong Government, and it was only after threatening that Government with a suit for damages and after personal interviews with the local authorities that Gurdit Singh finally obtained permission to leave Hong Kong. The reason for this action on the part of the Hong Kong Government was that they desired to prevent the vessel from starting as the authorities were aware that the passengers would not be admitted into Canada. Indeed, if such a course had been possible under the law, the Colonial Government would have absolutely prohibited the vessel from leaving Hong Kong. The *Komagata Maru* arrived at Shanghai on the 8th of April and left that port with 111 new passengers for Moji on the 14th of the same month. It should here be noted that before the ship started from Hong Kong there had been some discussion as to whether she should call at Manilla or not, and advance agents had been sent to Shanghai, Manilla and other places to secure passengers from ports to be touched *en route* for Vancouver. Before the commencement of the voyage, however, it was decided to call only at Shanghai, Moji and Yokohama. From Shanghai the ship proceeded to Moji, where 66 new passengers were taken on board, and thence to Yokohama, where 14 passengers embarked. From there the vessel departed for Vancouver with 376 passengers on board, all being Panjabis and, excepting 25 Mahammadans, Sikhs.

7. It will be convenient here to stop to examine various questions which arise for consideration in regard to this part of the journey. In the first place, it is important to ascertain the motives which led these emigrants to

attempt to secure admission into Canada in apparent defiance of the law. On an examination of all the circumstances and the evidence which has been placed before us we think that the great majority of these emigrants, probably, acted *bond fide* in this matter when they left Hong Kong, and that they were at that time under the belief that there was no legal objection to their immigration into the Dominion. They were anxious to get to Canada as they had been led to believe that very high wages were paid to labourers there. Indians already resident in Vancouver had written frequent letters to them advising them to emigrate and pointing out the pecuniary advantages which they could secure in Canada, and it is in evidence that some of them were informed by Gurdit Singh that they could earn as much as Rs. 10, *i.e.*, 13s. 4d. a day there. At this time there was a very general belief that owing to this decision of Chief Justice Hunter to which reference has been made, the restrictions on Asiatic immigration into Canada had been removed, and it is stated by many of these men that they were also informed by Gurdit Singh that he had obtained authority from the Government of Hong Kong to take passengers by the *Komagata Maru* into Canada, and that there would be no difficulty in securing admission there. In fact, this argument was used to demonstrate the advantage of taking a passage by this particular ship. It may seem impossible to conceive that any intelligent man would accept this last story, but it is well-known that the average Indian makes no distinction between the Government of the United Kingdom, that of Canada, that of British India or that of any colony. To him these authorities are all one and the same. So much so is this the case, that many of these unfortunate people are at the present moment under the impression that the Government of India is responsible for the misfortunes which they have suffered. More than one of the prisoners stated that the Sirkar (the Government) allowed the vessel to depart, promised them that they should be allowed to land in Canada, then refused to allow them to enter that country and sent them back to British India and caused them to be arrested there. It is possible, also, that the action of the Hong Kong authorities in first refusing to allow the *Komagata Maru* to proceed on her voyage and subsequently granting permission to the Captain to depart had something to do with this impression, as the fact that permission was at first withheld and subsequently granted was taken as evidence of the allegations made by Gurdit Singh that the Government of Hong Kong had at last given the passengers permission to enter Canada. It is true that Gurdit Singh was informed by the Hong Kong authorities that the passengers would not be allowed to enter Canada, but we are not satisfied that this information was communicated to all the passengers, and even if it was communicated it was apparently not accepted by them as correct, in view of the allegations of Gurdit Singh. It further appears from the statements of some witnesses, that the friendly manner in which (as alleged) the authorities in Hong Kong treated Gurdit Singh, gave colour to his allegation that he had used his influence with them to procure the necessary permission to enter Canada. It is also proved that each passenger, in addition to a blue passenger ticket, received from Gurdit Singh a white ticket signed by one G. Grimbie, a passage broker of Hong Kong. This white ticket was, according to the evidence before us, represented by Gurdit Singh to be a ticket issued by Government, authorising the recipient to enter Canada. These tickets, which are really contract passage tickets intended for the use of indentured Chinese emigrants to Vancouver, were signed in blank by Mr. Grimbie, and contain a clause to be signed by an emigration officer certifying to the fact that the contract has been explained (presumably to the emigrant) and registered. This certificate clause is not signed by any Government officer in any of the tickets we have seen, but we are inclined to believe that many of the passengers were deceived by Gurdit Singh into the belief that the tickets referred to contained a permit from the Government of Hong Kong authorising them to land at Vancouver. We think, however, that it is only fair to Gurdit Singh to observe that this and the other opinions expressed here and elsewhere on this point are based on *ex parte* evidence, and that we have not had the opportunity of hearing his version of the facts.

8. It must also be remembered that according to the evidence a number of Indian emigrants had been allowed to enter Canada about this time, and that

information had reached Hong Kong, Shanghai and Japan of the judgment of Chief Justice Hunter. In these circumstances it is not surprising that the intending immigrants were easily misled into the belief that their immigration into Canada would not be objected to; indeed we are of opinion that if they had been aware of the actual facts many of the passengers would never have started on this journey; for the majority of them were poor men who had saved but little, and many had sacrificed all they had in the way of savings to pay the expenditure incurred by this voyage. There is also evidence to prove that many gave up regular service and appointments in which they were receiving good pay in Hong Kong, Shanghai and elsewhere to embark on this disastrous voyage.

9 The conduct of Gurdit Singh and his immediate following stands, however, on a different footing. It has been freely suggested in the course of the enquiry that they were well aware that the emigrants would not be allowed to enter Vancouver and that Gurdit Singh took money from the passengers with the deliberate intention of defrauding them, that he dishonestly misappropriated the money paid for fares and in this way made a large profit out of the present venture. For the first of these suggestions there is much support in the fact that Gurdit Singh did, as we believe, make a number of false allegations as to his having procured authority for their admission into Canada. It is clear from the statements of a large number of the passengers (many of whom are even now not in any way hostile to Gurdit Singh) that he stated to them that he had secured permission from the Government of Hong Kong for the unrestricted entry of the passengers by the *Komagata Maru* into Canada, and that he deceived many of them into believing that the white tickets already referred to were permits from the Colonial Government issued for this purpose. There is documentary evidence also to prove that before the ship left Hong Kong Gurdit Singh cabled to Manilla stating that he had obtained permission for the passengers to land at Vancouver; and to this extent he certainly did, in our opinion, deceive the passengers. It is also very difficult having regard to the internal evidence on record to believe that he, or the more intelligent of his immediate following who were men of some education and could read and write English, were ignorant of the real state of the law. In a letter addressed from Hong Kong on the 5th of February to Thaman Singh, the leader of the committee at the Gurdwara there, Gurdit Singh wrote as follows:—

“Hence it is necessary to get answers to the following questions:—

* * * * *

- (2) Whether we can land there (at Vancouver)? If we are not allowed to land whether we can fight out a case or not?
- (3) Is it a fact that no Hindustani can go to Vancouver, as mentioned in the “Khalsa Sewak” till a new law is passed? If this is a fact, what should we do now?”

Again in a notice purporting to be issued by Gurdit Singh and dated Calcutta, the 21st February 1914, there is the following sentence:

“We have just received a telegram from Ottawa saying that intending immigrants should book directly from India and show \$200 on landing; so we have arranged for both of these things”

Finally in a notice which is undated, but which from the contents was probably written between the end of March and the 4th April, and which purported to be issued by Gurdit Singh, the following statement occurs:

“What led me to do this work is that when I came to Hong Kong in January 1914 I could not bear the trouble of those who were in the Gurdwara waiting to go to Vancouver. They were waiting there for years and living at their own expense; how tyrannical and hard was this on our brothers:

“This affected my mind with the result that I resolved to take them to Vancouver under any circumstances. I promised the passengers that, if no company will issue tickets to them and they wrote to me, I would do the needful and fight out the case in the Supreme Courts of Vancouver to get the

matter settled for ever. If the Canadian Government will prevent us from landing I will ask many questions from our Government and will not return until the matter is finally settled and will notify the full details of these proceedings to the people of India."

These extracts indicate that Gurdit Singh was aware of the state of the law and that many of his promises made to the passengers were entirely untrue. In fact the last extract shows that he intended to force a way into Canada for these immigrants by an appeal to the Courts. At the same time we think that it is quite possible and even probable that he was under the impression that there was some defect in the law which he would be able to overcome by such an appeal or that he would be able to bring such political pressure to bear on the Canadian Government that they would be unable to keep the intending immigrants out of the country. We doubt if he would have had the courage to deceive all these passengers and induce them to embark upon this desperate venture unless he had had some genuine hope that he would be able to secure their admission into Canada. We also think that in embarking on the voyage Gurdit Singh was much influenced by the advice and encouragement which he received from Indians resident in Vancouver.

10. The second suggestion is that Gurdit Singh conceived the whole of this scheme purely for his own pecuniary benefit and that he started proceedings by systematically misappropriating the money paid by the passengers, but we find no sufficient evidence to support this allegation. There is no doubt that Gurdit Singh hoped to obtain considerable pecuniary advantage out of the venture, and if he had succeeded in effecting the entry of these immigrants into Canada within reasonable time, he would probably have made a very large profit. The ordinary fare from Hong Kong to Vancouver is, as we are informed, £10, and Gurdit Singh charged £20 per passenger. He hoped to book 500 passengers, the full complement of the ship being 533; if this number of tickets had been sold he would have realised 100,000 dollars out of the fares, against which he would have had to pay the cost of chartering the vessel for a couple of months, 22,000 dollars, plus the cost of coal, say 10,000 dollars, and of feeding the emigrants on the outward journey, say 10,000 dollars more. Moreover, if the venture had succeeded, the number of passengers on subsequent voyages would have largely increased and the profits would have been proportionately greater. It is clear from the evidence that if he had been successful in the first voyage Gurdit Singh intended to return to Calcutta, and if he had done so he would certainly have been able to get a fresh complement of passengers there without difficulty. We are also inclined to the view that Gurdit Singh was largely actuated by the desire to pose as a political hero who had obtained for Indians the free right to enter Canada, which is now denied them, and if he had succeeded in securing the admission of the passengers by the *Komagata Maru* into Canada it appears that he would have been successful in both of his main objects. In the result, however, his efforts to carry this difficult commercial enterprise to a successful termination were a complete failure, and we think in the circumstances that this was to be expected. For it appears that Gurdit Singh started on his venture with no capital and no knowledge of business methods or of accounts and book-keeping. Several books of account have been filed before us, and we have had them examined and have caused a complete translation to be made of one which purported to be the daily cash book. It is, however, utterly unintelligible and kept in such a manner that it is impossible to get from it any accurate information as to the financial details of this enterprise. It also appears that the number of passengers was smaller than Gurdit Singh anticipated, and if the promissory notes found on board are accepted as genuine documents they indicate that many of the intending immigrants were not able to pay the full amount of their fares in cash, as we find notes for nearly 24,000 dollars executed by various passengers for their dues on this account. Owing to the fact that Gurdit Singh engaged upon this undertaking without any capital it further appears that from the commencement of the voyage there was a want of requisite funds to pay for the hire

of the steamer and other urgent charges. We have already stated that the second month's hire was to be paid within one week of the date of the charter; but this payment, which was really due before the ship left Hong Kong, Gurdit Singh was unable to make in full until he reached Shanghai, whence out of the new fares realised he cabled a remittance to the bank at Hong Kong to meet the demand. Similarly, when the vessel reached Moji, Gurdit Singh's finances were in a very bad state. He had promised a great many of the passengers who came to Moji from Manilla that he would make good to them the cost of their journey to Moji, as the ship did not call at Manilla. These promises he was unable to fulfil. He had also to find at Moji two months' hire for the vessel, *plus* the price of the coal for the journey to Vancouver. At Hong Kong he had bought 350 tons of coal only at a price of 3,500 dollars. The average consumption of the *Komagata Maru* was 26 tons per day. A large additional supply of coal was therefore necessary. Moreover, the vessel was so light in the water that it was advisable to load some cargo to steady her; to effect this it was decided to purchase coal in excess of the quantity needed for the voyage, the intention being to sell the surplus at Vancouver. To meet these demands Gurdit Singh had as he said 17,000 dollars, which was 5,000 short of what was necessary for the hire of the ship alone; and to obtain funds for the rest of the money due from him he had to raise a subscription among the passengers, out of which he paid part of the balance of the two months' hire and part of the price of the coal purchased. The actual amount of coal bought was 2,000 or 2,500 tons according to various witnesses, the price being 15,000 yen, out of which 7,000 yen only, or 7,700 dollars was paid in cash. According to the evidence of the Japanese officers, the agent of the Steam Ship Company guaranteed that the balance of the price should be paid later, it being arranged that the captain of the *Komagata Maru* was to hold any balance of the coal on arrival at Vancouver as security for the unpaid purchase money. It is difficult to ascertain the actual amount raised from the passengers at Moji, but we think that it was at least 10,000 dollars, and we are satisfied that in the case of those who were unwilling to subscribe voluntarily considerable pressure was used to induce them to comply with Gurdit Singh's demands. Receipts were, however, generally given, so far as we can ascertain, for the amounts received, and there is nothing to indicate that Gurdit Singh did not intend to repay his creditors if, as he hoped, his voyage ended successfully. It has been suggested, as already stated, that the raising of this subscription and the manner in which the accounts were kept, indicate a fraudulent intention on the part of Gurdit Singh and that they are evidence of the fact that he systematically misappropriated the money of the passengers. We think, however, that his conduct is capable of explanation without any suggestion of fraud, if it is once understood that a man of some cunning but little real intelligence and with no experience of shipping business or accounts was attempting to carry out a difficult undertaking without any capital and without any expert assistance. At the same time it cannot be denied that Gurdit Singh's conduct was characterized by a reckless disregard both of his promises to the passengers and of his obligations to the owners, while it should be borne in mind that the so-called Sri Guru Nanak Steamship Company, which he freely advertised, styling himself manager or director, was a bogus concern, in which the solitary shareholder was Gurdit Singh himself, and which possessed only one vessel, the *Komagata Maru*, and that a hired one. In connection with this point it may be desirable to refer to the opinions expressed in Canada that the voyage of the *Komagata Maru* was deliberately promoted and financed by political agitators in Vancouver in order that they might have an opportunity of rousing public feeling in India against the Government, when the immigrants were refused admission. There is reason to believe that the Vancouver Indians encouraged the passengers to embark on this enterprise and they must have been well aware of what the final result must be, and it is difficult to see what object they could have had in view except to excite political feeling. As to financial assistance it is proved that at Vancouver the Indian residents did assist the

passengers, but there is no evidence of any pecuniary aid before the arrival of the ship at that port except that Gurdit Singh promised those persons who advanced money to pay the expenses of the voyage that the Khalsa Dewan at Vancouver would make good the amounts and the passengers engaged *per contra* that Gurdit Singh was only to be called on to do so in the event of the Khalsa Dewan failing to meet this obligation. This undertaking on the part of Gurdit Singh lends some support to the view that before the *Komagata Maru* started on her voyage the Vancouver Indians in addition to encouraging the emigrants to proceed had made some promises of financial assistance. Nevertheless we retain the view that Gurdit Singh when he started on this enterprise hoped that he would be able to obtain admission for himself and his fellow passengers into Canada, though very possibly those who were encouraging him to undertake the voyage were well aware that the enterprise would not be successful.

11 In connection with this journey from Hong Kong, we have also had to consider how far the undertaking might have been engineered at the instigation of Germany. We are aware of the fact that it is generally believed that German influence has for some time been at work in various parts of the British Empire to create disaffection to Government, but beyond the fact that this ship was chartered from a German agent at Hong Kong we have not been able to secure any evidence of German influence in respect of this voyage. There are however, suspicious circumstances in connection with the undertaking, and it is quite possible that even if German influence had been at work we should be unable to secure direct evidence of it. Thus it is worthy of note that until Gurdit Singh met Mr. Bune he was entirely unable to hire any vessel to convey these emigrants to Canada; and this is not surprising in view of the provisions of the Canadian law regarding the duty of companies to re-convey rejected immigrants to the country of their birth and the penalties to which such companies are subject if these provisions of the law are not complied with. It is also possible that Bune in aiding Gurdit Singh to secure the charter of the *Komagata Maru* acted with the intention of causing embarrassment to the Canadian authorities and indirectly to the British Government, as he was aware that the passengers would not be allowed to land at Vancouver, but of this there is no direct evidence. It is also noteworthy that the *Komagata Maru* was owned by a German Company before she became the property of Shinei Kishen Go Shi Kaisha, and that the first intimation as to her departure from Hong Kong reached London through Germany, the news being published in the Berlin papers eleven days after the vessel left that port. That the Indians resident in Vancouver were intimately connected with the venture of the *Komagata Maru* is clear, and it is also believed that the Indian Revolutionary Societies in America are in close connection with certain societies in Germany. It is only fair, on the other hand, to state that some of the passengers allege that Bune attempted to dissuade Gurdit Singh from starting on this venture and there is no trace in the accounts of Gurdit Singh's having received any pecuniary assistance from Germany or from Bune. Indeed, the accounts filed show on the other hand that Bune received a sum of \$2,500 as commission for his services in connection with the charter of this vessel. We observe that it has been stated in the Press that the Canadian Government has direct proof to show that the *Komagata Maru* enterprise was engineered by Germany, but no evidence to this effect has been placed before us.

12. The only other matter in which attention need be invited at this stage of the voyage of the *Komagata Maru* is in respect of the attempts made to promote sedition and disloyalty to the British Government at various ports at which the ship touched. There is some evidence that on the outward voyage Gurdit Singh delivered lectures in which disloyal and seditious language was used, and according to other witnesses Gurdit Singh met with considerable sympathy in Japan for the cause which he advocated. We are not, however, prepared to accept these statements as entirely trustworthy. We have more credible testimony that consignments of the *Ghadr* newspaper were received on board at Shanghai, Moji and

Yokohama. This paper, specimen copies of which we have seen and had translated, is published by a revolutionary organization in America and openly advocates mutiny against the British Government in India; it appears that it circulates freely in the Far East and in America, and we think that it was introduced into the *Komagata Maru* through the agency of these revolutionary societies in order to promote disloyalty and disaffection among those on board. It is also in evidence that at Yokohama two reputed revolutionaries, Bhagwan Singh and Barkatulla, visited the ship, and that Bhagwan Singh, the deported priest of the Sikh Temple at Vancouver, delivered a spirited lecture to the passengers in which he instigated them to rise against the British Government in India. It is difficult to believe that Gurdit Singh would have allowed newspapers like the *Ghadr* to be introduced on board and lectures of this kind to be delivered if he had not even at that time had considerable sympathy with the American revolutionary movement.

13. From Yokohama to Vancouver no incident of any great importance occurred on the vessel, except that there were some quarrels as to the quality of the food provided by Gurdit Singh for the use of the passengers. Some attempt has been made to magnify the importance of these differences, but on the whole, having regard to the subsequent facts and conduct of the passengers and the evidence before us, we are not inclined to accept the view that these differences were more than disputes of a temporary and trifling character. It appears, however, that during this part of the voyage, the passengers divided into two factions or parties, one of them headed by Gurdit Singh and his following, and the other by the medical officer of the ship, Dr. Raghunath Singh, and that feeling between the two factions was at times very bitter.

14. On the 21st May the *Komagata Maru* arrived at Victoria Quarantine Station and from thence she proceeded to Vancouver, on the 23rd May. The authorities at that port refused to allow the immigrants, with certain exceptions, to land as they had failed to comply with the requirements of the Canadian law. Permission to disembark was, however, granted to some of the passengers, including Dr. Raghunath Singh, and as alleged Bhan Singh who represented himself to be a student. Of these two, Dr. Raghunath Singh was able to land, but Bhan Singh was prevented by his fellow passengers from taking advantage of the permission granted to him by the Canadian Government.

15. The action of the Canadian Government in refusing to admit the immigrants was keenly resented both by the passengers and by their fellow countrymen on shore, and it is in evidence that meetings were held both on the ship and in Vancouver to protest against the action of the Canadian authorities, and that very violent language against the British and Canadian Governments was indulged in at these meetings. The immigration officers, however, remained firm and refused to allow the passengers to land in spite of these protests and of repeated communications from Gurdit Singh and his Secretary Daljit Singh. On the other hand, the passengers refused to depart and adopted various devices in order to get permission to land. Failing to secure their object by any of these means Gurdit Singh and his associates decided to bring a test case in the courts in the name of one of the passengers named Mansa Singh in the hope of obtaining an order of the court which would override the decision of the executive authorities; the application of this immigrant to be allowed to land was, however, rejected by the courts. It is interesting to note that, in instructing his lawyer at Vancouver and in addressing the local officers of the Canadian Government, Gurdit Singh attempted to make out that by their conduct the Canadian Government had led him to believe the passengers would be allowed to enter Canada, and also produced a written opinion of a Hong Kong lawyer which he alleged supported his contention that they were entitled to land. On examination, this letter, which has been filed before us, proved to be nothing more than an expression of opinion that the Hong Kong Government had no right to prevent the *Komagata Maru* from sailing from Hong Kong. There is little doubt, however, that this letter, though it was unclear

for the purpose of influencing the Canadian authorities, was used by Gurdit Singh more successfully in deluding the unfortunate passengers.

16 In the meantime, while negotiations were pending between the Canadian Immigration Office and the passengers, the Agent of the owners of the *Komagata Maru* made a demand for 22,000 dollars still due for the hire of the ship, and at the same time called upon Gurdit Singh to pay the balance of the price of coal bought at Moji. These demands Gurdit Singh resisted on the ground that he was unable to pay, as he was not allowed to land, a plea which was utterly irrelevant as the owners were in no way concerned with the question whether the immigrants were permitted to enter Canada or not. It appears, however, that the Indian residents in Vancouver came to the assistance of Gurdit Singh in this matter and that they raised the amount of 22,000 dollars for the payment of the charter money, and on payment of this amount the charter was, with the consent of Gurdit Singh and of the Agents of the owners at Vancouver, transferred to the two leading Indian residents in Vancouver, Bhag Singh and Rahim. The former of these men is the priest of the Sikh Temple at Vancouver, is believed to be a leader of the disaffected Indian party in Vancouver, and has as we are informed recently been murdered by some of his fellow countrymen there. Rahim is stated to be the Editor of the *Hindusthanee*, a proscribed paper.

17. After the decision of the courts in the case of Mansa Singh, matters reached a deadlock. The authorities refused to allow the Indians to land and directed the Captain to remove the vessel from the port, and the passengers refused to allow the Captain and crew to weigh anchor or get up steam. A body of police was sent to enforce the orders of Government, but they were resisted by the passengers and a serious affray ensued, in which 22 police officers were injured and the captain of the police launch had two ribs broken. It may here be noticed that in a description of this incident in a history of the voyage, compiled on board the *Komagata Maru* and found amongst the papers of Gurdit Singh, this affray is referred to as a defeat inflicted on a man-of-war and army by unarmed Indians who only used coal to repel their assailants. On the other hand, it is proved by the Japanese officers and by documentary evidence that the passengers used fire-arms in resisting the police. After the failure on the part of the police to enforce the orders to depart, a Government vessel, *The Rainbow*, was requisitioned with an armed force to compel compliance with these orders; the passengers saw that it was impossible for them to resist this force, and came to terms, and finally on the 23rd of July the *Komagata Maru* departed from Vancouver, but not until Gurdit Singh had obtained from the Canadian Government a very ample supply of provisions for the return journey. There can be no doubt that these supplies were granted out of charity and as the result of repeated allegations made by Gurdit Singh and his adherents that the passengers were starving. Indeed, from the evidence before us, there is little doubt that there was a great want of provisions on board at this time and the vessel could not have sailed without some supplies. It is, however, difficult to believe that the articles demanded and supplied were not in some cases in excess of what was necessary, as it is in evidence that a large quantity of these stores were left on board the ship unconsumed when the vessel arrived at Calcutta. The actual articles supplied were :—

- 800 sacks of flour.
- 600 pounds of curry powder
- 5,400 pounds of pulse.
- 6,000 pounds of sugar.
- 5,000 pounds of potatoes.
- 20 sacks of onions.
- 10 sacks of carrots.
- 360 pounds of Cayenne pepper.
- 6,000 pounds of butter.
- 2,000 pounds of rice.
- 500 pounds of salt.
- 7,000 pounds of Ceylon tea.

10 boxes of Sunlight soap.
 240 cases of canned milk.
 600 pounds of ginger.
 500 pounds of pickles.
 1,000 bottles of hair oil.
 200 bottles of vinegar.
 20 tons of wood for fuel.
 1 box (case ?) of matches.
 200 pounds of tobacco.
 200 quarts of molasses.
 Toilet p per.
 Kerosene oil.
 Toilet soap,

The supply of 200 pounds of tobacco in view the of fact that all the passengers except 25 Muhammadans were Sikhs, seems somewhat generous, and to those who are familiar with conditions of life in India, some of the other articles supplied may appear to be unnecessary. It has already been stated that these supplies were given from charitable motives by the Canadian Government, but that this was not the view of the passengers, or at any rate of their leaders, is evidenced by the following extract taken from the history of the voyage found among Gurdit Singh's papers on board the vessel:—

“24,000 dollars worth of provisions were supplied to us. To copy the example of the avaricious and deceitful *faringhees*, we said we would not sail until a hundred goats, fowls and eggs had been supplied. We began to have faith in our own strength. We got 24,000 dollars worth of provisions by shoe-beating a few. More threatenings would surely produce goats, eggs and fowls”

18. At this point it is convenient to pause to consider in greater detail the part played by the revolutionary party in Canada in respect of these passengers at Vancouver. There is reason to believe that there are, both in America and Canada, certain associations of a revolutionary character composed mainly of Indian residents. The avowed object of many of these associations is to secure the overthrow of British rule in India, and, with this aim, persistent efforts are made to seduce Indians, both in and out of British India, from their loyalty to the Crown, and to induce them to join in a movement for an armed rising against the Government. China and Japan afford an excellent field for the operations of these associations, as large numbers of Indians reside there, and persistent efforts are, therefore, made to promote disloyalty and disaffection amongst them by the means of seditious literature and in other ways. One of the most important publications of this party is the *Ghadr* newspaper, to which reference has already been made. Attempts had been made by emissaries of this party, as already described, to create disaffection towards Government among the passengers, both at Moji, Yokohama, and elsewhere, and these efforts were renewed, and apparently with more success at Vancouver. By this time the passengers were in a desperate condition and many were ready to listen to incitements to disaffection. The large majority were poor men who had staked all their possessions on this enterprise, and, on an average, they had probably spent 400 or 500 rupees each on the voyage. They had started in the belief that their admission to Canada was assured and guaranteed by the Government, and now, after suffering the hardships of nearly four months' detention in very insanitary surroundings on the *Komagata Maru*, they were ordered to return to the ports from which they had started. It is not unreasonable to suppose that in these circumstances they entertained the most violent feelings of irritation against the Canadian Government, and that they were in such a state of discontent as to be peculiarly open to evil influences. It is not surprising, therefore, that incitement to sedition were readily listened to by many, and that efforts to render the passengers actively disaffected to the Government were more or less successful. At this period of the voyage, moreover, we think that Gurdit Singh, whatever his previous sentiments had been, found it necessary to join wholeheartedly in

the attempts to promote disaffection in order to divert attention from his own misdeeds and to cast the odium for the failure of the venture upon the Government. Revolutionary literature of a violent character was introduced and circulated on board; and during the stay of the vessel at Vancouver and on the return voyage systematic efforts were made to excite the passengers against the authorities and to promote a rising against Government. There is also evidence to prove that attempts were made at Vancouver by members of the revolutionary party on shore to smuggle arms on board, and one man was convicted for the unlawful possession of arms which were procured for the use of these passengers. It has already been stated that the passengers had successfully resisted the police at Vancouver; they had succeeded in intimidating the Master and crew of the ship and had also, as they believed, forced the Government of Canada to provide them with a quantity of valuable supplies. They were, therefore, at this time in a very dangerous frame of mind, many of them being obsessed with an exaggerated idea of their own power, full of the disloyal and seditious theories inculcated by revolutionary leaders, intensely irritated at the treatment meted out to them, and ready for any mischief. So dangerous indeed had they become, that the Captain of the ship was advised by the Canadian authorities to purchase firearms to enable the officers and crew to protect themselves against possible attacks from the passengers.

19. In this mood the passengers started on their return journey to Yokohama, which was the first port of call. Here a few persons disembarked. It is not very clear what the final port of destination was intended to be when the *Komagata Maru* left Vancouver, but, apparently, up to the time of her arrival at Yokohama, it was intended that she should, at any rate, touch at Hong Kong, so that passengers who might be desirous of landing there should have an opportunity of doing so. At Yokohama a letter was received by Gurdit Singh from the Colonial Secretary of Hong Kong informing him that the Government of that Dependency considered it undesirable that any of the passengers should land at Hong Kong and threatening to enforce a local Vagrancy Ordinance against any who might attempt to land at that port. Gurdit Singh replied in a letter addressed to the Consul at Yokohama stating that the passengers were perfectly willing to go to any port in India if provisions were supplied. It does not appear that he had any authority for this statement as many of the passengers say that they were in fact anxious to return to China to earn money and repair their shattered fortunes. It is probable that in refusing to allow the passengers to land the Hong Kong Government was influenced by information received of their conduct at Vancouver. Whatever the reasons for the orders were, they were the cause of considerable inconvenience and loss to many of the passengers. The views of Gurdit Singh and his immediate following, as contained in the history already referred to, were that the Government at Hong Kong was afraid to allow the passengers to land as they apprehended that they might cause a mutiny among the Sikh regiments stationed at that place; we do not know if there is any foundation for this statement which was, as alleged, based on information received at Kobe; but if it is true, it explains the conduct of the Hong Kong authorities in this matter.

20. Returning from these considerations to the actual history of the voyage, the Consul at Yokohama firmly declined to meet Gurdit Singh's requests for additional supplies, observing at the same time that the demands made seemed most exorbitant. From a letter of Gurdit Singh addressed subsequently to the Consul-General at Kobe we learn that at this period of the voyage the Captain of the *Komagata Maru* received telegraphic orders from the owners of the ship to proceed to Kobe, and accordingly the vessel left Yokohama for that port on the 18th of August, arriving at Kobe on the 21st. At Kobe about 15 passengers disembarked. The remainder under the leadership of Gurdit Singh again attempted to secure further supplies from the British Consul-General there. They landed in large bodies of 100 and 150 men, repeatedly besieging the Consulate, and were so importunate in their demands that they appear to have caused very great inconvenience to the Consul-General and almost to have intimidated him. They represented that they were entirely destitute and demanded large sums of money for the purchase of provisions and for payment of the balance of the cost of coal purchased on the outward journey at Moji.

On receipt of this deputation the Consul-General wired to His Majesty's Ambassador at Tokio that he could arrange for the passage of the returned emigrants to Hong Kong if 6,000 yen were paid for the price of coal, *plus* 1,700 yen for provisions. If, however, the passengers were not allowed to land at Hong Kong, he said that they could be sent to Calcutta at a cost of 13,000 yen, *plus* 6,000 yen for the cost of returning the vessel to Hong Kong. He added that it was of the greatest importance that these Indians should be removed as soon as possible and that provisions would in any case have to be supplied shortly to them. As to the amount payable for supplies, we find from a subsequent letter addressed to the Government of India that the Consul-General understood at first that 200 Hong Kong dollars was the estimate of the daily cost of provisioning the ship. At a later interview the passengers alleged that this estimate of expenditure was in gold dollars, thus doubling the cost. The Consul-General accepted the suggestion that this change in the estimate was due to a mistake on his part, but, having regard to the circumstances, it appears to us that possibly this was not the case. The ordinary currency of Hong Kong is, as we understand, the silver dollar, and the passengers were well aware of this fact; and in the circumstances we suspect that the allegation that gold dollars had originally been demanded was untrue. There were on the ship at this time very considerable stores of provisions, and a very small amount of additional supplies was really necessary, for the purchase of which neither 4,500 gold dollars nor 4,500 silver dollars were necessary. There are also grounds for believing that Gurdit Singh had ample funds in his possession to meet any urgent expenditure. We incline to the view therefore that when the leaders of the passengers found that the Consul was willing to accept their statements as correct, apparently without any detailed enquiry into the facts, they thought that the opportunity was too good to be lost and at once doubled their original demands. It is impossible, however, to be definite on this point as we have not had the advantage of hearing the statement of the Consul-General. Whether our opinion on this point is correct or not, it is certain that the allegation of the passengers that they were entirely destitute was untrue.

21. Under instructions from His Majesty's Ambassador at Tokio, the Consul-General at Kobe then entered into negotiations with the Government of India, soliciting sanction to the expenditure of 19,000 yen for the repatriation of 350 destitute Indians on the *Komagata Maru*, and his request was acceded to. The telegram of the Consul-General runs as follows:—

"Urgent. 350 Indians *Komagata* alleged to be completely destitute. Only possible solution present, sending to India, requesting you will sanction expenditure not exceed 19,000 yen repatriation "

The reply of the Government of India is reproduced below:—

"Your telegrams of 27th and 30th instant. *Komagata Maru* Indians. Government of India agree to pay expenses of repatriation up to 19,000 yen and would like to know immediately arrangements proposed. Very desirable they should return in one ship and land Madras; also that immediate intimation be given to allow officers to be sent to meet them in Singapore and travel rest of journey on board. Presumed you contemplate payment of passage and messing fares to those otherwise destitute only. If names of any specially undesirable or any other particulars likely to be of assistance known, would you kindly telegraph."

22. On receipt of this telegram the Consul decided, after discussing the question with Gurdit Singh, to send the passengers to Calcutta, and accordingly on the 3rd of September the *Komagata Maru* left Kobe for Calcutta, 9,000 yen having been paid in cash to Gurdit Singh for the purchase of provisions. Of this amount he expended, as far as the evidence indicates, about 435 yen only in the purchase of food, retaining the balance of approximately £856 and promising to divide it among the passengers on their arrival at Calcutta. The account of the proceedings of the *Komagata Maru* passengers at Kobe in the history of the voyage compiled on board states that the passengers besieged the Consulate, surrounded the Consul and openly accused him of fraud and treachery, and that it was only by a show of

force and by threats that they were able to secure compliance with their demands. To the Captain of the *Komagata Maru* the Consual entrusted a letter addressed to the Government of India, to be delivered after arrival at Calcutta, in which he said that he left the question of diverting the *Komagata Maru* to Madras for settlement by the Government of India when the vessel arrived at Singapore and added that the Captain of the ship had asked him to telegraph to Calcutta to request that a strong guard should be sent down to him on board the boat bringing the pilot. He at the same time wired to the Government of India stating that the ship had started and that one of the passengers, Jawahir Mul, was a dangerous character. It is to be observed that in the wire no reference was made to any change in the ship's destination being arranged at Singapore, or to the request of the Captain for an armed guard.

23. The practical utility of communicating this suggestion as to diverting the destination of the vessel and the request of the Captain in a letter which could not be delivered until the ship had actually arrived at Calcutta is not very apparent, and it is, in our opinion, a matter for some regret that the Consul did not cable to India more accurate information regarding these passengers and the request of the Captain for armed assistance on arrival. We also are of opinion that, if the real facts had been ascertained, it would not have been necessary to advance this large sum of £900 to Gurdit Singh. The allegation in the cable to the Government of India that the only possible solution of the difficulty was to send the men to India is also open to question. Many of the passengers did in fact not want to return to India at all, and they are at present much aggrieved at having been sent back here. It is not very clear from the information before us why many might not have returned to the places from which they had come, and the net result of the action taken by the Consul-General at Kobe was that the Government of India has been put to a large amount of unnecessary expenditure in repatriating a number of Indians, many of whom did not wish to return to India, and whose return to this country was in no degree necessary or desirable from the point of view of the Government. The passenger Jawahir Mul, to whom reference was made in the telegram to the Government of India, was one of two passengers who joined the *Komagata Maru* at Kobe; the other new passenger being his brother Narain Das. Various opinions have been expressed as to the character of these two men, and the question is discussed in a later portion of this report.

24. On the 16th September the *Komagata Maru* arrived at Singapore, and the authorities at that port refused to allow any one to land, as this was not considered desirable owing to the state of war. It is probable that this decision was also in some degree due to the fact that the character and previous conduct of these passengers were known to the local authorities. Gurdit Singh attempted to get special permission to go on shore to purchase stores, but the request was refused. It also appears that at one time preparations were made to resist the Singapore police if they attempted to board the vessel. After a few days, however, all attempts to land were given up and the vessel resumed her voyage to Calcutta. It may here be noted that, according to the Japanese officers, the Singapore police were the only police for whom Gurdit Singh had any respect, and it was possibly for this reason that he desisted so quickly from his attempts to land there.

25. On 26th of September the *Komagata Maru* arrived at the mouth of the Hughli. In the meantime information had reached the Government of India as to the probable date of the ship's arrival, and measures were taken in order to assist indigent passengers to their homes in the Punjab and to prevent any undesirable agitation and disturbance in Calcutta upon their arrival. With this object in view the Bengal Government, in consultation with the Government of the Punjab, decided to utilise the provisions of the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914. This Ordinance, which has been enacted since the commencement of the present war, empowers the Government of India to restrict the liberty of any person entering into India after the 5th September, if such action is necessary in order to protect the State from the prosecution of some purpose prejudicial to its safety, interest or tranquillity. By Notification

No. 1874, published in the *Gazette of India* on 16th September 1914, powers conferred by this Ordinance on the Government of India have been delegated to Local Governments. This Ordinance, therefore, with the Notification issued under it, gave the Local Government ample power to restrict the liberty of the passengers by the *Komagata Maru*, if such a course appeared to be necessary, and, having regard to the information before it, the Local Government of Bengal decided to utilize the provisions of the new law. After some discussion as to the best manner of dealing with the passengers, it was finally decided that they should be landed at Budge Budge, some 14 miles south of Calcutta, and there put into a special train and conveyed to their homes in the Punjab. From the information before Government, however, there was reason to believe that there were among the passengers a certain number of men whom it was unsafe to allow to remain at large in India in the present condition of affairs, and the intention was to detain these men in custody for such period as might be necessary or to take such other measures in respect of them as might be requisite to ensure the public safety and tranquillity.

26. In accordance with these arrangements a number of European and Indian officers, including Mr. Donald, District Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, within which district Kalpi and Budge Budge are situate, Mr. Humphreys, a Deputy Commissioner of the Punjab, Mr. Slocock of the Criminal Intelligence Department, Messrs. Petrie and Anley of the Police Department and Sirdar Sukha Singh, a Deputy Superintendent of the Punjab Police, met the *Komagata Maru* on the 27th September at Kalpi, some miles down the river Hughli below Calcutta. They interviewed the passengers and explained the intentions of Government. The luggage of the passengers was also examined for arms and seditious literature, and it appears that the persons of some of the returning Indians were also searched. Although, however, the general intentions of Government in respect of these emigrants were explained, they were not then told that they were to travel to the Punjab from Budge Budge or that any of them were to be subjected to restraint either in Bengal or on arrival in the Punjab. On the 29th the ship arrived at Budge Budge and was moored to the jetty there about 11 A.M., and the passengers were directed to disembark and to proceed to the special train which was in readiness to convey them to the Punjab. It may here be noted that on arrival at Budge Budge the *Komagata Maru* was also met by Sir F. Halliday, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. At this period serious differences with the passengers began. There were in all 321 passengers on board, the very great majority being Sikhs. Amongst them were, however, 17 Muhammadans from the Shahpur districts in the Punjab. These 17 Muhammadans managed to elude the efforts of their fellow passengers to detain them and entered the special train not only willingly but gladly, as they alleged that they had been subjected to great ill-treatment by Gurdit Singh on the voyage. The remainder of the passengers steadily refused to disembark, in spite of the efforts of the various officers to induce them to do so. Finally, after a considerable delay, they were induced to take their luggage off the vessel, and disembarked. They then proceeded in a procession, headed by the Granth Sahib, the holy scripture of the Sikhs, which was carried by some of the passengers, up to a level-crossing close to the railway station. Here they again halted and refused to proceed to the station, alleging that they did not believe that the train provided for them was going to the Punjab, that they were being deceived and would be sent to Assam and that in any case they wished to go first to Howrah to deposit the Granth Sahib in the Gurdhwara or Sikh temple there. The officers present, who had been joined on the arrival of the ship at Budge Budge by a force of 27 Punjab police constables, attempted to induce the Sikhs to enter the train, but their efforts were fruitless in respect of the great majority of the passengers. Mr. Donald explained the effect of the Ordinance to them and pointed out that they would have to comply with the orders, but in vain. So serious had the position then become that Mr. Donald telephoned to Calcutta for military assistance; Sir William Duke, the only Member of the Executive Council of Bengal then in Calcutta, however, directed him to make further efforts to induce the men to entrain without the assistance of

troops. Finally, at about 3 or 4 o'clock, there was an apparent change in the attitude of the passengers and all the officers present thought that they had at last to go to the station. The Sikhs, who had previously been seated round the Granth Sahib, rose to their feet and prepared apparently to move to the train. It is clear, however, that by this time they had decided to adopt different tactics and intended to force their way to Calcutta; for instead of taking the path which leads to the station, they marched in a body across the line on to the Calcutta road. The officers present attempted to stop them and pointed out the folly of the course they were adopting and succeeded in inducing a few persons to return and enter the special train; but the majority persisted in proceeding on their way, accompanied by a body of Punjab police. This party under command of Deputy Superintendent Sukha Singh was directed to follow the Sikhs quietly but not to attempt to interfere with them. Indeed at this period the police force on the spot was utterly inadequate for any attempt to restrain them by force. Seeing that if the orders of the Government were to be carried out it was necessary to invoke military aid, Mr Donald again telephoned to Calcutta for troops to be sent out to his assistance, and between 4 and 5 p.m., 150 of the Royal Fusiliers, under command of Captain Moore, and accompanied by the Hon'ble Sir William Duke, and the Hon'ble Mr Cumming, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, proceeded from Fort William in motors to Budge Budge. Sir Frederick Halliday, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, also telegraphed to headquarters for a European police force to be sent out without delay, and about 30 European police armed with bamboo sticks started for Budge Budge by motor. The officer in command of this police force was Superintendent Eastwood, and the evidence indicates that he took four revolvers with him. It may also be noted that one other European police sergeant had with him an automatic pistol of his own. In the meantime it was ascertained at Budge Budge that 59 of the passengers of the *Komagata Maru* were ready to start in the special train and it was decided to despatch them without delay to their destination.

27. The European police met the main body of the Sikhs on their journey to Calcutta some 4 or 5 miles from Budge Budge and were able to arrest their progress for a short time until the troops arrived in spite of one or two endeavours to break through. On the arrival of Sir William Duke with the troops, the passengers were told that they would have to comply with the orders of Government and return to Budge Budge, and under compulsion they did so escorted by the European police and also by the Punjab police who had accompanied them on their way from Budge Budge. The troops followed at some distance behind. The Sikhs appear to have proceeded peaceably to the level-crossing near the station already referred to, and the only difficulty was that, on the way, various individual members of the crowd with a view to escaping attempted to stray into shops on the roadside and elsewhere alleging that they wanted to get water, but these attempts at escape were ineffectual and the stragglers were made to return to Budge Budge with the main body of the passengers.

28. On arrival at the level crossing there was a halt and some discussion took place as to the arrangements to be made in respect of the passengers for the night. It was then 6-30 or 7 p.m. and getting dark though there was a rising moon. There was some uncertainty as to whether a second special train could be provided to convey the passengers to the Punjab immediately or whether it would be necessary to detain them on the ship under guard for the night, and the passengers were not allowed to go to the station until the matter was decided. During this halt a number of the passengers sat down and a cordon of police was formed round them. It was shortly after this that the serious riot occurred in which so many lives were lost.

29. In order to understand the position at this time it is necessary to refer to the plan annexed to this report and marked Appendix III. This plan is a sketch not prepared to scale, but it illustrates the actual position with sufficient accuracy and is readily intelligible. An examination of it shows the position of the passengers and the police when the riot began. The passengers were in a more or less compact body north-west of the level-crossing on a small

road or path leading to the station, which is about 40 yards away from the level-crossing. The northern end of this crowd was guarded by the European police, the Punjab police being at the southern end. The European officers in attendance were scattered from the level-crossing to the station, some talking to the passengers and others making arrangements for their conveyance to the Punjab. While Sir William Duke was in the station arranging for the second special train Mr Donald came up to the crowd and called for Gurdit Singh and asked him to come forward in order that the exact position of affairs might be explained to him. Gurdit Singh refused to come out of the crowd and asked Mr. Donald to address him where he was. An European police sergeant went in among the Sikhs to bring Gurdit Singh out but was ordered to desist from any attempt to do so. At this moment Superintendent Eastwood who was standing among the European police stepped forward into the crowd. His own statement, before he died, was to the effect that he went to get back a stick which one of the Sikhs had snatched away from a police officer, but it seems to us more probable that he really went in order to call out Gurdit Singh; and, whether this was the case or not, we are clearly of opinion that this is what all the Sikhs believed. Directly he went in among the Sikhs they closed round him and assaulted him, and one of them fired a shot which probably was the cause of the injury which resulted in the death of Mr Eastwood. As soon as this shot was fired there was a general attack on the police and a large number of shots were fired at them by the Sikhs. Those police who had firearms used them against their assailants, and a *melée* ensued in which the Sikhs used any weapons they had, the police using their sticks to protect themselves and, in the case of the Punjab constables, apparently their swords also. The majority of the troops at this moment were some distance in the rear on the Calcutta road, that is, to the east of the scene of the riot. Two platoons of 40 or 50 men had, however, been brought up to the railway line and took up the position marked "Troops" in the plan, but for a short space of time they were unable to use their rifles as the attacking Sikhs and the police were so mixed up that it would have been dangerous to fire. In a short time the police managed to extricate themselves from the crowd and took refuge, some near the level-crossing and behind the troops, and others in the direction of the station. In the meantime the Sikhs continued firing at them and Captain Moore asked Sir Frederick Halliday, who was standing near the level-crossing, if he was to order his men to fire. Receiving a reply in the affirmative, he at once opened fire and the Sikhs after a short time broke and fled in various directions. A number, however, continued to use their firearms, particularly from the direction of three shops to the west of the level-crossing. The troops returned this fire with considerable effect and also according to the evidence fired at individual Sikhs who were using firearms from other places of shelter. In a few minutes the firing ceased and shortly afterwards the wounded were collected and sent to Calcutta. Superintendent Eastwood, who had been fatally injured in the early part of the riot, was, it should be noted, removed to a place of safety while the firing yet continued. Captain Moore put out a number of pickets round the station and collected all the European women and children living in the vicinity in a house which was guarded by some of the troops. It is alleged that there were some shots fired later on, but save as described in a subsequent paragraph of the report the only satisfactory evidence we have of this is that a picket used its rifles on a Sikh who had opened fire upon it, and that during the night one soldier fired at some unknown person who did not answer when challenged; it is very doubtful whether anyone was injured by this shot, as the private who fired believes that he did not hit the man aimed at. The following morning the dead bodies of those killed in the riot were collected and examined by Colonel Newman, Civil Surgeon of the 24-Pargannas, and arrangements which had been commenced at night for the arrest of fugitive rioters were completed.

30. Our enquiries have shown that, in all, this riot resulted in the loss of 26 lives. These include 20 Sikhs, 2 Europeans, 2 Punjab police officers, and 2 Indian residents of Budge-Budge. The two Europeans killed were Superintendent Eastwood of the Calcutta police and Mr. Lomax, District Loco,

Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The former was the first man attacked by the Sikhs and was fatally injured early in the riot. He was removed without delay to a place of safety and then conveyed to the General Hospital, but died a few days later in consequence of the injuries which he had received. Mr Lomax had gone to Budge-Budge, to assist in making the railway arrangements, and whilst standing on the railway line close to the scene of occurrence was wounded by a shot from a .38 revolver which must have been fired by one of the Sikhs. He was also conveyed without delay to hospital, but died before he arrived there.

The two Indian police officers killed were Mal Singh, Head Constable, Ludhiana Police, and Sawan Singh, a constable of the same force, both of whom had come to Calcutta to assist in the arrangements for conveying the passengers by the *Komagata Maru* to the Punjab. The manner in which these officers met their death is discussed in a later portion of this report. For the present, it is sufficient to say that Mal Singh died at Budge-Budge and Sawan Singh died while he was being conveyed to Calcutta.

The two spectators who were killed were Rukmini Kanta Majumdar, a relative of the compounder of the local hospital, and Dinabandhu Pande, the Uriya servant of a shopkeeper who trades close to the level-crossing. The first of these men was, we believe, killed by the troops, as the bullet wound from which he died is described as having probably been caused by a .303 rifle. There is no evidence to explain his presence at the scene of this occurrence except that it is said that he was coming up from the river at the time of the riot, and we have no doubt that he must have been accidentally shot at that time. In view of the circumstances and of the fact that the riot took place at night, we are satisfied that no blame attaches to the troops for the death of this unfortunate man.

Dinabandhu Pande, or Patak, the remaining outsider killed, was found dead on the morning following the riot in the shop of his master, just west of the level-crossing. Adhar Dwari, in whose service this man was, alleges that the deceased died from the effects of a gunshot wound; but the medical evidence indicates that his death was, in fact, the result of wounds in the abdomen received from some pointed weapon. It appears that the deceased also had a serious injury on his arm caused by some cutting weapon. There is no evidence as to how he came by these wounds, but there is some evidence that the shop and its vicinity were the scene of a *melée* between the Sikhs on the one hand and the Punjab police officers on the other. Some of the former had knives and axes with them and the latter had swords, some of which were snatched away from them by the Sikhs in the course of the riot. It is probable, therefore, that the deceased was mistaken for an enemy in the dark and killed either by one of the Sikhs or by a constable; but of this there is no definite evidence.

31. Of these twenty Sikhs, eighteen died from the effects of gunshot wounds; one was accidentally drowned apparently in an attempt to escape by swimming across the Hughli, and one who was injured died of cholera while in hospital. Of the Sikhs who died from the effects of gunshot wounds, all but one were killed by bullets from .303 rifles, service revolvers, or .32 pistols, according to the medical evidence, but one man, Narain Singh, was killed by a bullet from a .38 revolver. It is in evidence that the only weapons used by the police and troops were service revolvers of .450 bore, .303 rifles and two automatic pistols of .32 bore. There is ample evidence, on the other hand, to show that many of the Sikhs were armed with American revolvers of .38 calibre. It is therefore in our opinion clear that this man Narain Singh was killed by one of his own companions, probably by accident.

32. The information before us as to the number of persons injured in the course of the riot is not very definite so far as the passengers by the *Komagata Maru* are concerned. This appears to be due partly to the frequent recurrence in different reports of unfamiliar names and partly also to the fact that certain of the rioters with marks of wounds on them were not arrested until several days had elapsed after the riot. Collating, as far as possible, the material available, it appears that of the passengers, 28 including

one Muhammadan, were more or less seriously wounded in the riot. In addition to this, 6 European and 5 Punjab police officers were injured, together with an Indian who was in the vicinity of the riot but did not take any part in it. The total number of persons injured was thus 35. The European officers were Mr. R. Humphreys, I.C.S., of the Punjab Commission, whose forehead was grazed by a bullet and who was also wounded by a blow from a stick; Mr. D. Petrie of the Punjab Police who received bullet wounds in the arm and thigh; Sir Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, who was similarly injured in the left foot; and Sergeants Quinlan, Boyd and Edwards of the Calcutta Police who sustained more or less serious injuries. Of the five Indian Punjab Police officers, Sub-Inspector Nanak Chand had his left arm broken by a blow from a stick, while Constable Hari Singh received five wounds inflicted by a cutting instrument, of which one severed the bone of his left forearm, and another on the head, which is 6 inches long, cut into and exposed the brain. The latter wound was of a most dangerous character, but the patient has made a most unexpected recovery. The evidence proves that all the persons above referred to were wounded by some of the Punjab passengers of the *Komagata Maru*. Constable Allah Baksh received two bullet wounds from one of which, after the lapse of more than a month, a man-stopping bullet from a revolver of .455 or possibly .450 bore was extracted. Ammunition of this kind is not ordinarily issued either to the military or to the police, so that it may be inferred that the revolver with which the wound was inflicted was used by one of the rioters. The bullet extracted from the second wound of Allah Baksh was one from a .38 revolver and it is obvious that the wound was caused by one of the Sikhs. Of the *Komagata Maru* passengers, Pir Baksh, a Muhammadan, was shot through the chest. From the size of the bullet extracted from the patient which was one from a .33 bore revolver it is clear that it must have been fired by one of the rioters and this is in agreement with the evidence of Pir Baksh himself. Mangal Singh, one of the Sikhs, was severely wounded, sustaining an extensive fracture of the head of the left humerus. Another serious case was that Rulla Singh whose lower jaw was completely shot away probably by a .303 military bullet. Another man Badal Singh received no less than 6 bullet wounds, all apparently caused by a small bore weapon. The spectator, Naba Kumar Hazra, who was injured, received a dangerous wound through the chest from a bullet, fired apparently from a .38 revolver; the shot which caused this wound must therefore have been fired by one of the Sikhs. According to his own account he was standing some 120 yards from the scene of the riot at a place which was not in the line of fire from the troops.

33. It will be convenient here to deal with the question of the two Punjab police officers who were killed in the course of this riot, namely, Head Constable Mal Singh, and Constable Sawan Singh. Two of the Indian railway officials at Budge Budge state that these 2 police officers were shot without any justification by a body of Fusiliers on the railway platform close to the booking office. The witnesses state that the 2 deceased were standing in the station guarding 3 Sikhs who had been arrested, when 10 or 15 Fusiliers advanced to the edge of the platform and that 4 or 5 shots were then fired at the constables or at the Sikh prisoners whom they were guarding by some of these Fusiliers with the result that Head Constable Mal Singh was wounded so severely that he died almost immediately and that Sawan Singh received injuries which subsequently proved fatal. On the other hand, the Punjab police constables who were at Budge Budge give an entirely different account of the manner in which these 2 men met their deaths. In these circumstances we had to make somewhat detailed inquiries into the matter, and as a result of them, we are satisfied that the whole of the story as told by these two Indian railway officials is false. In the first place we find that Mal Singh and Sawan Singh were not shot at the same time or place, and that neither of them was shot in the railway station. As to Sawan Singh it appears from the evidence given before us, that he died from the effects of a gunshot wound received on the road in which the Sikhs assembled after their return to Budge Budge somewhere near the level crossing. He was removed after the riot to the station and was subsequently sent in for treatment.

in Calcutta. He died before he reached hospital, and his body was examined by the Police Surgeon. It was then ascertained that death was the result of a gunshot wound, but at the time there was no one present to identify the body of this man. This was also the case in respect of two other Sikhs who were sent in at the same time, although all these three deceased were subsequently identified by means of photographs taken after their decease. It is proved that all these three unknown deceased persons died from the effects of gunshot wounds. Major Moses, the Police Surgeon, who held the post mortem, inclines to the view that the wounds of all these unknown deceased were probably caused by a firearm of 32 bore but the bullets were not recovered and he is not certain of the correctness of this opinion. It has also been proved by the constables who picked up Sawan Singh that it was never suggested at the time that he had been shot by the Fusiliers, and, indeed, one man states that Sawan Singh himself said he had been killed by the Sikhs. If he was shot by the Fusiliers or the Police there is no evidence how it was done and it must have been an accident, but in the circumstances we think it probable that he was killed as stated by him by one of the Sikh rioters. The evidence indicates that the Sikhs had in addition to revolvers of 38 bore at least one pistol of 32 bore, and that two pistols of the latter bore were used by two police officers, Mr. Petrie and Sergeant Borgen.

34. The case of Mal Singh is more important. North of the station building there is a fence which divides the platform from a plot of ground at the back of the station. It appears from the deposition of an European police officer, who states that he was an eye-witness of this occurrence, that about half an hour after the riot had been quelled, 10 or 12 of the Fusiliers came up to this fencing and that some of them saw through the fence a man moving in this plot of ground behind the station with a sword in his hand. Two soldiers, as it is stated, fired at this man and injured him very severely. The person wounded proved to be Mal Singh, a Head Constable of police, and it is probable that he was really searching for fugitive Sikhs when he was shot, having his sword in his hand to protect himself and also using it to search for persons concealed in jungle growth. The wounded man was according to the evidence of this police officer shortly afterwards brought into the station and placed on a table in the booking-office; and in consequence of the want of vigilance of two Punjabi constables who were supposed to be watching him, he rolled on to the floor and shortly afterwards died from the effects of the injuries received. It was freely stated at the time that he had been killed by some of the troops and this story appears to be correct. The medical evidence as to the weapon which caused this Head Constable's death is not very clear and no bullet was found on his body. At one time Colonel Newman stated that he thought the wound was probably caused by a bullet from a 303 rifle but he modified this opinion later and stated that it might have been caused by a small bore pistol. We think that the opinion first expressed was probably correct. We are further of opinion that the testimony of the police officer referred to is worthy of credit and if this is accepted we think the conduct of the soldiers who shot this head constable cannot be justified. If they had taken reasonable precautions to ascertain who the man was, the accident would not have happened.

35. With the exception referred to in the previous paragraph, and subject to the result of enquiries in regard to an incident to which reference will be made later, we think on the evidence before us that the conduct of the troops was satisfactory. They did not fire until it was absolutely necessary to do so, and there was, as far as we have been able to ascertain, no wild or unnecessary firing in the suppression of this riot. The death of Mazumdar, to which reference has already been made, was an accident which was we think unavoidable in the circumstances, in the confusion of a serious riot of this nature at night. The evidence as to the number of cartridges used shows that 177 cartridges were fired by the troops.

36. It has been suggested that the number of Sikhs actually killed in this riot was larger than has been reported, that many innocent men and women were also shot by the troops, and that a number of Sikhs were killed after the

riot was over and thrown into the river. These allegations have no foundation in fact. No single witness has stated before us that he either saw or heard of any outsider being killed or injured other than those who have already been referred to; and as to the story of men being shot and thrown into the river, or that more Sikhs were killed than was stated in the Government report, there is equal lack of evidence. Indeed the only person who makes any statement on this point is Amir Mahomed Khan, a leader of the disaffected party on board the ship and a man of such character that his statements are unworthy of credit.

The suggestion that any of the rioters were killed by bayonet wounds is also, in our opinion, untrue. In fact the only person who is known to have been wounded with a bayonet was injured very slightly, and though we are sceptical as to some of the details of the story told to us of the manner in which he received his injuries, we do not think that any blame attaches to the Fusiliers in connection with the incident, and in any case the injury inflicted was very trifling.

37. Having now concluded the general account of the main facts connected with the voyage of the *Komagata Maru* and the riot at Budge Budge, it is necessary to deal with a number of important questions which require separate and careful examination. In the first place, it is desirable that we should place on record our views as to the necessity of taking action under the Ingress into India Ordinance in respect of these passengers. We consider that, in the circumstances, the Government of Bengal was justified in having recourse to the provisions of this law. We believe that in deciding to provide a special train for these passengers, this Government was to a great extent actuated by charitable motives, as the information before it was to the effect that these returned emigrants were in a destitute condition, and it was therefore very desirable, in the interests of the passengers themselves, that they should be assisted in their journey to the Punjab. But independently of this, the character of many of these passengers and their violent conduct at Vancouver, Kobe and Singapore, and subsequently at Budge Budge, indicates that many of them were men of a dangerous character: most of them were by this time under the influence of Gurdit Singh and his followers, many were actually disaffected towards Government and ready for any mischief. If they had been allowed at large in Calcutta they would have endangered the public peace, and we think that the Government of Bengal acted wisely in deciding to send them direct to the Punjab and to give them no opportunity of disturbing the public tranquillity during the present state of war.

38. As to the methods adopted for enforcing these measures, there is perhaps more room for criticism, but it is always easy to be wise after the event; and it appears to us that the Government decided to adopt the measures actually taken partly owing to a lack of information and more particularly from a misapprehension as to the real position of affairs on the ship. From information received at the time the vessel arrived at Vancouver the Government had been led to believe that there were two factions on board the ship, that the party opposed to Gurdit Singh was considerably stronger than that of his adherents. It was also believed that the sufferings on the voyage, the disputes as to food and the discovery of the worthless nature of the promises made by Gurdit Singh had engendered very bitter feelings against him. The facts, however, were that whatever the feelings of the passengers towards Gurdit Singh were when they first arrived at Vancouver, he had subsequently regained the whole of his influence over them. The real leader of the faction opposed to him, Dr. Raghunath Singh, landed at Vancouver and another leader, Bhan Singh, also tried to disembark. Both these men were therefore regarded by their fellow-passengers as deserters and traitors. Gurdit Singh and his adherents on the other hand remained on boardship, supported the passengers in all their endeavours to secure admission into Canada, and if they were not successful in these attempts at least obtained from the Government of Canada a quantity of provisions, for the return journey. Their statements, that these articles had been extorted by force out of the Canadian Government were accepted, and their power on the *Komagata Maru* proportionately increased. This influence was further strengthened by

Gurdit Singh's successful endeavours to obtain a large sum of money out of the British Consul at Kobe. There is also evidence to prove that Gurdit Singh told the passengers that, on his return to India, he would similarly secure compensation for them from the Government of India on account of their pecuniary losses. Finally the evidence indicates that the attempts on the part of the revolutionary party in Canada and of the disloyal party on the vessel to excite disaffection against the Government had been remarkably successful on the return journey among many of the passengers, all of whom were smarting under a sense of injustice and injury. Gurdit Singh, throughout the return voyage posed as a revolutionary leader on board the steamer, and this also tended to bring many of the passengers on to his side. When the *Komagata Maru* arrived at Calcutta, therefore, the Government officers, who had expected to find a large number of destitute passengers on board, the majority of whom were violently hostile to Gurdit Singh, found instead that he had at this time most of the passengers completely under his control; that many of them had been excited to a state of serious disaffection towards the Government, and as it turned out that a considerable number of them were armed and prepared to go to almost any length in their opposition to the authorities. The question of the number of firearms on this vessel is discussed later, but for the present it is sufficient to state that there were in fact a number of firearms on board of which the authorities had no information. It seems to us probable that if the real facts had been before the Government, the measures taken would have been of a different character, but in the circumstances and having regard to the information of the Local Government as to the position of affairs on the ship, we do not think we should be justified in coming to the conclusion that the measures taken were, save in one respect, unsuitable. It was very desirable for obvious reasons to avoid the use of force as far as possible, and the Government had every reason to hope and believe that, with a small body of police to assist, there would be no difficulty in inducing the emigrants to accept the arrangements made for them.

39. There is one point, however, regarding which we are not satisfied that the measures adopted by the Government were either appropriate or adequate and that is the measures taken for searching the passengers. We think that, if it was considered necessary to search these passengers at all, it would have been better to have had effective searches made. As it was, the luggage of these men was searched on more than one occasion and the persons of some were examined, and there can be no doubt that the passengers were irritated at these prolonged examinations. Both the evidence and the actual results indicate, moreover, that these searches were entirely ineffective. Some of the witnesses inform us that the searches were undertaken mainly in the hope of preventing seditious literature from being introduced into India; but it is, we think, clear from the evidence that the officers who carried out the searches were also on the look out for firearms. If it was necessary to search for arms, we think that each individual passenger and his luggage should have been examined as he left the ship, and that if it was apprehended that the passengers would openly defy the authorities in such a search it would have been wise to have had an armed force in attendance to overawe any resistance. We admit, however, that there is considerable force in the arguments against such a procedure, and as before said, we feel and recognise how easy it is to criticise the action taken after the whole affair is over.

40. In regard to the arrangements made for meeting the ship we have mentioned that Mr. Donald, the local District Magistrate, Sir Frederick Halliday, the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police, Mr. Humphreys, a Deputy Commissioner of the Punjab, Mr. Slocock of the Criminal Intelligence Department, and Mr. Petrie of the Punjab Police were all present at Budge Budge when the ship arrived. The presence of all these officers might suggest that there was some confusion as to who was ultimately responsible for the orders given, but Mr. Donald's evidence proves that he was in charge of the arrangements and that the others attended only to advise him, and we do not think that there was in fact any division of authority.

41. As to Sir Frederick Halliday giving the order to fire, it appears that the troops were not within his jurisdiction as Commissioner of Police when he gave this order; the boundaries of the Calcutta police jurisdiction and those of the District and Railway police are, however, very complicated and confused in that vicinity. We think that in any case the order to fire would have come more properly from Mr. Donald, but the officer commanding the troops was, in our opinion, justified in opening fire when he did, as the circumstances were such that this course was necessary to save the lives of those present. Captain Moore was also not aware of the fact that Mr. Donald was the senior Magistrate present, and there was no time for him to make enquiries as to who was "the Magistrate of the highest rank." He appealed to Sir Frederick Halliday as the chief civil authority known to him on the spot. And it should be noted that Sir Frederick Halliday is a Magistrate vested with first class powers, exerciseable as he states throughout the district of the 24-Parganas.

42 The question of arms has already been referred to more than once in this report, but in view of the importance of this question some more detailed discussion of the point seems desirable. It is in evidence that, on the voyage out to Vancouver, there were at first only three or four pistols on board, and it is clear that, when the riot took place at Budge Budge, the passengers had in their possession a considerable number of firearms in excess of this number. Some of the officers present estimate that the number of revolvers used by the rioters was 30 or 40. The evidence of other witnesses indicate that a much smaller number was used, one officer indeed mentions six as the number of firearms used by the Sikhs. We think that the actual number was probably between these two extremes and that these Sikhs had at least 20 revolvers. Six of these were recovered after the riot, some being picked up at the scene of the occurrence and others being taken from the persons of the rioters after arrest. It is noteworthy that these weapons are all American revolvers of the same pattern S & W. 38 Calibre, the serial numbers of five of them being 112357, 112377, 112388, 112390, 112429. The numbers indicate that, probably, these five revolvers were purchased at one and at the same time. It is stated, and we believe the statement to be true, that they were distributed among the passengers by Gurdit Singh on the morning on which this riot occurred. From the evidence and circumstances, we infer that Gurdit Singh or one of his adherents procured these arms for use in case of need and that the general body of the passengers had nothing to do with them until the day on which the ship arrived at Budge Budge. It is difficult to state definitely when and where these arms were procured, or the object for which they were purchased. There is evidence to prove that at Vancouver efforts were made by Gurdit Singh to obtain arms from the disaffected Indians on shore through the Captain and Steward of the *Komagatu Maru*, but there is nothing to show that these efforts were successful. The Captain of the ship speaks of 200 pistols being smuggled on board at Yokohama, but his evidence is very vague, and we think that the figure is probably exaggerated. There is again a suggestion that part of the money advanced by the Consul at Kobe was used for the purchase of firearms there: we cannot say that this is satisfactorily proved, but we think it is probable that a number of these firearms were obtained in Japan. In any case it is certain that when the vessel left Singapore on the return journey there were a large number of revolvers on board. There is evidence that some of these were thrown overboard between Singapore and Calcutta, and this story was accepted both by the Captain of the ship and by the officers who met the ship at Kalpi, but the depositions on this point are to some extent conflicting and also vague and unconvincing. Indeed this story that firearms were thrown overboard is chiefly important in that it was believed by the officers who met the vessel, and was one of the causes which led them to hope even after the ship arrived that they would not meet with serious resistance from the passengers. There is no direct evidence as to the purpose for which these arms were purchased. It has been suggested that they were procured in order to overawe the passengers who were hostile to Gurdit Singh, and also to enable his adherents to meet the crew on equal terms in case of necessity, but we incline to the view that the arms were really obtained

with the intention of using them against the authorities if occasion should arise, and that, in purchasing them, Gurdit Singh was influenced by the consideration prevalent amongst all those who take part in revolutionary movements that they should be possessed of firearms. As to the distribution of the arms on the 29th of September by Gurdit Singh, we think it is clear that, by this time, Gurdit Singh was eminently suspicious of the intentions of Government regarding him, and that he distributed the pistols amongst his adherents with the deliberate intention of using them, if necessary, to resist the Government officers in any action they might take against him. In any case it is certain that these weapons were loaded and ready for use at the moment the riot began, and that the use of them was foreseen and was part of a definite plan.

43. A discussion of the question of firearms naturally leads to two other important points in this enquiry, namely, the question of who began the firing at Budge Budge and whether any of the Punjabis who used firearms were identified. As to the first point there is abundant evidence to show that it was the Sikhs who opened fire, that the police used their revolvers to defend themselves against their assailants, and that the troops only opened fire at a subsequent period when it was absolutely necessary to do so and after the Sikhs had fired about 20 or 30 shots. An attempt has been made by many of the Sikh prisoners and some persons residents at Budge Budge as also by one Indian railway official to make out that the Sikhs on their return to Budge Budge were ordered to halt near the level crossing and that the troops then opened fire on them for no reason whatever. This story is in itself inherently improbable and there is ample evidence of the most trustworthy character to prove that it is false; this fact is so clear indeed that it would, in our opinion, be a waste of time to discuss it at any length. The Sikhs who made the statement have obvious reasons for inventing such a story and couple with it an allegation that they had no firearms with them, a statement which is certainly untrue. The only railway officer who makes this allegation does not give the same evidence before us on this point that he gave on previous occasion, and has also given us an incorrect version of two other incidents in this occurrence to which reference will be made later. The villagers who deposed to the fact that the troops began the firing did not, we believe, really see how the riot began, as the actual affray began after dark and at some little distance from their shops. We think also that directly there was any apprehension of a disturbance most of those residing in the vicinity fled from the scene of the occurrence in fear of injury. We apprehend that they may have been influenced in their evidence by the fact that a large number of Sikhs have been killed, by the stories which have been circulated of the ill-treatment of one Mangal Singh who was arrested on the 30th September, and by a feeling of sympathy with the passengers on account of the refusal of the Canadian authorities to admit them into Canada.

44. Although, however, we find that it is proved that the firing was begun by the Sikhs who were as the evidence indicates the only persons who had firearms ready for use at that moment, there is, in our opinion, no satisfactory evidence to indicate which of the Sikhs actually used revolvers. The man who fired at Superintendent Eastwood has not been identified, but from the statements of some of the witnesses it seems probable that he was killed in the riot, and in the confusion which followed it was impossible to identify any of the other passengers who used firearms. There is satisfactory evidence, however, to prove that weapons were found on the person of one man who was arrested after the riot, and that in the case of another absconder arrested some days after the occurrence a revolver was found lying under a tree where he had been seen just before he was arrested. But beyond this there is no satisfactory evidence to connect any individual Sikh with the possession of arms. The one man who was found armed on arrest, Surain Singh, has been prosecuted for possession of a revolver without a license under the Arms Act. Allegations have been made that another Sikh was arrested on the morning of the 30th with a revolver which he was about to fire at the Fusilier who arrested him, but for a variety of reasons we are rather sceptical as to this evidence.

45. We have already stated that, in our opinion, the immediate cause of this attack by the Sikhs upon the police was the action taken by Superintendent Eastwood to bring Gurdit Singh out of the crowd for an interview with Mr. Donald. But in the circumstances it is necessary to discuss this important question in greater detail. There is no evidence to indicate that Superintendent Eastwood deliberately provoked the attack on him, that he behaved improperly or used any violence to any of the Sikhs, and in these circumstances there was, in our opinion, no justification whatever for the violent attack of the Sikhs or for the use of firearms. Indeed, we think that, in ordinary circumstances, the action of Superintendent Eastwood would have had no harmful result and that it was the peculiar conditions and circumstances of the case which caused this action to be so keenly resented on this occasion. It must be remembered that the Sikhs are, generally speaking, both courageous and excitable, and the passengers on board the *Komagata Maru* were by this time in a state of acute discontent and irritation. Many of them were, we believe, full of the seditious doctrines which they had been taught on the journey, and had been led by Gurdit Singh to believe that their ends could only be gained by force. The conduct of the colonial authorities in refusing to allow them to land at Hong Kong or Singapore had rendered them more bitter than ever, and by the time they arrived in British India, they had come to believe that Gurdit Singh was the only man who would be able to secure some compensation for their losses and sufferings. They were therefore prepared to take any risk in protecting him from arrest. At the time of this outbreak, moreover, their tempers were not improved by a march of 8 or 10 miles in the heat of a September day, or by the treatment they had received from some of the European police sergeants on the way back to Budge Budge. As to this last point, it is in evidence that on the way back to Budge Budge, many of the passengers attempted to stray from time to time into shops and bye-ways, probably with a view to escape, but ostensibly to get water to drink, and they were forcibly brought back to the road and made to rejoin the main body of the passengers. Some of the passengers state indeed that during this part of their journey, the police officers repeatedly kicked them. We do not find any satisfactory evidence of this, but there is credible testimony that some of the police were rough to persistent stragglers and used more force than was necessary in preventing attempts to stray. We do not think that the violence used can have been very great or it would have led to immediate reprisals and also would have attracted the attention of some of the superior officers in attendance. All these circumstances, in our opinion, stimulated and accentuated the irritation which prevailed among the passengers. Under these conditions very little was needed to cause a breach of the peace. The advance of Superintendent Eastwood towards Gurdit Singh with the possible intention of arresting him was quite sufficient to cause the passengers to break out into open violence, and when a single shot was fired by some mischievous adherent of Gurdit Singh, those of the passengers who were in possession of firearms were ready enough to follow the example. It is probable also that the Sikhs were at the time when the riot began in ignorance of the presence of the troops at Budge Budge. The occurrence took place at night, the troops were some distance in the rear, and even if it is accepted that the troops had been seen when the passengers were turned back on the Calcutta road, it is quite possible that they were not aware that the troops had followed them as far as Budge Budge. It is difficult to believe indeed that men of ordinary prudence would have attempted to use firearms on the police if they had been aware that a large body of troops was in the immediate vicinity ready to assist the authorities if called on.

46. Another matter of some interest which we have investigated with considerable care is the reason which led the passengers by the S.S. *Komagata Maru* to refuse to proceed to the Punjab from Budge Budge. We are of opinion that in this matter, as in other matters of importance throughout the voyage, the majority of the passengers acted under the influence of Gurdit Singh and his immediate adherents. At the time Gurdit Singh was very anxious to get to Calcutta to pose as a martyr and inaugurate an agitation against the British Government in respect of this voyage of the *Komagata Maru*.

He had failed in his desire to secure admission for the emigrants into Vancouver and all he could hope for was that he might be able to inflame the minds of the public against the British authorities and in particular the Canadian Government; this object was likely to be frustrated if he and his fellow passengers were not allowed to go to Calcutta. Many of the emigrants did not, however, share this view; they were anxious to take advantage of the assistance offered to them by the Government, and for this reason about 60 of them did proceed in the special train provided for them at Budge Budge. It is stated that some of these men, notably the 17 Mahomedans from Shahpur, were the more ready to go as they owed Gurdit Singh money but they deny owing him anything. In any case it is not alleged that the rest of those who went off by the train were debtors of Gurdit Singh, and we do not doubt that a large number of the passengers would have consented to enter this train but for the misrepresentations of Gurdit Singh. To some of the passengers he alleged that the train was not being sent to the Punjab at all, that all trains for the Punjab started from Howrah, and that no train could go there from Budge Budge which is not on the Howrah side of the Hughli. This incorrect statement was the more readily believed, because in the ordinary course of events trains do not proceed direct from Budge Budge to the Punjab and the passengers had not apparently been warned that they would be landed there. To other passengers, to whom he owed money on account of the advances made to him at Moji, Gurdit Singh stated that he was unable to pay his dues at the time but would do so if he was given an opportunity of going to the Sikh temple at Howrah; and many of the Sikhs who were owed money by Gurdit Singh were unwilling to leave him until he had satisfied their demands. He had also promised to distribute among the passengers when they arrived in British India, the balance of the 9,000 yen given to him at Kobe. This too he refused to do until he had reached the Gurdwara at Howrah. Finally, it is in evidence that he promised many of these unfortunate people that if they accompanied him to Calcutta he would bring a suit against the Government to secure repayment of the money spent by them on the voyage to Canada, and many appear to have followed him on his march to Calcutta in the hope that he would be able to secure for them compensation from the Government for the losses which they had suffered. We are of opinion that the majority of the emigrants who refused to comply with the orders of Government to entrain at Budge Budge did so owing to their belief in these and other similar allegations made by Gurdit Singh. We believe also that if many of these men had been left to themselves they would have made no attempt to force their way to Calcutta and have proceeded quietly to the Punjab.

47. In the course of this report we have frequently referred to Gurdit Singh and his close adherents, and it may be useful therefore if we state our views as to who these adherents were, as they really constituted the leaders of the *Komagata Maru* venture, and are responsible in great measure for the misfortunes of the passengers. The list we give below does not purport to be complete, as there is a great lack of information regarding many of the emigrants; but of those whose names have been brought prominently to our notice, we think that the following were intimately connected with Gurdit Singh in this venture:—

1. Daljit Singh, Secretary to Gurdit Singh
2. Amir Mahommed Khan, Joint Secretary.
3. Bir Singh, Joint Secretary.
4. Amar Singh Nihang, of Lahore District.
5. Sucha Singh, son of Ala Singh, of Lahore District.
6. Kehar Singh, son of Jhanda Singh, of Khemoana, Faridkot State.
7. Harnam Singh, son of Rur Singh, of Khabra, Lahore District.
8. Surain Singh, son of Jowala Singh, of Sirhali, Amritsar District
9. Tehal Singh, son of Gonda Singh, of Rambala, Sirhali. Amritsar District.
10. Indar Singh *alias* Trilochan Singh, son of Partab Singh, of Chirik Kalsia Singh.

11. Sundar Singh, son of Wariyam Singh, of Ajitwal, Ferozepore.
12. Tara Singh, son of Kahn Singh, of Aluni Meani, Ludhiana.
13. Nabkaul Singh, son of Albel Singh, of Maharajbheri, Nabha State.

Of these Gurdit Singh and Daljit Singh have not been accounted for. Bir Singh left the ship in Japan on the return voyage; Tehal Singh and Khar Singh are, it is believed, dead; the rest are prisoners in the Kalighat Jail. Most of these men appear to be violent and dangerous characters and ready to go to great length in support of Gurdit Singh. On the other hand, we think that the majority of the rest of the passengers are in themselves harmless. We do not seek to justify their conduct at Budge Budge, as it is clear that a large number of them must have joined in this lawless and violent attack upon the police and we do not desire to minimize their guilt in this respect. At the same time we think that they are in many ways much to be pitied. They had waited many months at various ports in the East with the intention of proceeding to Canada, a land represented to them as flowing with milk and honey, and when they did start on this voyage, they were fully impressed with the idea that they would be allowed to land on arrival without objection. They suffered considerable hardships on the voyage out, and those who had any money with them were made to subscribe considerable sums over and above their fares for this venture. On arrival at Vancouver they were refused admission and waited there for a period of two months, making fruitless efforts to secure permission to land. During this period they suffered great hardships, and were for a time in actual want of food. Finally they were directed to return, having spent about a lakh and a half of rupees on the voyage. Throughout the voyage they were subjected to seditious influences, particularly at Vancouver and on the return journey, and in the circumstances were peculiarly susceptible to the advice of disaffected and seditious leaders. Their discontent was accentuated by the fact that they were refused admission to Hong Kong where many of them had lived before, and because they were not allowed to land at Singapore. Finally, when they arrived in the Hughli, their resentment was aggravated by prolonged searches of their luggage, and by the fact that they were denied access to Calcutta where they hoped to obtain some compensation for the losses which they had suffered. The ship was taken to Budge Budge, a place with which they were not familiar, and they were suddenly directed to proceed from there direct to the Punjab. Apart from any considerations of the propriety of the various measures to which we have referred, it is clear that they were likely to cause, and in fact did cause, active feelings of discontent and irritation among the passengers. Having regard to these facts, we think that, if the conduct of these men calls for very severe censure in many respects, they are also entitled to commiseration.

48. The case of Jawahir Mull and his brother Narain Das requires separate consideration. Jawahir Mull is a young man of 23 years of age and a graduate in Arts; Narain Das is a youth of 17 and well educated for his age. The evidence regarding them is very divergent. The Consul-General at Kobe described Jawahir Mull as a dangerous character, and the same opinion is expressed in more decided language regarding both brothers by all the Japanese officers. The passengers on the other hand speak of them as being perfectly inoffensive travellers. They certainly did not take any part in the movement to emigrate to Canada, as they did not join the ship until the return was nearly completed. We are not in complete agreement as to the character of these two passengers, and we find it very difficult to decide this question on the evidence before us. We consider, however, that it would be impossible to frame any definite opinion in respect of them until further inquiries have been made both in Kobe and in their native province.

49. We may now consider the incident referred to in paragraph 35, which is the subject of a police enquiry. It is in evidence that when the *Komagata Maru* came to Budge Budge there were in Gurdit Singh's safe on board the vessel considerable sums of money, including about £300 in gold, some Rs. 2,000 in Indian currency and a large roll of Japanese notes. The exact amount was unfortunately not ascertained, but the evidence of Mr. Petrie who saw the money in the safe is to the effect stated

above. There is reason to believe that before disembarking Gurdit Singh distributed part of this money to some associates, including one man called Tehal Singh, and that Tehal Singh handed over a part or the whole of the sum so received to a Sikh named Nand Singh, who was subsequently arrested in Bhowanipore in the suburbs of Calcutta. A large sum of money was found on the person of this prisoner when arrested, including Rs. 1,025 in cash and a number of notes among which were 8 notes of a hundred yen each. The money given to Gurdit Singh by the Consul-General at Kobe was, it is believed, paid by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank in yen notes. On the 1st, 5th and 10th of October a Bombardier of the Royal Garrison Artillery, at present attached to the wireless station in Fort William, where the Fusiliers are also stationed, cashed 29 hundred-yen notes of the approximate value of £290 at the Calcutta branch of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, receiving in exchange rupee-notes of various denominations, including a certain number of 100-rupee notes, the numbers of which are known. Five of these 100-rupee notes have been traced to a *poddar* or money changer in the Fort, who deposes that he received them from four soldiers in the Royal Fusiliers. The soldiers who changed these notes signed their names in the note register of the *poddar*, but of the signatures, all except one, are denied by the persons whose names purport to be signed, and on a comparison of the actual signatures of these men with the signatures in the book we think that the signatures are probably forgeries. The signature in the register relating to the remaining note is admitted. This note was, as alleged, received by a private in the Fusiliers from an European dressed in mufti at the regimental coffee shop in exchange for small notes. It is impossible at present to arrive at any definite decision as to the proper inferences to be drawn from this evidence, and the matter is still under police investigation. We are informed that this police investigation will not be concluded for some time as efforts are being made to trace other notes issued by the bank in exchange for the 100-yen notes and to ascertain who actually changed the notes already traced with the *poddar*. It has been suggested that some of the soldiers on duty at Budge Budge looted the hundred-yen notes referred to from some of the Sikhs. There is, however, no evidence of this, and it is possible that the possession of the notes by the Bombardier may be accounted for in some satisfactory manner or that the notes were never the property of the Sikhs. We think, however, that the matter calls for most searching enquiry by the police, and that the facts referred to above should be brought to the notice of Government. The only other mention of any attempt to loot is a statement by one witness that a European not in uniform was seen on the night of the occurrence putting his hand into a haversack lying on a bench near the level-crossing; but this man has not been identified, and the story does not seem to us to be entirely above suspicion.

50. In regard to the conduct of the police who were present at Budge Budge on the occasion of the riot, we find that there is nothing which leads us to suspect that they used any unnecessary violence in the performance of their duty save at one particular period which has already been referred to, namely, when they were escorting the passengers back by the Calcutta road to Budge Budge. We think that at that time some of the European Police Sergeants were somewhat rough and, in the circumstances, this perhaps is not surprising. When, however, the riot began they were inferior in numbers to the Sikhs, and, with the exception of five men, had no firearms. They were very severely assaulted by a body of men superior to them in number, many of whom were armed with revolvers, without any chance of being able to defend themselves effectively.

51. As to the other officers, both European and Indian, it is proved by the evidence of nearly all the witnesses, including a great majority of the passengers on board the ship, that they treated the passengers with the greatest courtesy and consideration; on the other hand, there is convincing testimony to prove that many of these returning Punjabi emigrants, after the arrival of the ship at Budge Budge, behaved in a very insolent and discourteous manner. In the circumstances we consider that the conduct of these officers was most praiseworthy and that they showed great tact and forbearance in dealing with a troublesome body of men.

52. Regarding the subsequent arrest of the fugitives, there is little, so far as the arrests at Budge Budge are concerned, of importance to report. When the rioters had dispersed, it was apprehended that a large number of them might try to escape or force their way to Calcutta, and to prevent this, adequate measures were taken to guard the main routes to the city. These precautions were continued for some days, during which period the police were assisted by detachments of troops and also by two squadrons of the Calcutta Light Horse, to whose services the Inspector General of Police specially refers in his report on the steps taken to arrest the fugitives.

The rioters arrested after the occurrence were not ill-treated and every care was taken to ensure prompt medical attendance in the case of any of them that were injured. It has, however, been alleged before us by the same two Indian railway officers, to whose evidence a reference has already been made, that one of the Sikhs, Mangal Singh by name, was seriously ill-treated on arrest at Budge Budge, and that he was suspended to a lamp post by a chain which was tied round his neck and drawn so tight that he was almost lifted off his feet. On enquiry we have ascertained that though this man was treated with considerable severity, this story is an exaggerated statement of the facts. The prisoner referred to, Mangal Singh, who is extremely eccentric, as we found on examination of him, made no complaint of any ill-treatment himself. From the evidence on record it is established that he was discovered hiding in a boat near Budge Budge on the morning of the 30th and that he attacked two European officers who attempted to arrest him with great violence. After arrest he was sent to the station in charge of two soldiers. On the way he escaped from their custody and ran into the river, and when arrested again he refused to move at all and again resisted those who had been deputed to remove him to the station. He was then tied to a bamboo and carried to the station, and in view of his dangerous character was tied to a lamp post by a chain which was passed first round his waist and then round his neck. The chain was not drawn tight, nor was he in any way suspended. The station master, however, pointed out that he was exposed to the sun in this position, and the prisoner himself told us that directly he began to suffer inconvenience from the treatment he was receiving, and promised to sit down quietly with the other prisoners, he was placed with them. It is clear from these facts that the statements of the railway officer already referred to in respect of this prisoner cannot be accepted in their entirety, but there is some evidence to show that Mangal Singh was treated with considerable harshness, and while we must admit that he provoked such treatment by his conduct, we think that it is a matter for regret that this was allowed. Incidentally it may be stated that we believe that the treatment received by this man excited considerable resentment against the troops among the residents at Budge Budge.

53. As to the arrest of the Sikhs who escaped to outlying districts the points of importance are noted below. Many of the fugitives appear to have escaped after the riot across the river into the districts of Howrah and Midnapore, some straying to Bardwan, Hughli and Bankura and a number were arrested in these districts. One of these men, Surain Singh, a name already mentioned, was arrested in the Midnapur district with a 38 Smith and Wesson revolver in his possession. A large body of men, some of whom must have been in possession of arms immediately before they were captured, were also arrested in Champadanga in the Howrah district. The evidence shows that information was received on 1st October that 25 armed Sikhs had been seen near a place called Jagatballabpur in the Howrah district and a body of troops and police proceeded in search of them. The fugitives were found in the middle of the night asleep close to the road near Champadanga, which is not very far from Jagatballabpur, and attempts were made to surround them. These attempts were discovered by the Sikhs, who at once made efforts to escape, and a shot was then fired into the air by one of the officers present as a signal that the police and troops engaged in the pursuit of these men were to close with the fugitives and arrest them. Immediately this shot was fired, the Sikhs, several of whom were armed, opened fire in return and the police and troops retaliated but with little effect, as no person was injured either on the

side of the Sikhs or the police. After a short time the order to cease fire was given and the absconders were called on to surrender and a certain number did so ; of this body of fugitives 17 were arrested though no arms were recovered and eight men escaped. It may be noted that Amar Singh and Surain Singh, referred to in para. 47, were among this party of twenty-five men. The fact that the Sikhs again used firearms on this occasion is of some importance as it indicates that they were prepared to resist any attempts to arrest them ; but we think they probably were also under the impression, when the signal shot was fired into the air, that they were being attacked with firearms and for this reason returned the fire. If some other more suitable signal had been selected to indicate to the police when to close, it is possible that the Sikhs would never have opened fire at all. The matter is however of no great importance as no one was injured on either side. In all 211 of the rioters have been arrested up to date. For convenience of reference we have caused a list to be prepared of these men. The list is contained in Appendix IV, which also shows the names of the rioters killed and those believed to be at large.

54. The preceding paragraph concludes our findings on the questions referred to us for inquiry. It will be noted that we have deliberately abstained from citing the evidence recorded in support of each of these findings. It appears to us that any such reference is unnecessary in a report of this nature. Moreover, any attempt to refer in detail to all the evidence which covers nearly a thousand printed pages would render our report undesirably long and complicated. Finally, in many cases it would be most undesirable, both in the interests of Government and in the interests of the persons concerned, to publish the names of those from whom we have received information in the course of this inquiry. We also desire to make it clear that in respect of many of the points that have arisen for consideration in our investigation the evidence before us has necessarily been very meagre. Indeed, many of these points could not be fully elucidated without prolonged enquiries in China, Japan and Vancouver, and the opinions expressed in this report on such points are only tentative and based on such information as we have been able to obtain.

55. In conclusion we desire to thank the Government of Bengal and the various officers whom we have had occasion to call before us for the assistance rendered to us in the course of this long and complicated inquiry. We also desire in particular to place on record our appreciation of the manner in which Mr. Twynam has performed his duties as Secretary to this Committee. His services were placed at our disposal by the Bengal Government and the assistance he has rendered to us in our investigations has been invaluable.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servants,

W. H. VINCENT.

DALJIT SINGH.

P. J. FAGAN.

BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB (BURDWAN).

H. WALMSLEY.

APPENDIX I.

By His Royal Highness the Governor-General (of Canada) in Council.

Order in Council, dated 9th May 1910. (P. C. No. 920.)

From and after the date hereof the landing in Canada shall be and the same is hereby prohibited of any immigrants who have come to Canada otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which they are natives or citizens, and upon through tickets purchased in that country or purchased and prepaid in Canada.

Order in Council, dated 9th May 1910. (P. C. No. 926.)

No immigrant of Asiatic origin shall be permitted to enter Canada unless in actual and personal possession in his or her own right of 200 dollars unless such person is a native or subject of an Asiatic country in regard to which special statutory regulations are in force or with which the Government of Canada has made a special treaty or convention.

APPENDIX II.

By His Royal Highness the Governor-General (of Canada) in Council.

Order in Council, dated the 7th January 1914. (P. C. No. 23.)

From and after the date hereof the landing in Canada shall be and the same is hereby prohibited of any immigrant who has come to Canada otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which he is a native or naturalised citizen and upon a through ticket purchased in that country or prepaid in Canada.

Order in Council, dated the 7th January 1914. (P. C. No. 24.)

From and after the date hereof no immigrant of any Asiatic race shall be permitted to land in Canada unless such immigrant possess in his own right money to the amount of at least two hundred dollars. Provided that this regulation shall not apply to any person who is a native or subject of an Asiatic country as to which special statutory regulations inconsistent with this regulation are in force, or with which there is in operation a special treaty, agreement or convention binding the Government of Canada if the provisions of this regulation be inconsistent with the stipulations of such treaty, agreement or convention.

APPENDIX III.

Plan of Scene of riot (not printed).

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing how the 321 Passengers on board the "Komagata Maru" are accounted for

Sent by train to the Punjab	62
Arrested after the riot	211
Killed	20
At large	28

321 passengers.

List of 59 passengers on the S.S. "Komagata Maru" who left Budge Budge by the special train before the riot began, and of 3 passengers sent to the Punjab later.

SRAMPUR.

Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Village.	Police Station.
1 Anwar Khan	Mehr Khan	Awan	Jahlar	Naushera.
2 Gaur Khan	Fattch Be	"	Uchali.	
3 Sirkroo Khan	Mur Khan	"	Jahlar	Naushera.
4 Jowaya	Mian Muhamun	Kumhar		
5 Hidayat Khan	Nur Ahmed	Awan	Buttewal.	
6 Fakir Muhammad	Samand	Daryewal	Chorki.	
7 Sirkroo	Ran Beg	Awan	Jahlar	Naushera.
8 Fattch Sher	Fattch Khan	"		
9 Begh Ali	Ghulam Muhammad	Modu		
10 Haji	Sher	Kumhar		
11 Sher Muhammad	Fattch Sher	Awan		
12 Nadir Shah	Umbarik Shah	Sayyid		
13 Gulab Singh	Soma Singh	Jat Sikh		
14 Nur Muhammad	Ditta	Nai		
15 Mian Muhammad	Ahmed	Lakh		
16 Ramzan	Mian	Mirasi		
17 Yasin	Bahadur	Awan		
18 Arjan Singh	Bagh Singh	Sikh		
19 Kasim	Sultan	Awan		

Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Village.	Police station.
FEROZEPUR.				
20 Partab Singh .	Bhanga Singh .	Jat .	Baga Purana .	Baga Puran
21 Gajjan Singh .	Chanda Singh .	„ .	Buttal .	Moga.
22 Sundar Singh .	Anokh Singh .	„ .	Khote .	Nihalewala.
23 Mallah Singh .	Jaggat Singh .	„ .	Sekha .	Baga Puran
24 Jaimal Singh .	Sawan Singh .	„ .	„ .	Mogha.
25 Arjan Singh .	Dharam Singh .	„ .	Maina .	„

JULLUNDUR.				
26 Bhan Singh .	Khusal Singh .	Jat .	Baring .	Jullundur.
27 Kirpa Singh .	Fakir Chand .	Rajpur .	Daloli .	
28 Harnam Singh .	Bhagwan Singh .	Jat .	Randawe .	Jullundur
29 Bhag Singh .	Bhagwan Singh .	„ .	„ .	„
30 Harnam Singh .	Jiwan Singh .	„ .	Sidhara .	Nikodar.
31 Dhalip Singh .	Attar Singh .	„ .	Musapur .	Banga.
32 Mihan Singh .	Backint Singh .	„ .	R a i p u r Dabba.	„
33 Sundar Singh .	Sawan Singh .	„ .	Jhingar .	„
34 Gurbaksh Singh .	Dewa Singh .	„ .	Bharoli .	„
35 Mota Singh .	Acchar Singh .	„ .	„ .	„
36 Cartar Singh .	Hamid Singh .	„ .	Mehli .	„

HOSHIARPUR.				
37 Chanda Singh .	Jai Singh .	Arora Kum- har.	Kot Fattai .	Mahalpur.
38 Pohlo Ram .	Rama Mal .	Katri .	Anandpur .	Anandpur.
39 Ralla .	Mongol .	Bharai .	Sus .	Rahauna.
40 Bhola .	„ .	„ .	„ .	„
41 Munshi .	Wazir Singh .	Jat .	Gulpur .	Balachore.
42 Ram Chand .	Fatteh Chand .	Brahmin .	Jandauli .	Mahalpur

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JANUARY 16, 1915.

Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Village.	Police station.
PATIALA.				
43 Bishen Singh . . .	Kahn Singh . . .	Jat . . .	Khuddi . . .	Barnala.
44 Bagga Singh . . .	Uttam Singh . . .	" . . .	Harampara . . .	
45 Prem Singh . . .	Methob Singh . . .	" . . .	Pandori . . .	
46 Kapur Singh . . .	Attar Singh . . .	Khialla . . .	Bhikki . . .	
47 Wazir Singh . . .	Nand Singh . . .	Jat . . .	Majjahi Jalwandi.	Bhadaur.
KAPURTHALA.				
48 Amir Singh . . .	Pala . . .	Kumhar . . .	Kalwan . . .	Kapurthala.
NABHA.				
49 Surjan Singh . . .	Karam Singh . . .	Rajput . . .	Khanyan . . .	Malla.
GURDASPUR.				
50 Indar Singh . . .	Dewa Singh . . .	Jat . . .	Ghanye ke Bangar.	Fattehgarh.
LAHORE.				
51 Batal Singh . . .	Phula Singh . . .	Jat . . .	Kirka . . .	Kahna Kacha.
52 Ganesha Singh . . .	Sunder Singh . . .	" . . .	Badhana . . .	Khalra.
AMRITSAR.				
53 Bur Singh . . .	Lehna Singh . . .	Jat . . .	Jaura . . .	Sartali.
LUDHIANA.				
54 Dan Singh . . .	Bhan Singh . . .	Jat . . .	Phulewali . . .	Sehna.
55 Naurnag Singh . . .	Lehna Singh . . .	Ahlerwalia . . .	Deotwal . . .	Ludhiana.
56 Harnam Singh . . .	Dewa Singh . . .	Jat . . .	Mallah . . .	Jagraon.
57 Bakhs Singh . . .	Kulla Singh . . .	" . . .	Pandori . . .	Dakha.
58 Basant Singh . . .	Saltani Singh . . .	" . . .	" . . .	" . . .
59 Suba Singh . . .	Nand Singh . . .	" . . .	Dalon . . .	Ludhiana.
60 Kishen Kuar, wife of Sundar Singh of Timonwal, Amritsar.				
61 Phanja Singh, son of Sundar Singh.				
62 Daughter of Sundar Singh of Timonwal (aged one).				

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JANUARY 16, 1915.

Descriptive roll of 211 passengers on the S. S. "Komagata Maru" who were arrested after the riot.

Serial No.	Name of prisoner. Father's name if known.	Caste or Race and address—Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Amritsar.</i>					
1	Norang Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Sandu Sikh, village Munda, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Ariadah Police Station, Baranagore, by Babu Pravat Chandra Mitter and Kapil Biswas.	
2	Sundar Singh, son of Santa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Timowal, Thana Jandiala.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Budge Budge.	
3	Bhagwan Singh, son of Atar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Musa.	In Jail, 10th October 1914.	Behala Police Station, 24 Parganas, Chowkidars—Ran Patra and others.	
4	Bhan Singh, son of Keshar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Lohar, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Metiaburuz, by Police.	
5	Sher Singh, son of Bishen Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kot (Syad Mahmood Kot) Thana Amritsar.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
6	Wadhawa Singh, son of Ganda Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Vhakns, Thana Ghuminda.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
7	Keshu Singh alias Sundar Singh, son of Sher Singh alias Luttan Singh.	Jat Sikh village Ganda, Thana Tarataran.	In Jail 4th October 1914.	Howrah, by Police.	
8	Ajaib Singh, son of Mewa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kasel, Thana Karsada.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
9	Jagat Singh, son of Bata Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Taragarh, Thana Jandiala.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
10	Surain Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Pandori Varsich, Thana Amritsar.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Behala, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
11	Indar Singh, son of Gurmukh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Dothar, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
12	Atar Singh, son of Hira Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Gharka, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
13	Bissen Singh, son of Kesar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Dothar, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Samalia, Bistupur, 24 Parganas, by Police.	
14	Chihan Singh, son of Sahel Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Pahel, Thana Warowar.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Metiaburuz, by Police.	
15	Kissen Singh, son of Jowala Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chhaj-jaiwali, Thana Jhandiala.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Ditto.	
16	Jawant Singh, son of Punjab Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kotdata, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Samalia, Bistupur, Police Station, 24 Parganas, by Police.	
17	Kissen Singh, son of Wasawa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jodha, Thana Bias-Nazir-pullar.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Samalia, Bistupur, Police Station, 24 Parganas, by Police.	
18	Ala Singh, son of Nihal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bharowal, Thana Vairawal.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoner. Father's name if known.	Caste or Race and address -- Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6.

Amritsar—contd.

10	Mangal Singh, son of Sava Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Dhonu, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
20	Santa Singh, son of Atar Singh.	Maira Sikh, village Punjwari, Thana Tarantaran.	In Jail, 19th October 1914.	Ekbalpur, by Police.	
21	Teja Singh, son of Dayal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kasil, Thana Gharanda.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Superintendent of Police.	
22	Bhur Singh, son of Pal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Phail, Thana Varawal.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
23	Sarjan Singh, son of Issar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Nadhor, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Samalia, Bistupur Police Station, 24 Parganas, by Police.	
24	Ganesha Singh, son of Bhag Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khanpur, Thana Bhas.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Diamond-Harbour Road near Thakurpur, Behala Police Station, 24 Parganas by Panchayat Dina Nath Union of Bistupur Thana and others.	
25	Harnam Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Shiron, Thana Tarantaran.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Concealed in an arabar field at Honjoberia village, Budge Budge Police Station, by Police.	
26	Makhan Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Ladhawal, Thana Gharanda.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
27	Balwant Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sarhali, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
28	Bela Singh, son of Khem Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khan-chapti, Thana Varawal.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
29	Tara Singh, son of Narain Singh.	Tillon Sikh, village Jomestpura, Thana Tarantaran.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.	Bistupur, 24 Parganas, by Police.	
30	Chhayan Singh, son of Nehal Singh.	Sandu Sikh, village Sarhali, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Ditto.	
31	Jewant Singh, son of Sundar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Fategarh, Thana Amritsar.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Budge Budge near Jugripole Outpost, by Police.	
32	Dewa Singh, son of Lal Singh.	Mehra Sikh, village Sheron, Thana Tarantaran.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
33	Samsher Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sarhali, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Budge Budge, near Jugripole Outpost, by Police.	
34	Thakur Singh, son of Budha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Udhanangal, Thana Wasirpola.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	Bullet wound, left arm.
35	Sadhu Singh, son of Chagat Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Datdakote, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.	Ramkantapur, Police Station Bistupur, 24 Parganas, by Collecting Panchayat Dina Nath Mandal and others.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoner. Father's name if known.	Caste or Race and address—Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Amritsar—contd.

36	Bahadur Singh, son of Jawahir Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kaler, Thana Vairawal.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Banshibazar, Garden Reach Police Station, 24-Parganas, by Police.	Bullet wound, right fore-arm and left arm
37	Buta Singh, son of Lena Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Mochbarh, Thana Jhandiala.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champuradanga, Hooghly, by Police Superintendent.	
38	Fouja Singh, son of Dasandha Singh.	Telon Sikh, village Jauke, Thana Taran-taran.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
39	Sapuran Singh, son of Sarup Singh.	Sikh, village Nathapura, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
40	Surain Singh, alias Batar Singh, son of Jawala Singh.	Sandhu Sikh, village Sarhali, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Midnapur, by Police.	Made over to Police for escort to Midnapur Central Jail, 16th October 1914.
41	Dayal Singh, son of Narain Singh.	Sikh, village Karker, Thana Lapoke.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
42	Ker Singh, son of Wadhawa Singh.	Sikh, village Kote Data, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 26th October 1914.	Mitiaburnj, by Police.	
43	Mana Singh, son of Karak Singh.	Sikh, village Totian	...	Lallpur.	

Patiala.

44	Santa Singh, son of Badan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kaleki, Thana Barala.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Bistupur, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
45	Dayal Singh, son of Badan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sadheri, Thana Birba.	In Jail, 16th October 1914.	Behala, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
46	Chanan Singh, son of Dhaunkal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Magju-katalwandi, Thana Padner.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	24-Parganas, by Police.	
47	Bishan Singh, son of Hira Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sandir, Thana Bhatinda.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
48	Jagir Singh, son of Sher Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bela, Thana Bhadur.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
49	Chet Singh, son of Tota Singh.	Maira Sikh, village Bhatiali-singh, Thana Busi, Sirhind.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Barrackpore, by Police.	
50	Mastan Singh, son of Kahn Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Munor Mugh, Thana Barnala.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champuradanga, Hooghly, by Police Superintendent.	
51	Chanda Singh, son of Sarmukh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Thikri-wala, Thana Barnala.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Ditto.	
52	Wazir Singh, son of Santokh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Balla, Thana Bhiki.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.		
53	Jai Singh, son of Kala Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bila, Thana Barnala.	Ditto	Ditto.	
54	Gurdit Singh, son of Goka Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sekha, Thana Barnala.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoner. Father's name, if known.	Caste or Race and address—Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Patiala -contd.</i>					
55	Gujar Singh, son of Charat Singh	Jat Sikh, village Dekha, Thana Barnala.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
56	Mal Singh, son of Ran Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Allasinhwadati, Thana Fasi.	Ditto	Ditto.	
57	Harnam Singh, son of Anokh Singh.	Chatri Sikh, village Kumarwal, Thana Sherpur.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914	Barrackpore, by Police	
58	Biebitra Singh, son of Bhag Singh	Jat Sikh, village Kherichail, Thana Sherpur.	In Jail, 7th October 1914.	Ekbalpur, by Police.	
59	Nanda Sikh, son of Lal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kauli Bandar, or Bandai, Thana Talwandi	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge-Budge	
60	Buktawar Singh, son of Prem Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Harika Buruj, Thana Bhike.	Ditto	Ditto	Bullet wound, right arm.
61	Mansha Singh, son of Chet Singh	Jat Sikh, village Chanderi, also Charan, Thana Lalru	In Jail, 1st October 1914	Howrah	Bullet wound, left forearm.
62	Inder Singh, son of Jamal Singh	Jat Sikh, village Thikriwala, Thana Barnala	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge-Budge	
63	Pattap Singh, son of Gulzar Singh	Jat Sikh, village Bolla, Thana Bhadlaur	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto	
64	Memam Singh, son of Harnam Singh	Jat Sikh, village SP, Thana Kanawar.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto	
65	Chanda Singh, son of Manasa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bolla, Thana Bahadaur	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Bistupur, 24-Paraganas, by Police	
66	Bachan Singh, son of Kissen Singh	Jat Sikh, village Thikriwala, Thana Barnala	In Jail, 30th September 1914	Budge-Budge.	
67	Kessen Singh, son of Mahtab Singh	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	
68	Nar Singh, son of Udai Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Joga, Thana Bikhi	In Jail, 8th October 1914.	Midnapur, by Police	
69	Hira Singh, son of Punjab Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kala Bandi, Thana Talwandi	In Jail, 4th October 1914.	Budge-Budge	
70	Sarup Singh, son of Sadda Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Barawara, Thana Bohn	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
71	Phuman Singh, son of Harnam Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sindohra, Thana Talwandi.	In Jail, 4th October 1914.	Ditto	
72	Pal Singh, son of Dowa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jalaldibag, Thana Bhadaur.	In Jail, 29th October 1914.	Bhistupur, by Police.	
73	Bijla Singh, son of Bhagat Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jatra, Thana Tilwandi	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge	Bullet wound, right forearm.
74	Jewan Singh, son of Sujan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kabybandar, Thana Tilwandi.	In Jail 29th September 1914.	Ditto.	
75	Nar Singh, son of Sarnukh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Ralla, Thana Bhikhi.	In Jail, 8th October 1914	Midnapur, by Police.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoner, Father's name, if known.	Caste or Race and address—Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Ferozepore.</i>					
76	Sunder Singh, son of Varyam Singh.	Sandu Sikh, village Ajitwal, Thana Moga.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champa danga, Hooghly, by Superintendent, Police.	One out on the back.
77	Dalel Singh, son of Bishen Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Alamwala, Thana Bagapura-na.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
78	Nand Singh, son of Gajjar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Ganga, Thana Kotekupura.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
79	Sucha Singh, son of Gurmukh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Machhike, Thana Nehalwala.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Bistupur, 24-Parganas, Rural Police and Constables.	
80	Channan Singh, son of Jagat Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Takhaonwadh, Thana Moga.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.	Budge-Budge	
81	Kapur Singh, son of Santa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Laspur, Thana Nyalewala.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto	
82	Iswar Singh, son of Auokh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bauli, Thana Moga.	Ditto	Ditto.	
83	Indar Singh, son of Varyam Singh	Jat Sikh, village Bana Thana Nehalwala.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.	Ditto	
84	Sahjada Singh, son of Ganda Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Abloo, Thana Khokapura.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto	
85	Govind Singh, son of Nehal Singh	Jat Sikh, village Ware, Thana Dharamkota.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Ditto	
86	Meth Singh, son of Wazir Singh.	Khatri Sikh, village Tharaj, Thana Bage-wala.	In Jail, 30th September 1914	Ditto	
87	Ram Singh, son of Bhola Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tungwali, Thana Nathana.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Barangore, by Police	
88	Kehar Singh, son of Lal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tungwali, Thana Nathana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
89	Lakhraj Singh, son of Nanda Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Meraj, Thana Nathana.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.	Ditto	
90	Mala Singh, son of Bhag Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jainelwala, Thana Bagewala.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914	Behala, 24-Parganas by Police.	
91	Mit Singh, son of Hanira Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bagipura, Thana Moga.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914	Budge-Budge	
92	Nand Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Brahmin Sikh, village Laira, Thana Jira.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914	Ditto.	
93	Sohan Singh, son of Dhan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bandala, Thana Zira.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
94	Hira Singh, son of Prem Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tungwali, Thana Nathana.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Behala, by Police.	
95	Gurmukh Singh, son of Kawal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tungwali, Thana Nathana.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
96	Puran Singh, son of Burh Singh	Jat Sikh, village Kolya, Thana Bagewala.	In Jail, 12th October 1914	Bankura, by Police.	
97	Dewa Singh, son of Burh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Langana, Thana Bagapona.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
98	Kissen Singh, son of Pova Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jeonwala, Thana Kotkaparu.	In Jail, 10th October 1914.	Behala, 24-Parganas, by Police.	

Serial No	Name of prisoners ; Father's name, if known.	Caste or Race and address— Home.	How disposed of in full ; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Ferozpur—contd.

99	Gurmukh Singh, son of Kharag Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Vard, Thana Dharamkota.	In Jail, 8th October 1914.	Midnapore, Police.	by
100	Kehar Singh, son of Santa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Rode, Thana Bagapurana.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
101	Phagwan Singh, son of Buta Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Alam-wala, Thana Bagapurana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto.	
102	Kehr Singh, son of Bhan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Rode, Thana Bagapurana.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
103	Jaimal Singh, son of Hukuma Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Langeana, Thana Bagapurana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto.	
104	Munshiram, son of Paras Rau.	Brahman, village Kotia, Thana Bagapurana.	In Jail, 15th October 1914.	Metiabruz, Police.	by
105	Indar Singh, son of Suba Singh.	Kariga- Sikh, village Dunnewara, Thana Moga.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
106	Darbara Singh, son of Ram Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Mallan Thana Bhaidakote.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Serakole Beat house, Magrahat, 24-Parganas.	One contused wound on the abdomen said to have been inflicted by grazing of the bullet and one incised wound, left forearm.
107	Chandan Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kisenpura, Thana Dharamkot.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Budge Budge, 16th Rajpote.	by
108	Ram Ratan, son of Ami Chand.	Bania, village Tungwali, Thana Nathana.	In Jail, 8th October 1914.	Mahehtala, 24-Parganas, Police.	by
109	Nahan Singh, son of Eucheta Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Abli, Thana Kotkapura.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
110	Ramjidas, son of Sant Ram.	Brahman, village Tungwali, Thana Nathana.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.		
111	Bishen Singh, son of Sadhu Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chuhurchak, Thana Moga.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	Bullet wound right arm.

Ludhiana.

112	Gurmukh Singh, son of Usbnak Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Lalta, Thana Ludhiana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
113	Lal Singh, son of Lehora Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Man, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, Supdt. of Police.	by
114	Lal Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village aitowli, Thana Delon.	In Jail, 7th October 1914.	Behala, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
115	Harnam Singh, son of Narain Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Gujara-val, Thana Delu	In Jail, 11th October 1914.	Manbhum, Police.	by
116	Sundar Singh, son of Gushar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chimna, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 11th October 1914.	Manbhum, Police.	by One cut-wound on his right sole (vide order sheet, dated 11th October 1914)

Serial No.	Name of prisoner; Father's name, if known.	Caste or Race and address—Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Ludhiana—contd.</i>					
117	Sher Singh, son of Kabu Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kamalpur, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 4th October 1914.	Budge Budge.	
118	Sundar Singh, son of Gurmukh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Man, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Supdt. of Police.	
119	Baroo, son of Hema	Arni Mahomedan, village Dholewal, Thana Ludhiana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
120	Dhan Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Acharwal, Thana Roykote.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Supdt. of Police.	
121	Natha Singh, son of Buta Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chakar, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Ditto.	
122	Puran Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Janet-pura, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Ditto.	
123	Dhyan Singh, son of Amar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kuman, Thana Roykote.	In Jail, 4th October 1914.	Budge Budge.	
124	Bir Singh, son of Khajana Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Gura, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Bistapur, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
125	Hastar Singh, son of Indra Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kalar, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 18th October 1914.	Garden Reach, by Police.	
126	Kebar Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Acharwal, Thana Rakote.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
127	Hira Singh, son of Chandra Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Natha, Thana Ludhiana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto.	
128	Pratap Singh, son of Jagat Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Natha, Thana Rakote.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Ditto.	
129	Pala Singh, son of Saha Chand.	Jat Sikh, village Lohara, Thana Ludhiana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto.	
130	Prem Singh, son of Nihal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jawaddi, Thana Ludhiana.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
131	Mal Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Acharwal, Thana Roykote.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Behala, by Police.	
132	Kaka Singh, son of Hira Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Doba, Thana Ludhiana.	In Jail, 10th October 1914.	Ditto.	
133	Pakhar Singh, son of Ram Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Pandori, Thana Dhakhe.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
134	Natha Singh, son of Sudh Singh.	Chhirube Sikh, village Bopara, Thana Kote.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Ditto.	
135	Jati Singh, son of Bhag Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Boppara, Thana Raikot.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Ditto.	Bullet wound on the right shoulder.
136	Mal Singh, son of Sundar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Lakha, Thana Rakote.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	Bullet wound, left calf.
137	Tara Singh, son of Khan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Alunemaine, Thana Khanna.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
138	Pal Singh, son of Hira Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Rumi, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.	Budge Budge.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoner ; Father's name if known.	Caste or Race and address -- Home.	How disposed of in jail ; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	

Ludhiana—conold.

139	Amir Mahammad, (son of Khan Gul Mahammad Khan.	Pathan, Ludhiana, Mohalla Dhabwal, Ludhiana.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Budge Budge.	
140	Mastan Singh, son of Kakar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chodra, Thana Raikot.	In Jail, 24th October 1914.	Ludhiana, by Police.	
141	Arjun Singh, son of Rau Singh.	Sikh, village Taria, Thana Radhakote.	In Jail, 20th October 1914.	Budge Budge, by Police.	

Faalkote State.

142	Narain Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Guniana, Thana Nujal- wala.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Jingirpote, Behala, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
143	Shazad Singh, son of Ganda Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Abul, Thana Kot-kapura.	In Jail, 10th October 1914.	Behala, 24-Parganas, by Police.	

Ambala.

144	Kher Singh, son of Sibu Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Pat, Thana Mamara.	In Jail, 11th Octo- ber 1914.	Howrah-Amta, by Police.	
145	Badan Singh, son of Hamei Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sala- matpur, Thana Khari.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Mateainuraz, by Police.	
146	Kabil Singh, son of Mangal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sala- matpur, Thana Khari.	In Jail, 12th Octo- ber 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
147	Nand Singh, son of Kaku Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sala- matpur, Thana Khari.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Bistupur, by Police.	
148	Hakim Singh, son of Lal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Nan- buri, Thana Kharar.	In Jail, 12th Octo- ber 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
149	Karam, son of Sadi Khan.	Mahomedan, village Dhaner, Thana Khari.	In Jail, 29th Sep- tember 1914.	Budge Budge.	
150	Mongal Singh, son of Poopah Singh	Sikh, village Dyanpur, P. S. Kalra, District Umballa.	In Jail, 31st Octo- ber 1914.	Sandesh khali	

Jallundur.

151	Kabil Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Hari- pore, Thana Adampur.	In Jail, 12th Octo- ber 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
152	Uddin Singh, son of Suba Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khur- d-pore, Thana Adampur.	In Jail, 2nd Octo- ber 1914.	Howrah, by Police.	
153	Dalip Singh, alias Sarup Singh, son of Buta Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khur- d-pore, Thana Adampur.	In Jail, 12th Octo- ber 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
154	Mela Singh, son of Achar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khur- d-pore, Thana Adampur.	In Jail, 1st Octo- ber 1914.	Budge Budge.	
155	Karam Singh, son of Sundar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Barka- Kalan Thana Philawar.	In Jail, 29th Sep- tember 1914.	Ditto.	
156	Inder Singh, son of Hamir Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bajjon, Thana Rahor.	In Jail, 30th Sep- tember 1914.	Ditto.	
157	Bir Singh, son of Bhag Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kolar, Thana Nakodar.	In Jail, 6th Octo- ber 1914.	Behala by Police.	
158	Byant Singh, son of Pal Singh.	Rajput Sikh, village Salu, Thana Rahor.	In Jail, 29th Sep- tember 1914.	Budge Budge.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoner ; Father's name, if known.	Caste or race and address— Home.	How disposed of in full ; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Jallundar—contd.</i>					
159	Bidhi Singh, son of Hakim Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khord- pur, Thana Adampur.	In Jail, 4th Octo- ber 1914.	Budge Budge.	
160	Gurdit Singh, son of Kala Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kolar, Thana Nakodar.	In Jail, 30th Sep- tember 1914.	Ditto	Bullet wound, left forearm.
161	Bhagwan Singh alias Bhan Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Ra- pur, Thana Banga.	In Jail, 8th Octo- ber 1914.	Midnapur. by Police.	
162	Kartar Singh, son of Hardit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Musapur, Thana Banga.	In Jail, 30th Sep- tember 1914.	Budge Budge.	
163	Dalip Singh, son of Galla Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Budara, Thana Nur- nahal.	In Jail, 7th Octo- ber 1914.	Arambagh, by Police.	
164	Sundar Singh, son of Jawahir Singh.	Sikh Jat, village Kale, Thana Phillour.	In Jail, 30th Sep- tember 1914.	Budge Budge.	
<i>Lahore.</i>					
165	Nadd Singh alias Gur- bakh Singh, son of Jewant Singh.	Dhuna (ring makers), village Sarasing, Thana Khabra.	In Jail, 1st Octo- ber 1914.	Bistupur, 24-Par- ganas, by Police.	
166	Dogar Singh, son of Jiwan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Gumakhe, Thana Bhaipheru.	In Jail, 30th Sep- tember 1914.	Budge Budge.	
167	Bhan Singh, son of Mian Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kot Rai Budha, Thana Waltowar.	In Jail, 1st Octo- ber 1914.	Metiaburuz, by Police.	
168	Mahen Singh, son of Nehal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Par- ham, Thana Khanda.	In Jail, 12th Octo- ber 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
169	Harnam Singh, son of Rhur Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khalera (Ambisha), Thana Khalera (Ambisha).	In Jail, 8th Octo- ber 1914.	Midnapur, by Police.	
170	Narain Singh, son of Balaka Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Gor- singh, Thana Khalera (Ambisha).	In Jail, 5th Octo- ber 1914.	Bistupur, 4-Par- ganas, by Police.	
171	Narain Singh, son of Wadhawa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Ton- ner Dhen, Thana Khalera.	In Jail, 30th Sep- tember 1914.	Budge Budge	
172	Sucha Singh, son of Ala Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Gor- singh, Thana Khalera.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto	One cut behind right ear.
173	Bhaghat Singh, son of Gurdetta.	Brahman Sikh, village Punia, Thana Bhaltua.	In Jail, 12th Octo- ber 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
174	Surain Singh, son of Kuran Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Roda- na, Thana Khalera.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Lehala, by Police.	
175	Bagail Singh, son of Ghulla Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Punia, Thana Waltowa.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Budge Budge.	
176	India Singh, son of Wasawa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bhikhivond, Thana Khalera.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
177	Sundar Singh, son of Hakim Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Village, Thana Jhunawa.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Budge Budge.	Sent up by Jogin Singh
178	Amar Singh, son of Khajan Singh.	Sidhu Sikh, village Sanpura, Thana Khalera.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champa danga, Houghli, by Superintendent of Police.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoners; Father's name if known.	Caste or Race and address-- Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Lahore— contd.

179	Bir Singh, son of Jwala Singh.	Jat Sikh, Karlat, village Thana Barki	In Jail, 5th October 1914.		
180	Jagat Singh, alias Joge Singh, son of Atar Singh.	Sikh, village Pargapara, Thana Patti	In Jail, 29th October 1914	Bistapur, Parganas, Police	24 by

Gurdaspur

181	Kisson Singh, son of Hen Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Di Alia, Thana Patala.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge	
182	Sundar Singh, son of Khan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bachoki, Thana Batala	Ditto	Ditto	Punctured wound behind left ear. Incised wound across left shoulder; also two cut wounds on the back of left, middle and ring fingers

Gujrat.

183	Raja alias Karamdad son of Aladatta alias Meherdin.	Muhammadian (G. S.), village Jia du- Jhelum corridor village Bhao, Thana Dinga (Punjab).	In Jail, 29th September 1914	Budge Budge	
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Guzranwala.

184	Narain Singh, son of Atar Singh	Jat Sikh, Santiana, Kamki	In Jail, 12th October 1914	Bankura, Police	by
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Hissar.

185	Amar Singh, son of Nacha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tadu, Thana Rhori	In Jail, 4th October 1914.	Bardwan, Police	by
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Hoshiarpur.

186	Santa Singh, son of Hakim Singh	Jat Sikh, Nangal (Isserka), Thana Hari- ana	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, Superintendent, Police	by
187	Mangal Singh, son of Tehra Singh	Jat Sikh, village Mirzapur, Thana Gardiwala.	In Jail, 30th October 1914.	Budge Budge	A bit eccentric

Hyderabad (Sindh)

188	Narain Das, son of Totiram.	Khatri Hindu, Maushukhani Lane Hyderabad (Sindh).	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Metiabraz, Police.	by
189	Jawabr Mal alias Professor J. T. Mawan- kani, son of Totiram.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoner ; father's name if known.	Caste or Race and address—Home.	How disposed of in full ; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted	Short description of circumstances of arrest	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Jhond State.

190	Harjat Singh, son of Gulap Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tadday, Thana Balewale, Jhond State.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Superintendent, Police.	
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Kapurthala State.

191	Ram Singh, son of Atar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Taspur, Thana Sultanpur, Kapurthala State.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Budge Budge.	
192	Puran Singh, son of Ram Singh, a	Jat Sikh (also says Chehi Sikh), village Sidhan, Thana Kapurthala State.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Superintendent, Police.	

Lyallpur.

193	Bela Singh, son of Amar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kekar, Thana Samundri, Lyallpur.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge	
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Nabha State.

194	Nabkaur Singh, son of Alwal Singh	Jat Sikh, village Bainsi, Maharajki, Thana Tanola, Nabha.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
195	Surjan Singh, son of Gasa Singh.	Jat Sikh Burjail, Thana Phul, Nabha State.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Superintendent, Police.	
196	Sundar Singh, alias Nehal Singh, son of Golab Singh.	Sikh, village Tawla, Thana Tanola.	In Jail, 26th October 1914.	Metiabruz, by Police.	
197	Pratap Singh, alias Bagu Singh, alias Bagei Singh, son of Gulab Singh alias Sundar Singh.	Sikh, village Tawla, Thana Tanola.	In Jail, 26th October 1914.	Metiabruz, by Police.	

Rawalpindi.

198	Nanak Singh, son of Nehal Singh.	Khatri Sikh, village Kahuta, Thana Kahuta, Rawalpindi.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge	
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Sialkote.

199	Mahaga Singh, son of Jamyal Singh.	Lubana Sikh, village Dinga, Thana Sidawari Miyani, Sialkote.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.		
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Shahpur.

200	Bisban Das, son of Bulaki Ram.	Rorah Khatri, village Chauki, Thana Khushab, Shahpur.	In Jail 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
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Kalsia State.

201	Indar Singh, alias Tarlochan Singh, son of Isbar Singh, alias Partap Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chirik-chubara, Thana Chirik-chubara, Kalsia State.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Budge Budge, by Police.	
202	Marik Singh, son of Ram Singh.	Gallen Sikh, village Jandiana, Thana Chirik, Kalsia State.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
203	Ram Singh, son of Chota Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Dapar, Thana Deravasi, Kalsia State.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Baranagore, by Police.	

List of Sikhs in Medical College Hospital.

Serial No.	Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Village.	Thana.	District.
204	Bahadur Singh	Chanda Singh	Jat	Gilanwali	Dherababanak	Gurdaspur.
205	Pir Bux	Tedha	"	Nurenahal	Narmahal	Jullundar.
206	Hazara Singh	Tivan Singh	Rajput	Pasta	Phagwara	Kapurthala State.
207	Indar Singh	Sunder Singh	Jat	Thalwandi	Valtoha	Lahore.
208	Rala Singh	Bhir Singh	"	Depai	Dakha	Ludhiana.
209	Probha Singh	Kartar Singh	Rajput	Bahadurpur	Basi	Patiala State.
210	Mongal Singh	Taja Singh	Jat	Lakmipur	Rupa	Ambalia.
211	Badal Singh	Dewa Singh	"	Hoshiarpur	Kharar	Ambalia.

Names of passengers on the Komagata Maru concerned in the riot at Budge Budge, who are dead.

Serial No.	Name.	Father's name.	Caste	Village,	Police Station.	District.
1	Shihan Singh	Sewa Singh	Jat	Kut Data	Sarhali	Amritsar.
2	Bhagat Singh	Hira Singh	"	Rajiana	Moga	Ferozepore.
3	Arjun Singh	Lakh Singh	"	Dhude	Jullundhar	Jullundur.
4	Indar Singh	Ver Singh	"	Sidhwan	Rahon	Jallundur.
5	Narain Singh	Bachau Singh	"	Lanauge Dewa	Zira	Ferozepur.
6	Lachhman Singh	Dewa Singh	"	Mano Chahal	Taran-Taran	Amritsar.
7	Rur Singh	Labh Singh	"	Kanoke	Amritsar	"
8	Bhajan Singh	Anakh Singh	"	Rajiana	Dhauala	Nabha.
9	Chanan Singh	Kahan Singh	"	Wazirke	Baruala	Patiala.
10	Shib Singh	Matab Singh	"	Nanke	Taran-Taran	Amritsar.
11	Rur Singh	Sher Singh	"	Langiana	Bajewala	Ferozepur.
12	Kakur Singh	Ram Singh	"	Pakhari	"	Faridkot.
13	Ishar Singh	Juva Singh	"	Manake Sidhu	Jagron	Ludhiana.
14	Masta Singh	Bishen Singh	"	Lil Magri	Raikot	"
15	Kehar Singh	Jhanda Singh	"	Khemonana	.....	Faridkot.
16	Rattan Singh alias Karam Singh.	Batan Singh	"	Jamser	Jullundur	Jullundar.
17	Tehal Singh	Ganda Singh	"	Ramvala	Sarhali	Amritsar (died in Hospital) of cholera.
18	Indra Singh	...	...	...	...	No signs of injury; died from drowning.
19	} Unidentified					
20						

List of 28 passengers on the S. S. Komagata Maru who are still at large.

Serial No.	Name.	Father's name.	Village.	Tahsil.	REMARKS.
<i>Amballa District.</i>					
1	Kirpa Singh	Sher Singh	Mianpur	Kharar.	
<i>Gujranwala District.</i>					
2	Barkat Singh	Nabahu Singh	Santpur	Gujranwala.	

Serial No.	Name.	Father's name.	Village.	Tehsil.	REMARKS.
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Hoshiarpur District.

3	Mansha Singh	Mehtab Singh	Dhoda Majra	Hoshiarpur.	
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Faridkot State.

4	Ram Singh	Gurmukha Singh	Ablu	Faridkot.	
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Lahore District.

5	Maya Singh	Hem Singh	Bhadana	Kasur.	
6	Banta Singh	Hakim Singh	Thatta	"	
7	Naud Singh	Dhala Singh	Baler	"	
8	Bhag Singh	Ala Singh	Samra	"	

Patiala State.

9	Santa Singh	Punjab Singh	Kurdi	Barnala.	
10	Guna Singh	Lal Singh	Ghaleti	Pal.	
11	Arjan Singh	Gobind Singh	Khiala	Nanoo	

Amritsar District.

12	Vir Singh	Lena Singh	Chambal	Tarn Tarn.	
13	Asa Singh	Bhag Singh	Khordata	"	
14	Chbatar Singh	Nor Singh	Sarhall	"	
15	Gurjit Singh	Hukum Singh	"	"	

Nabha State.

16	Narayan Singh	Sultan Singh	Karyawala	Nabha.	
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Ferozepur District.

17	Budha Singh	Prem Singh	Tungawala	Moga.	
18	Sher Singh	Mass Singh	"	"	
19	Karta Ram	Kahna Ram	"	"	
20	Ker Singh	Buda Singh	Sota	Mukhtesar.	
21	Paker Singh	Ram Singh	Jandiala	Faridkot.	
22	Daljit Singh	Mullukh Singh	Kauni	Mukhtesar.	
23	Bansai Lal	Ranji	Tungawala	Moga.	
24	Sadha Singh	Kahn Singh	Chnkarehak	"	

Ludhiana District.

25	Lal Singh	Gurmukh Singh	Khiali	Ludhiana.	
26	Bhagat Singh	Hemdat Singh	Senha	"	
27	Harman Singh	Punjab Singh	Dholian	"	
28	Puran Singh	Lal Singh	Chan	Ludhiana	
29	Suntokh Singh	Bisheu Singh	Kamalpur	Jagraon.	
30	Godi Ram	Bisheu Ram	Panchrval	"	

The number of men actually believed to be at large is 28.

This list includes 2 dead bodies which were not identified, and so the number of those not yet accounted for is in excess of the number actually known to be at large.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AND INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

REGULATIONS AS TO APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, 1915.

1. The Secretary of State for India in Council will, in the year 1915, make a number of appointments of Assistant Engineers in the Public Works and State Railway Departments of the Government of India.

In making these appointments he will act with the advice of a Selection Committee, including at least one eminent representative of the Engineering profession.

2. Applications for the appointments must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and to be returned so as to reach him not earlier than 1st February 1915,* and not later than **Thursday, the 1st April 1915.**

3. Candidates must have attained the age of 21 and not attained the age of 24 years on the 1st July 1915. To this rule no exception can be made

[N.B.—*Natives of India must obtain a certificate of age and nationality in the form explained in Appendix II. As the production of this certificate is a necessary condition of appointment, candidates are advised to procure it without delay. The certificate should be forwarded to the India Office together with the candidate's form of application or at the earliest subsequent opportunity.*]

4. Every candidate, except as provided in Regulation 5, must be a natural-born subject of His Majesty of European descent, and at the time of his birth his father must have been a British subject, either natural-born or naturalised in the United Kingdom. The decision of the Secretary of State in Council as to whether a candidate satisfies this condition shall be final. He must also be of good moral character and sound bodily health and, in the opinion of the Secretary of State for India in Council, in all respects suitable to hold an appointment in the Indian Public Works Department or State Railway Department.

5. Natives of India who are British subjects, and are not qualified under Regulation 4, are eligible for appointment, and shall be selected to the extent of 10 per cent. of the total number of Assistant Engineers thus recruited, if otherwise duly qualified.

6. Candidates must produce evidence that they have either (1) obtained one of the University degrees mentioned in Appendix I, subject to the conditions, if any, which are attached to the acceptance of the degree; or (2) passed the A.M.I.C.E. examination; or (3) obtained such other diploma or distinction in Engineering as the Secretary of State may decide to accept in any particular case.

7. It is preferred that candidates should have taken a college course and obtained one of the degrees mentioned in Appendix I. It is advisable that in addition they should have had at least one full year's practical experience of Civil Engineering under a qualified civil engineer at the time when they appear before the Selection Committee. Those whose qualifying diploma has been obtained without a college course should have had a full three years of such practical experience. In the event of any candidate being selected who has not, in the opinion of the Selection Committee, had sufficient practical experience, he may be required to undergo, after arrival in India, such period of probation in charge of works as may be decided upon, and his final appointment will be made dependent upon the result of such probation.

8. Candidates must be prepared, if called upon, to attend at the India Office, at their own expense, for a personal interview with the Selection Committee, which will probably take place at the end of April or early in May 1915.

9. They will further be required, before final appointment by the Secretary of State in Council, to appear, at their own expense, before the Medical Board at the India Office for examination as to their physical fitness for service in India.

The Regulations governing the physical examination of candidates for the Public Works and State Railway Departments of the Government of India are given in Appendix V.

* Applications from candidates not resident in the United Kingdom may be submitted before this date and since the India Office can not undertake to correspond with candidates except by letter, such applications should be submitted as early as possible.

*10. Selected candidates will also be required to satisfy the Secretary of State, in such manner as he may determine, of their ability to ride.

11. They will on appointment be provided with a free first-class passage to India and they will be expected to proceed thither about the end of September 1915.

Their pay will begin from the date of their landing in India, and, if they so desire, they will be able to obtain an advance of two months' pay recoverable by monthly instalments of one-third of salary. Of this advance a proportion not exceeding one-half may be received in England, and the balance can be drawn in India.

12. They will enter the Service as Assistant Engineers, on a salary of Rs. 4,560 a year (equivalent to 304½ a year, when the rupee is at 1s. 4d.).

13. The instruments required by Assistant Engineers are supplied to them in India.

14. Particulars as to their prospects of pay, pension, etc., are contained in Appendices III and IV.

India Office.

November 1914.

* Selected candidates will be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners as to their ability to ride, and will be required to obtain either—

(a) a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners that they are sufficiently at home in the saddle for the efficient performance of all the duties of the Indian Public Works and State Railway Departments; or

(b) a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners of minimum proficiency in riding.

In the latter case they will be subjected, on their arrival in India, to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government.

Candidates are warned that the certificate of minimum proficiency in riding, without which they will not be allowed to proceed to India, is only granted to those who can qualify in a series of tests, which include jumping.

The chief tests will be saddling and bridling; mounting and dismounting; trotting and cantering; riding at a trot without stirrups; riding at a trot with stirrups but without reins, jumping a hedge hurdle about 3 feet in height.

Although the examination will, in the main, be confined to these points, the examiner will not be debarred from applying any other tests which may appear desirable.

NOTE FOR THE INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE OF CANDIDATES.

The Selection Committee of 1906 drew attention to the subjects which were held to be of most importance for the Public Works Service, viz.,

Pure Mathematics, including a knowledge of the differential and integral calculus.

Applied Mathematics.

Geometrical and Engineering Drawing.

Surveying and Geodesy.

Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures.

Hydraulics.

Heat Engines.

Materials used in Construction.

Building Construction.—Wood and metal work, limes and cements, and building with stone, brick and concrete.

Knowledge of the principles of road-making, waterworks, sanitary and railway engineering. (Important.)

The Selection Committee were further of opinion that all candidates should have had some workshop training.

The following Announcement regarding the recruitment of the Public Works Department in future years is published for the information of intending candidates:—

The foregoing Regulations apply only to the appointment of Assistant Engineers in the permanent establishment of the Public Works Department in 1915, but it is the intention of the Secretary of State for India in Council, as at present advised, to recruit the permanent establishment of the Department in succeeding years on the same general lines as those already laid down; see, however, Notes to Appendix I.

The Secretary of State is unable to give any undertaking that the Regulations will remain unaltered in the future.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF DEGREES REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 6.

The degrees shown in Lists A and B are accepted without reservation in the case of candidates who matriculated on or before 30th June 1914. The special conditions applicable to candidates who matriculated on or after 1st July 1914 are stated in the Notes appended to the two lists.

Candidates who rely on a degree in "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering or in "Naval Architecture" should have had at least one year's practical experience in Civil Engineering.

List A.

Oxford.—B.A. (with Honours in the Engineering Science Final Honours School).

Cambridge.—B.A. (with Honours in Mechanical Science Tripos).

St. Andrews.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Edinburgh.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Dublin.—B.A.I. with Honours in Engineering.

London.—B.Sc., with Honours in "Civil and Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.

Victoria University (Manchester).—B.Sc., with Honours in Engineering.

Birmingham.—B.Sc., with Honours in "Civil," "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.

Liverpool.—B.Eng., with Honours in "Civil," "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering, or Naval Architecture

Leeds.—B.Sc., with Honours in "Civil," "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.

Sheffield.—B.Eng., with Honours in "Civil," "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.

Note to List A.—In the case of candidates who matriculated after 30th June 1914 the above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years' study in the several Universities, but this condition will not apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulation of the University concerned.

List B.

Dublin.—B.A.I.

Durham.—B.Sc. in "Civil," "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering, or in Naval Architecture.

London.—B.Sc. (Engineering).

Victoria University (Manchester).—B.Sc. Tech. in "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours Division in the Final Examination).

University of Wales.—B.Sc. (in "Civil," "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering).

Birmingham.—B.Sc. (Engineering).

Liverpool.—B. Eng.

Leeds.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" Engineering.

Sheffield.—B. Eng. (First Class in the Final Examination).

National University of Ireland.—B.E.

Bristol.—B.Sc. in "Civil", or "Mechanical" Engineering.

Note to List B.—In the case of candidates who matriculated after 30th June 1914 the degrees in List B will be accepted only if (1) the Matriculation or other Entrance Examination accepted by the Institution of Civil Engineers to the Engineering course in the University has been passed, and (2) a regular course of study occupying not less than three Academic years has been pursued in the University between the passing of such Matriculation or other Entrance Examination and the passing of the final examination for the degree.

But Indians who have taken an Indian degree which exempts them from part of the University course will be regarded as having satisfied condition (1), and will be exempted from condition (2) if their degree has been obtained in less than three years in accordance with the Regulations of the University concerned.

APPENDIX II.

PARTICULARS REGARDING THE CERTIFICATE OF AGE AND NATIONALITY TO BE OBTAINED BY CANDIDATES WHO ARE NATIVES OF INDIA.

A.—Rules for Candidates born within His Majesty's Dominions.

1. A candidate who is resident in British India must obtain a certificate signed either (a) by the Secretary to Government (or his lawful deputy) of the province in which his family resides, or (b) by the Commissioner (or his lawful deputy) of the district in which his family resides.

2. A candidate who is resident in a Native State must obtain a certificate signed by the highest Political Officer (or his lawful deputy) accredited to the State in which his family resides.

3. The certificate required must be in the following form —

"I hereby certify that _____ has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed below,* and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, viz., the _____ day of _____ 18____, at _____ a place within His Majesty's dominions."

* (Here enter details.)

and the nature of the evidence produced must be such as to satisfy the officer who issues the certificate.

4. The documentary evidence which a candidate may be expected to produce in order to obtain such certificate comprises :—

- (a) The horoscope.
- (b) Family books.
- (c) Tradesmen's account books showing entries relating to the birth.
- (d) The record of admission in the registers of the school in which the candidate was educated, and the record of the candidate's age at various periodical school examinations.
- (e) If the candidate is matriculated, a certified copy of his application to the Registrar in Form A.

Oral testimony from persons able to give relevant evidence may also be taken.

5. If a candidate has proceeded to England without obtaining a certificate, the certificate may be granted to his father or guardian on production of the requisite evidence.

B.—Rules for Candidates not born within His Majesty's dominions.

6. The rules are the same as the foregoing except that a candidate not born within His Majesty's dominions must also prove that he is the son or grandson of a person born in those dominions, and in his case the form of certificate must be not as in paragraph 3 above but as follows :—

"I hereby certify that _____ has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed below* and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, viz., the _____ day of _____ 18____, and that he was born at a place without His Majesty's dominions, but that his _____ father _____ was a person born _____ paternal grandfather in those dominions".

* (Here enter details.)

APPENDIX III.

PARTICULARS REGARDING THE INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
(EXECUTIVE BRANCH).

(The arrangements and salaries hereinafter described are subject to revision according to the requirements of the Service.)

1. The Engineer Establishment of the Indian Public Works Department consists of a staff of Engineers, military and civil, engaged on the construction and maintenance of the various public works undertaken by the State in India.

2. The permanent establishment of the Department is recruited from the following sources :—

- (1.) Officers of Royal Engineers.
- (2.) Persons appointed to the Imperial Service by the Secretary of State by selection from the United Kingdom.
- (3.) Persons educated at the Government Civil Engineering Colleges in India, and appointed to the Provincial Services by the Government of India.
- (4.) Occasional admission of other qualified persons.

3. The various ranks of the Department are at present as follows :—

		Salary per Annum (Imperial Service.)
		Rs.
Chief Engineer, First Class	.	33,000
" " Second Class	.	30,000
Superintending Engineer, First Class	.	24,000
" " Second Class	.	21,000
" " Third Class	.	18,000
Executive Engineer, 20th year of service and following years	.	15,000
" " 19th year of service	.	14,400
" " 18th year of service	.	13,800
" " 17th year of service	.	13,200
" " 16th year of service	.	12,600
" " 15th year of service	.	12,000
" " 14th year of service	.	11,400
" " 13th year of service	.	10,800
" " 12th year of service	.	10,200
" " 11th year of service	.	9,600
* Assistant Engineer, 10th year of service	.	9,000
" " 9th year of service	.	8,400
" " 8th year of service	.	7,920
" " 7th year of service	.	7,440
" " 6th year of service	.	6,960
" " 5th year of service	.	6,480
" " 4th year of service	.	6,000
" " 3rd year of service	.	5,520
" " 2nd year of service	.	5,040
" " 1st year of service	.	4,560

4. The increments will be given for approved service only, and in accordance with the rules of the Department.

Exchange compensation allowance will not be granted to future entrants.

5. Promotions above the grade of Executive Engineer are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment, and are made wholly by selection ; more seniority is considered to confer no claim to promotion.

APPENDIX IV.

PARTICULARS RELATING TO PENSIONS, PROVIDENT FUND, AND LEAVE.

[N.B.—This Appendix is compiled from the regulations for the time being, and is subject to alterations from time to time. The full leave and pension rules are contained in the Civil Service Regulations published by the Government of India.]

1. The following is a summary of the principal pension rules applicable to Engineers appointed to the Imperial Service by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom.

An officer is eligible for a pension on voluntary retirement after completing 20 years, qualifying service or attaining the age of 55 years. If at an earlier date he is compelled

* Officers of the Assistant Class will ordinarily pass into the Executive Class in the 11th year of service, but no Imperial Engineer may draw more than Rs. 9,600 per annum unless he holds charge of a division or a charge of equal importance.

to retire from the service through ill-health not occasioned by irregular or intemperate habits, he becomes eligible for an invalid pension or a gratuity according to the length of his service.

The amount of pension or gratuity is regulated as follows :—

After a service of less than 10 years, an invalid gratuity not exceeding one month's emoluments for each completed year of service.

After a service of not less than 10 years an invalid pension not exceeding the following amounts :—

Years of completed service.	Maximum limit of pension. Rs.
10	1,000 a year.
11	1,400 a year.
12	1,800 a year.
13	2,200 a year.
14	2,600 a year.
15	3,000 a year.
16	
17	
18	
19	

After a service of not less than 20 years, a retiring pension not exceeding the following amounts :—

Years of completed service.	Maximum limit of pension. Rs.
20 to 24	4,000 a year.
25 and above	5,000 a year.

Officers who have shown special energy and efficiency during an effective service of three years in certain appointments may, at the discretion of the Government of India, be allowed an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year, subject to the condition that the officer must not retire voluntarily before the completion of a total qualifying service of 28 years.

Subject to certain prescribed conditions, rupee pensions are now issued at the rate of exchange of 1s. 9d. the rupee to pensioners residing in countries in which the Indian Government rupee is not legal tender.

2. A general provident fund to which all Civil Engineers entering the Public Works Department in the future will subscribe has been established for all Civil Engineers of the Department on the following basis :—

- (1) The contribution is compulsory up to 6½ per cent., on salaries, with not more than a further 6½ per cent. voluntary contributions. Subscriptions on leave of any kind are optional.
- (2) Compound interest on such payment is annually credited by Government to each officer subscribing, the rate being at present 4 per cent. per annum.
- (3) The sum which thus accumulates to the credit of an officer is his absolute property, subject to the rules of the Fund, and is handed over to him unconditionally on quitting the service; or, in the event of his death before retirement, to such person or persons as, under the rules of the Fund for the time being in force, may be entitled thereto.
- (4) Other forms of life insurance will, however, if they fulfil certain conditions, be accepted in lieu of the contributions in (1).

LEAVE.

3. The following is a summary of the principal regulations relating to the leave admissible to engineers appointed to the Imperial Service by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom.

(a) Short leave.

4. Privilege leave is a holiday which may be granted to the extent of one eleventh part of the time that an officer has been on duty without interruption; and it may be accumulated up to three months, earned by 33 months' duty. During privilege leave the officer retains a lien on his appointment, and receives an allowance equal to the salary which he would receive if he were on duty in the appointment on which he has lien. An interval of not less than six months must elapse between two periods of absence on privilege leave.

Privilege leave may be prefixed to furlough, special leave, or extraordinary leave without allowances. The whole period of leave thus taken in combination is known as combined leave. Combined leave cannot be granted for a shorter period than six months, nor, except on medical certificate, may it be extended beyond two years.

6. Extraordinary leave without allowances may be granted in case of necessity, and, except in certain specified cases, only when no other kind of leave is by rule admissible. It may be granted in continuation of other leave.

6 Subsidiary leave in India for a minimum of ten days, usually with half average salary, may be granted to an officer proceeding on or returning from leave out of India, or on retirement, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation or to rejoin his appointment. It is admissible only at the end, and not at the beginning of combined leave.

7. Short leave is also granted to enable officers to appear at examinations, etc.

(b) *Long leave.*

8. Furlough and special leave with allowances (*see* paragraph 10) are admissible to an aggregate maximum amount of six years during an officer's service. The amount of furlough "earned" is one-fourth of an officer's active service, and the amount "due" is that amount less any enjoyed.

Furlough without medical certificate can, if due, be generally taken after eight years' active service, and again after intervals of not less than three years' continuous service. It is limited to two years at a time.

Furlough on medical certificate may be granted (a) to an officer who has rendered three years' continuous service, for not more than two years, but capable of extension up to three years, and (b) to an officer who has not rendered three years' continuous service, up to one year in any case, and up to such longer period, if any (but not exceeding two years), as the officer may have furlough "due" to him.

9. The allowances admissible during furlough are :—

(1) During the first two years of furlough without medical certificate and during so much of furlough with medical certificate as may be "due,"—half average salary subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

(2) After the expiration of the period for which the foregoing allowances are admissible, one quarter of average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

10. Special leave may be granted at any time for not more than six months, with intervals of six years' service; allowances, calculated as during furlough, are given during the first six months only, whether taken in one or more instalments.

General rules.

11. Leave of absence, whether on furlough or on privilege leave, can never be claimed as of right, and is given or refused at the discretion of Government.

12. After five years' continuous absence from India, an officer is considered to be out of the employment of Government.

13. When leave allowances other than privilege leave pay are paid at the Home Treasury, or in a Colony where the standard of currency is gold, rupees are converted into sterling at the rate of exchange fixed for the time being for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Treasuries, unless any other rate has been exceptionally authorised. But for the present the rate of conversion is subject to a minimum of 1s. 6d. to the rupee. Privilege leave pay when issued from the Home Treasury (this is only admissible when privilege leave is combined with other leave) is converted at 1s. 4d. to the rupee.

APPENDIX V.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Note.—These Regulations are published for the convenience of candidates and in order to enable them to ascertain the probability of their coming up to the required physical standard. But it must be clearly understood that the Secretary of State reserves to himself an absolute discretion to reject as unfit any candidate whom he may consider, after hearing the opinion of his medical advisers, to be physically disqualified for the public service; and that his discretion is in no respect limited by these Regulations.

It is not the practice to communicate to candidates who may be reported as physically unfit for service in India the reasons for the Medical Board's opinion.

General Physical Requirements.

1. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with efficient performance of duty.

2. In the examination of candidates the Medical Board will apply the following table of correlation of age, height, and chest girth :—

Age.	Height without Shoes.	Chest.	
		Girth when expanded.	Range of Expansion.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
21 and upwards	62½ and under 65	35	2
	65 „ 68	35½	2
	68 „ 70	36	2
	70 „ 72	36½	2½
	72 and upwards	37	2½

3. *Measurement of Height.*—The candidate will be placed against the standard with his feet together, and the weight thrown on the heels, and not on the toes or outside of the feet. He will stand erect without rigidity, and with the heels, calves, buttocks, and shoulders touching the standard; the chin will be depressed to bring the vertex of the head level under the horizontal bar, and the height will be noted in parts of an inch to eighths. In the Indian Police Force a minimum height of 5 ft. 4 ins. is required, but in other Departments no fixed limit of height is imposed.

4. *Measurement of Chest.*—The candidate will be made to stand erect with his feet together, and to raise his hands above his head. The tape will be carefully adjusted round the chest, with its posterior upper edge touching the inferior angles of the shoulder blades, and its anterior lower edge the upper part of the nipples. The arms will then be lowered to hang loosely by the side, and care will be taken that the shoulders are not thrown upwards or backwards so as to displace the tape. The candidate will then be directed to empty his chest of air as much as is possible. This is best done by continuous whistling with the lips as long as sound can be produced. The tape is carefully gathered in during the process, and when the minimum measurement is reached it is recorded. The candidate will then be directed to inflate his chest to its utmost capacity. This maximum measurement will likewise be noted. The girth with the chest fully expanded and the range of expansion between the minimum and the maximum will then be recorded.

5. The hearing must be good.

6. The speech without impediment.

7. The teeth in good order, *i.e.*, decayed or broken teeth must be properly stopped or crowned, and deficient teeth replaced by artificial teeth where necessary for effective mastication.

8. The chest must be well formed, the lungs and heart sound

9. Rupture, hydrocele, varicocele, varicose veins in a severe degree, or other condition likely to cause inefficiency will disqualify a candidate, unless such condition is cured by operation.

10. The limbs, feet, and toes must be well formed and developed, with free and perfect motion of all the joints.

11. A candidate must have no congenital malformation or defect likely to interfere with efficiency.

12. A candidate must not be the subject of chronic skin disease.

13. Evidence of previous acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution will disqualify.

14. The Regulations as to the standard of vision required are shown separately for each department. In all cases of "colour blindness" a note of the same will be made on the candidate's papers.

Candidates may, if they wish it, undergo a preliminary examination by the Medical Board, which meets at the India Office every Tuesday, under the following conditions :—

(a) Applications must be addressed to the Under Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall, London, accompanied by a fee of two guineas, and a statement as to the particular appointment which the candidate desires to obtain.

(b) Candidates must pay their travelling expenses.

(c) Candidates considered to be unfit by the Medical Board at this preliminary examination are not bound to accept its opinion, but may, *at their own risk*, continue their studies, with the knowledge that they will have to submit themselves for a final medical examination by the Medical Board, prior to the examination, or to their appointment.

(d) On the other hand, it must be distinctly understood that the preliminary examination by the Medical Board is held solely for the candidate's information, and that, if after that examination he is reported to be apparently fit, he has not on that account any claim to be accepted as physically fit when he presents himself for the final Medical Examination, upon which alone his acceptance or rejection will depend. Candidates may be considered fit for the Service at the preliminary examination, but may be found at the final examination to be unfit, either on account of some physical defect which did not exist or passed undetected at the preliminary examination, or for other reasons.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE STANDARD OF VISION.

1. If myopia in one or both eyes exists, a candidate may be passed provided the ametropia does not exceed 3.5 D, and if, with correcting glasses not exceeding 3.5 D, the acuteness of vision in one eye equals $\frac{6}{9}$, and in the other $\frac{6}{6}$, there being normal range of accommodation with the glasses.

2. Myopic astigmatism does not disqualify a candidate, provided the lens, or the combined spherical and cylindrical lenses, required to correct the error of refraction, does not exceed 3.5 D; the acuteness of vision in one eye, when corrected, being equal to $\frac{6}{6}$, and in the other $\frac{6}{6}$, together with normal range of accommodation with the correcting glasses, there being no evidence of progressive disease in the choroid or retina.

3. A candidate having total hypermetropia not exceeding 4 D, is not disqualified, provided the sight in one eye (when under the influence of atropine) equals $\frac{6}{6}$, and in other eye equals $\frac{6}{6}$ with + 4 D glasses, or any lower power.

4. Hypermetropic astigmatism does not disqualify, provided the lens or combined lenses required to cover the error of refraction do not exceed 4 D, and that the sight of one eye equals $\frac{6}{6}$, and the other $\frac{6}{6}$ with or without such lens or lenses.

5. A candidate having a defect of vision arising from nebula of the cornea is disqualified if the sight of one eye be less than $\frac{6}{12}$. In such a case the better eye must be emmetropic. Defects of vision arising from pathological or other changes in the deeper structures of either eye, which are not referred to in these rules, may exclude a candidate.

6. Squint or any morbid condition subject to the risk of aggravation or recurrence, in either eye, may cause the rejection of a candidate. Any imperfection of the colour sense is a disqualification for appointment to the engineering branch of the Railway Department. In other cases the existence of imperfection of colour sense will be noted on the candidate's papers.

FOR ALL APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT A DECLARATION, AS FOLLOWS, IS REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES.

1. I _____

declare upon honour that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am not at present suffering or affected with any form of disease or bodily infirmity, such as—

- (a) Disease of the heart or lungs.
- (b) Venereal disease.
- (c) Fits.
- (d) Rupture.
- (e) Varicocoele or varicose veins.
- (f) Hydrocele.
- (g) Malformation.
- (h) Congenital defect.
- (i) Defective sight or hearing.
- (j) Loss of teeth.
- (k) Impediment in speech.
- (l) Gout or rheumatism.

2 That I have not to my knowledge any hereditary tendency or predisposition to mental or constitutional disease, such as—

(a) Fits or insanity.

(b) Cancer.

(c) Consumption or scrofula.

3. That I will fully reveal to the Medical Board all circumstances within my knowledge that concern my health and fitness for the appointment for which I am a candidate.

4. That I have previously been examined by a Medical Board for the public service and was declared on the

Signature—

Date—

N.B.—A wilful mis-statement by a candidate will invalidate any subsequent appointment obtained

For Office use only.

No.

Ackd.

INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AND INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

FORM TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT AS ASSISTANT ENGINEER, 1915.

Every Candidate must submit an application on this form to the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., so as to reach him on or before Thursday, the 1st April 1915, at the latest.

*The Application Form should not, however, be sent to him before the 1st February 1915.**

If Candidates writing from the United Kingdom who fill up and return the Application Form do not receive an acknowledgment of it within four complete days, they should communicate with the Secretary, Public Works Department.

INDIA OFFICE,

November 1914.

1 Name in full.

2 Address. *(Any alteration to be notified to the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.)*

3 Date and place of Birth. *(In the event of the Candidate's selection, he will be required to produce a Birth Certificate or such other evidence as to date of birth as may be considered satisfactory.)*

4 Profession or occupation of father; and whether, at the time of Candidate's birth, his father was a British subject either natural-born or naturalised in the United Kingdom.

* Candidates not resident in the United Kingdom may return the form before this date.

5 (a) Parentage of father showing whether he was of European descent.

(b) Parentage of mother, showing whether she was of European descent.

6 The names of any near relatives who have been, or are now, in the service of the Indian Government, and the appointments at present, or immediately before retirement or decease, held by them.

7 All Institutions where educated, since the age of 15, with dates, distinguishing whether or not the Candidate was in residence at such Institutions.

8	University degree, diploma, or other distinction in Engineering, with name of Institution at which obtained.
---	--

9	Details as to University Honours, Prizes, etc.
---	--

10	Nature and extent of practical experience of civil engineering, <i>with full dates</i> . The names and qualifications of the engineers under whose direction the candidate has worked should be stated. (References to work done in connection with a candidate's college course should not be made in this space.)
----	---

11	Whether married or single.
----	----------------------------

- 12 Names and Addresses of either two or three persons (of whom one should be connected with the Institution at which the Candidate has studied Engineering and one should be a Civil Engineer under whom he has obtained practical experience) who will testify, if applied to, as to conduct and character during the last four years. (*References will not be accepted from persons who are related to the Candidate or have no personal knowledge of the Candidate.*)

- 13 Whether the Candidate has in any previous year applied for appointment to the Public Works Department, or for any other appointment under the Government of India, either in England or in India

Signature _____

Date _____ 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on
Thursday, the 14th January 1915, based on the Indian
Daily Weather Reports of the period.**

1. A disturbance in the northwest gave moderately heavy precipitation on the 7th in the northwest of the United Provinces, and the adjoining districts of the Punjab, but with the exception of a few scattered falls of rain weather was dry over the rest of the country.

2. *Burma including the Bay Islands.*—Rain fell at Port Blair and Mergui.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Dibrugarh reported a light shower.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—On the 7th, rain fell at Bahraich and precipitation was nearly general in the north-west of the United Provinces.

Northwest India.—Precipitation occurred on the 7th at Simla, Ambala and Sailkot.

The Peninsula.—Madras and Negapatam reported light falls of rain.

3. The chief amounts of precipitation were as follows :—

January 7th—Meerut 0·89", Dehra Dun 1·89", Mussooree 2·10" and Simla 1·30".

„ 9th—Port Blair 1·16".

4. The rainfall of the week was 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma and the United Provinces West. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Rajputana West, Gujarat, Central India West, Berar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North and the Madras Deccan, but in all the remaining divisions rainfall was in defect by more than 20 per cent.

The rainfall from the 4th December to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, Bengal, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Malabar. It differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent. in the Central Provinces and Madras South-East, and is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the rest of the country, except in Gujarat, where the absence of rainfall is a normal feature for this period of the year.

Division.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 14TH JANUARY 1915.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH DECEMBER 1914 TO 14TH JANUARY 1915.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
							This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	1·6	0·2	+1·4	13·0	5·9	+ 7·1	+120	+100
Lower Burma	0·1	0	+0·1	2·2	0·3	+ 1·9	+633	+600
Upper Burma	0	0	0	1·8	0·4	+ 1·4	+350	+350
Assam	0	0·1	—0·1	0·2	0·6	— 0·4	— 67	— 60
Bengal	0	0	0	0·8	0·1	+ 0·7	+700	+700
Orissa	0	0	0	0·3	0·5	— 0·2	— 40	— 40
Chota Nagpur	0	0·1	—0·1	0·4	0·5	— 0·1	— 20	0
Etihar	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·2	— 0·2	—100	—100
United Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·6	— 0·6	—100	—100
United Provinces, West	0·4	0·2	+0·2	0·4	0·9	— 0·5	— 56	—100
Punjab, East and North	0·1	0·3	—0·2	0·5	1·2	— 0·7	— 56	— 56
Punjab, South-West	0	0·1	—0·1	0·4	0·5	— 0·1	— 20	0
Kashmir	0	0·7	—0·7	3·7	2·7	+ 1·0	+ 37	+ 85
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·2	—0·2	0·8	0·6	+ 0·2	+ 33	+100
Baluchistan	0	0·4	—0·4	0·7	1·6	— 0·9	— 56	— 42
Sind	0	0·1	—0·1	0·2	0·1	+ 0·1	+100	—
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0	0·1	— 0·1	—100	—100
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·4	— 0·4	—100	—100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central India, West	0	0	0	0	0·1	— 0·1	—100	—100
Central India, East	0	0·3	—0·3	0	0·9	— 0·9	—100	—100
Berar	0	0	0	0·4	0·9	— 0·5	— 56	— 56
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0·7	0·7	0	0	+ 17
Central Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·5	0·5	0	0	+ 25
Konkan	0	0	0	1·1	0·2	+ 0·9	+450	+450
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·8	0·5	+ 0·3	+ 60	+ 60
Hyderabad, North	0	0	0	0·5	0·3	+ 0·2	+ 67	+ 67
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	—0·1	0·4	0·3	+ 0·1	+ 33	+100
Mysore	0	0·1	—0·1	0·3	0·6	— 0·3	— 50	— 40
Malabar	0	0·1	—0·1	3·0	1·4	+ 1·6	+114	+121
Madras, South-East	0	0·3	—0·3	4·1	4·6	— 0·5	— 11	— 5
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	0·2	0·5	— 0·3	— 60	— 60
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	—0·1	0	1·5	— 1·5	—100	—100

G. C. SIMPSON,

Sr Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 14th January 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 9th January 1915.

Burma.—Practically no rain fell during the week. Reaping of winter rice has been practically completed. Threshing and winnowing have begun in several districts in Upper Burma. Sowing of spring rice and cultivation of miscellaneous crops are progressing. Standing crops are generally in good condition. The outturn of the main rice crop is reported to be below normal. The price of unhusked rice has fallen further at Rangoon and is now normal.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice, plucking of cotton and pressing of sugarcane are in progress with outturn generally fair. Prospects of tea are reported to be favourable in Sylhet. The condition of the mustard crop is not good on account of want of rain. Transplantation of the spring rice seedlings has commenced in Sylhet. The price of common rice has fallen slightly. Cattle disease is reported in three districts. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Cachar and Kamrup.

Bengal.—There was no rain during the week. The harvesting of winter rice is nearing completion. Preparation of lands for jute and other autumn crops has commenced. The condition and prospects of the standing spring crops are not very good. Cattle disease is reported from eight districts. The average price of common rice has risen slightly as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—The week was practically rainless. Harvesting of winter paddy is approaching completion in some districts. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Standing crops are suffering from want of rain in Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Purnea and parts of Palamau. Rain is also wanted in Shahabad, Monghyr and Bhagalpur. The average price of common rice has risen slightly as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from sixteen districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is generally good.

United Provinces.—Rain has fallen throughout the Provinces except in the south-eastern and Bundelkhand districts. More rain is urgently needed in places. Slight damage to crops by frost and drought is reported in a few districts. Weeding and irrigation of spring crops and of poppy, picking of cotton, pressing of sugarcane and preparation of land for extra crops continue. Standing crops are generally doing well and their prospects are favourable. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Cattle disease is reported from fifteen districts. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices are rising in places but are on the whole practically stationary.

Punjab.—Light rain fell in parts of the submontane and central tracts. It was not sufficient and is now wanted generally everywhere for unirrigated crops. Pressing of sugarcane continues with yield average to good. The condition and expected yield of spring crops are generally good at present but the unirrigated crops in the southeast are suffering from drought. *Toria* is being harvested with yield generally good. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder and water are sufficient. Prices of food grains range between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless. The weather is cold. Standing crops are good on irrigated but average on unirrigated lands. Harvesting of the sugarcane crop continues. Sowing of spring crops is well in progress. Rain is needed for standing crops. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are high but are falling in the case of barley, gram and maize in Peshawar.

Jammu.—No rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 8½ to 14 and maize from 10½ to 16 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. There is no cattle disease. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—No rain or snow fell during the week. Cattle disease prevails in Sripartabsinghpura. Prices are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Rajputana.—The weather is cool and clear. Rain is badly wanted in the eastern Rajputana States. Irrigation of spring crops is proceeding. Slight damage to crops by frost is reported in Udaipur. The cotton crop has suffered owing to severe cold in Partabgarh. In the eastern Rajputana States crops on dry lands are withering for want of rain. Prospects are generally fair. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices are rising.

Central India.—No rain fell during the week. The weather was clear and cold. Winter showers are needed in the Gwalior division. Picking of cotton and harvesting of autumn crops continue. Spring crops are being irrigated. Standing crops are generally in good condition and their expected yield is generally good but they are suffering for want of rain in the Rewa and Garrauli States. Cattle are in good condition. Prices are rising in Gwalior, Bhopal and Baghelkhand, are fluctuating in Indore and are steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather was clear and cold with occasional clouds. Harvesting of autumn crops has been almost completed. Threshing and winnowing continue. Picking of cotton is in progress. Spring crops are fair in the northern districts where rain is urgently required, elsewhere they are in good condition. There has been slight damage from insects and frost in Bilaspur, Drug and Chanda. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. *Juar* rose in Nimar, Wardha and Akola by 2, $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 seers per rupee respectively and fell by 2 seers in Yeotmal.

Feudatory States.—Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops are proceeding. Prospects of spring crops are generally favourable but rain is required for them. Wheat fell by 2 seers per rupee in Jashpur.

Bombay.—Standing crops are generally in good condition except for slight damage by rats in one State of Rewa Kantha and by frost in two talukas of Nawabshah and are withering in one taluka of Ahmednagar and three talukas of Sholapur. Harvesting and threshing of autumn crops continue. Cotton picking is progressing in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Ahmedabad, the Deccan, Kathiawar and Baroda. Sowing of spring crops continues in Larkana, Kanara, Rewa Kantha and Savantvadi. The fodder supply is sufficient except in the area affected by floods and in the hilly tracts of Karachi, three talukas of Thar and Parkar, and parts of Poona. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices have risen slightly in Sind, the Deccan and the Karnatak.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Autumn cotton is being picked and early rice is being harvested in parts. Spring crops are fair to good but have suffered on account of frost in parts. Late rice is being sown and weeded. Cattle disease prevails in five talukas. Prices:—Wheat $5\frac{1}{2}$, coarse rice $7\frac{1}{2}$ and *juar* $15\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. The highest price in districts is *juar* 10 seers in Warangal and the lowest $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers in Bir and Adilabad.

Mysore.—Rainfall *nil*. The price of *ragi* has fallen in Shimoga and Chitaldrug. Markets are well supplied. The outturn of the harvested *ragi*, paddy, sugarcane, gram, groundnut and cotton is fair. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Prospects of the season are generally good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Reaping of rice and picking of coffee continue. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was light in Travancore and *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good but are withering or have withered or have become diseased in parts of three districts and require rain in parts of two others. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding generally with outturn fair to normal. Sowings of paddy and dry crops are proceeding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is generally sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, Kistna, the Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Madura and Tinnevely. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of four districts and is getting scarce in parts of two others. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of five districts. Prices are inclined to fall.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 14th January 1915.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 9th January 1915 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.		
DELHI .	..	Delhi City . . . . .	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area . . . . .	...	...
TOTAL			...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City . . . . .	...	...
		Kaira District . . . . .	...	1	
		Panch Mahals District . . . . .	...	5*	
		Ahmedabad District	5*	...		
		Broach " . . . . .	...	...
		Bulsar Port . . . . .	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	8	...		
		Surat District	1	1		
		Bhiwadi Port . . . . .	...	...
		Bandra " . . . . .	...	...
		Bassein " . . . . .	...	...
		Thana " . . . . .	...	...
		Kalyan " . . . . .	...	...
		Kurla " . . . . .	...	...
		Thana District	10	8		
	Central.	Nasik District	160	114		
		Ahmednagar District	8	2		
		East Khandesh District	5	8		
		Poona Town	21	15		
		Poona District	80	57		
		Satara "	75	56		
	Southern.	Sholapur Town	11	5		
		Kolaba District . . . . .	...	...
		Ratnagiri " . . . . .	...	1	
		Belgaum "	30	22		
		Dharwar "	58	43		
	Sind.	Hubli Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bijapur District	8	4		
		Hyderabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Hyderabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	5	2		
		Karachi District . . . . .	...	...
	Political Charges.	Sukkur " . . . . .	...	...
		Larkana " . . . . .	...	...
		Nawabshah " . . . . .	...	...
		Baroda State	31	29		
		Onch " . . . . .	...	...
		Maudvi Port . . . . .	...	...
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	..	Porbandar Port . . . . .	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	19	16		
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	159	135		
		TOTAL			694	524
		Anantapur District	8	5		
		Bellary Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bellary District	38 (b)	32(a)		
		Bellary Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		North Arcot District	7 (a)	5 (a)		
		Mangalore Town and Port . . . . .	...	...
		South Canara District . . . . .	...	...
		Salem District	24 (b)	13 (a)		
		Nilgiris " . . . . .	...	...
		Coimbatore Town . . . . .	...	...
		Coimbatore District	18 (b)	13 (b)		
		Trichinopoly District	16 (c)	14 (c)		
		Chittoor District . . . . .	...	...
		Tuticorin Town . . . . .	...	...
		Visagapatam Port . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL			111	82

* For three weeks. (a) One imported. (b) Two imported. (c) Three imported.
In the return for the week ending 2nd January 1915 against the Panch Mahals and Broach districts read 15 cases, 7 deaths for nil and 7 cases, 4 deaths for 2 cases, 1 death, respectively.
In the return for the week ending 2nd January 1915, against Hyderabad town read 55 cases, 27 deaths for nil.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan District . . . . .	...	...
		Birbhum . . . . .	...	...
		Bankura . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah Town . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah District . . . . .	...	...
	Presidency.	24 Parganahs . . . . .	...	...
		Calcutta . . . . .	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town . . . . .	...	...
		Dacca District . . . . .	...	...
		Nymensingh District . . . . .	...	...
		Faridpur " . . . . .	...	...
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Chittagong	Noakhali District . . . . .	...	...
	Rajahmli	Jalpaiguri District . . . . .	...	...
		Pabna District . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL . . . . .	...	...
	Patna	Patna Town	59	57
		Patna District . . . . .	...	...
		Gaya Town	51	27
		Gaya District	55	46
		Shahabad District . . . . .	...	...
	Tirhut	Saran District	110	24
		Champaran District . . . . .	...	...
		Muzaffarpur "	28	25
		Palamau " . . . . .	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	28	20
		Darbhanga District . . . . .	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	100	84
		Monghyr District . . . . .	...	...
		Purnea . . . . .	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	28	24
		Bhagalpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Southal Parganas District . . . . .	...	...
UNITED PROVINCES.	Orissa	Cuttack . . . . .	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur.	Hasaribagh District . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	459	386
	Meerut	Saharanpur City	1	1
		Saharanpur District	21	21
		Muzaffarnagar District	23	17
		Meerut	14	11
		Bulandshahr "	31	22
	Agra	Aligarh District	16	16
		Muttra City . . . . .	...	...
		Muttra District . . . . .	...	1
		Etah "	1	...
	Rohil-khand.	Bijnor District	8	8
		Moradabad District	12	12
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	19	19
		Farrukhabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Cawnpore City	11	11
		Cawnpore District	13	9
		Fatehpur "	2	2
		Allahabad City	13	12
		Allahabad District . . . . .	...	...
	Jhansi	Jalaun District . . . . .	...	...
	Benares	Benares District	12	12
		Jannpur "	104	102
		Ghazipur "	57	61
		Ballia " . . . . .	...	...
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District	119	63
		Basti "	65	45
		Azamgarh "	184	165
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	1	1
		Lucknow District	4	4
		Unao "	24	28
		Rae Bareilly "	14	13
		Sitapur "	22	21
		Hardoi "	9	7
		Kheri " . . . . .	...	...
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	8	8
		Fyzabad District	20	20
		Gonda "	3	...
		Bahraich "	13	13
		Sultanpur "	5	2
		Partabgarh District	11	11
		Bara Banki "	10	10
		TOTAL	876	754

In the return for the week ending 2nd January 1915 against the Gaya District read 49 cases for 249 cases. The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 2nd January 1915:—

Bulandshahr district read 5 cases, 5 deaths for nil.

Aligarh " 10 " 10 " "

Benares " 60 " 57 " "

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Ambala	Hissar District	86	30
		Gurgaon "	41	40
		Rohtak "	8	5
		Karnal "	51	52
		Ambala "	98	71
	Jullundur	Kangra District	407	255
		Hoshiarpur District	58	47
		Jullundur City	112	66
		Jullundur District	135	77
		Ludhiana "	20	14
		Ferozepore "	20	14
	Lahore	Lahore City	2	2
		Lahore District	42	18
		Amritsar City	60	60
		Amritsar District	165	165
		Gurdaspur "	125	101
		Sialkot "	124	124
		Gujranwala "	247	208
	Rawalpindi.	Shahpur District	28	27
		Gujrat "	197	97
		Jhelum "	149	124
		Rawalpindi "	234	152
		Attock "	4	—
	Multan	Montgomery District	20	15
		Lyallpur District	1	1
		Jhang "	4	2
		Multan "	4	2
	Native States	Nabha State	—	—
		Patiala City	275	275
		Patiala State	183	94
		Kapurthala State	17	12
		Jhind State	2	1
		Kalsia State	2	1
	TOTAL		2,745	2,135
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	6	6
		Insein District	24	22
		Tharrawaddy District	9	7
		Pegu District	79	68
		Prome "	79	68
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	1	—
		Bassein District	3	3
		Hensada	9	9
		Myaungmya District	—	—
		Maubiu "	—	—
	Tenasserim.	Amherst District	8	7
		Toungoo "	8	7
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	12	12
		Magwe District	3	3
	Mandalay.	Mandalay Town	1	1
		Mandalay District	11	11
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	9	9
		Meiktila "	5	4
		Yamethin "	8	10
		Myingun "	8	10
	Shan States	Northern Shan States	11	—
	TOTAL		189	172
ASSAM	Cauhar	Goalpara Town	—	—
	TOTAL		—	—
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	157	151
		Nagpur District	14	12
		Bhandara Town	1	1
		Wardha Town	1	1
		Wardha District	1	—
	Jubbulpore	Saugor Town	76	65
		Saugor District	6	5
		Saugor Cantonment	8	8
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad Town	31	24
		Hoshangabad District	1	—
		Nimar "	19	17
		Narsinghpur "	1	1
	Chhatiaagarh	Raipur District	1	1
	TOTAL		317	286

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
COORG	Coorg . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL .	...	...
MYSORE STATE.	..	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	21	15
		Bangalore City	5	8
		Bangalore District	31	20
		Mysore City	5	5
		Mysore District	21	6
		Hassan "	4	2
		Kadur "	9	15
		Kolar "	14	14
		Kolar Gold Fields	1	...
		Tumkur District	1	1
		Shimoga "	5	5
		Chitaldroog "		
		TOTAL .	117	86
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Rajchur District . . . . .	...	...
		Bidar " . . . . .	...	...
		Medak "	4	3
		Parbhani " . . . . .	...	...
		Gulbarga "	4	4
		Atrafbaldah Sarf-i-Khas . . . . .	...	...
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs . . . . .	...	...
		Bir District . . . . .	...	...
		Adilabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Aurangabad " . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL .	8 (a)	7 (a)
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Bhopal City	39	39
		Bhopal State	17	15
		Gwalior "	2	1
		Sehore Cantonment		
		TOTAL .	58 (b)	55 (b)
RAJ-PUTANA.	...	Merwar (Jodhpur State) . . . . .	...	...
		Jaipur State . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL .	...	...
N.-W. F. PROVINCE.	...	Peshawar District . . . . .	...	...
		Abbottabad City . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL .	...	...
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	21	14
		TOTAL .	21	14
		GRAND TOTAL .	5,595	4,501

(a) From the 28th December 1914 to the 2nd January 1915.

(b) For the week ending 2nd January 1915.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 263-292-7.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Delhi, the 12th January 1915.

**AMENDMENTS IN RULES REGULATING THE GRANT OF PROSPECTING
LICENSES AND MINING LEASES.**

R E S O L U T I O N.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in the rules for regulating the grant by Local Governments of licenses to prospect for minerals and the grant of mining leases in British India, published with the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 7552-7581-121, dated the 15th September 1913.

In rule 2 in the definition of the word "person" *substitute* a comma for the word "or" in the second line and *add* the words "or in a British Colony" after the word "Kingdom."

The following shall be inserted as rule 12-A. :—

"No prospecting license or mining lease for reserved minerals shall be granted to any person other than a British subject, or, if the person be a company or firm, unless such company or firm is shown to the satisfaction of the Local Government to be in the hands of British subjects.

"And every prospecting license and mining lease shall contain such stipulations in regard to the working and transfer of reserved minerals which may be discovered, as may from time to time be prescribed by the Government of India."

Omit the proviso to rule 13.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign and Political and Revenue and Agricultural Departments, to Chambers of Commerce, and to the Director of Geological Survey of India, for information.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAYS.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.		MEAN MILEAGE WORKED.		TOTAL EARNINGS FOR WEEK ENDING.		EARNINGS PER MILE OPEN FOR WEEK.		TOTAL EARNINGS FROM 1ST APRIL TO		Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.	
	During official year 1913-14.		1914. 1915.		2nd January 1914. 2nd January 1915.		1914. 1915.		2nd January 1914. 2nd January 1915.					
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Miles.				Rs.	Miles.
State and Guaranteed Railways.														
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	376	2,676	8,38,513	2,676	8,38,513	2,676	331	302	3,06,36,214	2,96,51,000	Rs. 9,85,214	Rs. 9,85,214		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	695	998	9,544	21	9,544	7,800	454	362	2,83,641	3,28,000	44,359	44,359		
Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3 1/2" and 2' 6" gauge lines).	458	1,670	7,37,413	1,670	6,69,324	6,30,000	670	619	2,59,28,660	2,41,67,000	17,61,660	17,61,660		
East Indian.	775	2,549	20,57,453	2,549	20,57,453	20,31,000	807	795	2,86,85,682	2,42,47,000	44,38,682	44,38,682		
Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland).	650	2,537	18,65,196	2,537	18,65,196	16,32,000	735	639	7,73,84,441	7,62,76,000	11,08,441	11,08,441		
Agra-Delhi (Ford).	352	126	48,409	126	48,409	56,000	385	444	6,03,66,265	5,37,41,000	67,25,265	67,25,265	* Includes earnings for 1st 2 days of January 1915, of the Tarkapur Railway owing to its incorporation therein.	
Baran-Kotah.	86	40	3,025	40	3,025	2,800	75	72	16,76,634	21,78,000	5,01,366	5,01,366		
Bhopal-Itarsi.	636	57	27,246	57	27,246	22,100	480	308	12,16,307	8,20,000	3,96,307	3,96,307		
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3 1/2" gauge lines).	278	2,653	7,32,869	2,653	7,32,869	6,57,000	287	257	2,75,84,792	2,73,51,000	2,33,792	2,33,792		
North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines).	411	4,012	14,89,618	4,012	14,89,618	14,90,000	371	371	6,52,74,946	6,29,15,000	23,59,946	23,59,946		
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Barhwal 3' 3 1/2" link).	289	1,600	4,74,689	1,600	4,74,689	3,80,000	297	237	1,76,78,169	1,53,49,000	23,29,169	23,29,169		
Cawnpore-Banda.	39	33	1,000	33	1,000	4,300	32	66	(a) 44,983	1,19,000	74,012	74,012		
Hardwar-Dehra.	292	32	8,583	32	8,583	7,400	288	231	3,59,351	3,49,000	10,351	10,351		
Assam-Bengal.	167	812	1,35,442	812	1,35,442	1,29,000	168	152	51,03,940	50,31,000	72,940	72,940		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	315	1,828	6,30,342	1,828	6,30,342	5,65,000	345	309	2,14,99,818	2,08,62,000	6,37,818	6,37,818		
Burma.	306	1,342	4,27,310	1,342	4,27,310	3,79,000	319	282	1,66,09,429	1,51,59,000	4,50,429	4,50,429		
Burma Extensions.	...	187	34,342	187	34,342	22,000	186	118	14,83,804	11,78,000	3,05,804	3,05,804		
Southern Shan States.	...	23	772	23	772	2,000	34	31	21,001	36,000	14,019	14,019		
Dhoke-Kurnool.	...	32	2,423	32	2,423	2,000	76	62	90,304	78,600	11,704	11,704		
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section).	202	124	23,951	124	23,951	17,300	193	139	10,17,101	7,50,000	2,67,101	2,67,101		
Lucknow-Bareilly.	161	292	39,657	292	39,657	37,400	136	123	16,14,034	13,75,000	2,39,034	2,39,034		
Mysore (including Kolar Goldfields 5' 6" gauge lines).	179	411	79,532	411	79,532	70,500	194	172	28,78,405	25,04,000	3,74,405	3,74,405		
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines).	371	1,454	5,49,383	1,454	5,49,383	4,93,000	378	339	2,11,62,345	2,08,02,000	3,60,345	3,60,345		
Travancore Branch.	161	108	17,301	108	17,301	16,800	160	156	6,95,667	7,05,000	9,403	9,403		
Tirhoot.	251	786	2,02,244	786	2,02,244	1,97,000	218	250	75,46,160	71,54,000	3,92,160	3,92,160		
Broach-Jambusar †.	30	...	600	...	20	...	3,500	† Opened from 23rd November 1914.
Jorhat Provincial.	78	32	2,497	32	2,497	1,900	77	69	97,095	87,800	9,295	9,295		
TOTAL.	415	25,229	11,15,975	25,431	11,15,975	1,03,39,391	426	391	41,60,80,075	39,35,18,900	2,25,61,175	2,25,61,175		

Name of the Railway	Length in miles	Gross Receipts in Rs.	Net Receipts in Rs.	Gross Expenditure in Rs.	Net Expenditure in Rs.	Profit in Rs.	Date of Opening
Lounana-Dhuri-Jakhal	217	34,930	10,000	443	127	19,086	
Nagda-Ujjain	185	6,842	5,900	199	174	6,197	
Nizam's Guaranteed State	375	1,23,572	88,840	367	286	1,19,706	
Pelad-Cambay	168	5,389	5,200	176	163	1,353	
Ratnra-Bhatinda	352	46,892	29,000	435	269	3,76,303	
Southern Punjab	262	1,25,179	1,14,000	812	268	1,54,801	
Southern Punjab—“Ludhiana” Extension	167	26,197	23,000	168	148	95,169	
Futief Valley	63	12,270	11,000	69	53	61,373	
Tapi Valley	198	43,766	35,000	281	226	1,35,632	
Tarakesur	312	4,352	3,100	218	207	4,709	
Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	2,299	1,900	69	56	3,802	
Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Branakhet Extension)	87	8,268	7,200	93	81	1,25,547	
Bengal and North-Western	186	1,80,838	1,92,000	151	155	81,571	
Bengal-Dooars	206	83,339	27,900	217	132	20,564	
Berwada-Manipalam	131	6,890	6,100	135	166	1,07,584	
Bhavnagar (including Bhargadra)	129	27,493	25,300	121	121	7,974	
Cooch Behar	175	6,492	5,300	196	161	26,875	
Dibru-Sadiya	303	23,949	25,100	278	222	...	
Gadkwar's Meliana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	15,187	12,900	82	70	...	
Gondal-Forbandar (including Jetalpur-Rajkot)	124	26,100	23,200	124	105	...	
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	194	1,03,572	78,200	249	177	1,65,958	
Japur	82	5,004	5,400	81	74	20,599	
Jannagar	104	5,505	4,300	102	80	6,583	
Jodhpur-Bikaner	102	1,04,296	9,100	101	84	7,03,551	
Junagadh	105	1,682	10,000	95	88	2,087	
Kolhapur	225	9,079	4,300	279	169	20,102	
Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khafro Section)	43	5,339	4,800	53	44	6,693	
Morvi (including Vankar-Morvi 2 nd 6 th gauge)	161	13,721	12,700	144	137	17,181	
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	9,071	13,800	161	251	11,203	
Rodlikund and Kumeau	149	44,273	31,400	165	117	2,61,704	
Sangli	153	960	600	192	120	1,304	
Shoranur-Cochin	195	12,703	11,800	195	182	4,96,000	
Tanjore District Board	183	15,529	13,900	151	136	37,355	
Udaipur-Chitorgarh	92	6,754	5,400	101	81	17,168	
Barai	219	29,722	17,800	257	163	80,158	
Bilimora-Kala-Amba (b)	13	...	300	...	23	...	
Bowringpet-Kolar (c)	11	384	700	35	64	6,300	
Channaray-Shivrajpur	83	1,491	900	75	45	25,857	
Dhona-Baranatti (d)	27	...	1,400	...	52	16,928	
Gadkwar's Dabhol	90	13,291	12,400	94	87	36,600	
Godhra-Lunavada (e)	24	561	500	23	32	31,141	
Jacobabad-Kashmore (f)	115	...	400	...	8	28,193	
Koamba-Zaukhav	26	448	400	17	15	4,600	
Murtajapur-Ellichpur including Karanja soc. (g)	45	2,394	6,100	60	91	1,057	
Nadied-Kapadranj	71	1,918	1,900	69	68	1,80,573	
Rajwala	67	1,985	1,700	53	48	11,231	
Darjeeling-Himalayan	462	17,497	15,000	341	294	6,407	
Pipar-Bilara	20	...	300	...	12	24,512	
TOTAL	186	7,534	11,15,300	174	142	23,47,286	
GRAND TOTAL	359	38,703	1,14,55,000	369	334	2,48,88,461	

† Represents earnings for 5 days only.

(b) Opened from 23rd July 1914.

(c) Opened from 15th December 1913.

(d) Opened from 30th May 1914.

(e) From 5th December 1913.

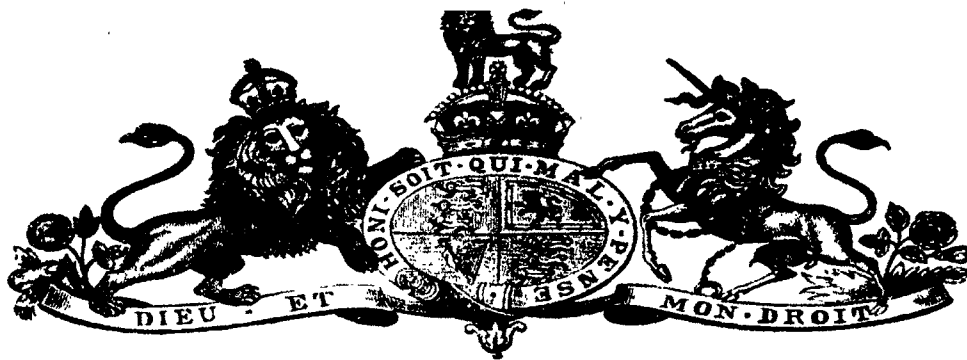
(f) Opened from 1st December 1914.

(g) Opened from 1st December 1914.

(h) Opened from 16th June 1914.

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

Simla, the 14th January 1915.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th September 1914.

On and after the 7th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 p.m. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India."

Rates of Subscription.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.			

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE.

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

ENGLAND.				INDIA.			
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO OCTOBER.		WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO OCTOBER.	
Preliminary Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
115,300	88,900	68,100	30,000	7,364,500	7,477,000	132,000	112,500
2,687,900	2,225,000	1,531,800	1,150,300	2,706,000	3,018,000	303,000	303,000
278,400	287,000	152,700	143,100	4,417,000	4,737,000	320,000	320,000
461,500	451,500	219,600	227,200	13,734,000	13,736,000	200	200
2,667,800	2,678,100	1,697,800	1,751,500	2,224,000	2,308,500	84,500	84,500
16,800	85,700	9,200	8,900	43,15,000	83,92,000	40,77,000	40,77,000
9,000,100	9,081,500	6,339,400	6,338,500	17,05,34,000	18,58,97,000	1,53,63,000	1,53,63,000
119,800	120,000	55,400	91,600	1,69,37,000	1,76,60,000	7,23,000	7,23,000
101,200	82,500	66,400	72,300	4,70,52,000	4,66,16,000	4,36,000	4,36,000
5,463,400	5,711,500	3,001,600	3,035,800	13,02,47,000	12,76,75,000	25,72,000	25,72,000
20,312,500	20,794,500	13,176,000	13,371,200	65,36,61,000	71,35,97,000	5,99,36,000	5,99,36,000
20,312,500	20,794,500	13,176,000	13,371,200	65,36,61,000	71,35,97,000	5,99,36,000	5,99,36,000
2,057,000	2,058,400	1,000,000	1,534,000	6,60,08,000	5,27,69,000	1,32,39,000	1,32,39,000
962,200	962,200	7,400	42,200	57,100	21,73,000	21,65,900	21,65,900
76,400	102,000	7,400	42,200	22,83,000	21,73,000	1,10,000	1,10,000
3,093,400	3,752,600	1,802,300	1,576,200	6,83,43,000	5,49,42,000	1,34,01,000	1,34,01,000
1,781,000	869,900	4,110	4,110	1,66,49,000	1,66,49,000	0	0
1,041,000	2,052,900	6,937,200	491,100	1,15,51,000	1,15,51,000	0	0
8,076,700	2,952,900	5,047,300	5,047,300	9,29,000	13,57,000	4,28,000	4,28,000
10,898,300	27,340,000	21,015,500	15,439,500	1,19,55,000	1,86,81,000	67,26,000	67,26,000
34,304,800	4,506,500	5,112,000	4,006,500	8,88,73,000	8,88,73,000	0	0
8,157,000	32,396,500	26,727,500	19,445,400	21,25,42,000	6,14,41,000	15,11,01,000	15,11,01,000
42,402,300	42,402,300	42,402,300	42,402,300	—8,61,000	—52,000	—8,12,000	—8,12,000
7,60,62,000	7,60,62,000	7,60,62,000	7,60,62,000	14,85,00,000	14,85,00,000	0	0
95,21,000	95,21,000	95,21,000	95,21,000	91,65,66,000	93,70,45,000	2,04,79,000	2,04,79,000
8,04,63,000	8,04,63,000	8,04,63,000	8,04,63,000	21,974,000	13,25,80,000	8,72,14,000	8,72,14,000
8,99,84,000	8,99,84,000	8,99,84,000	8,99,84,000	1,16,56,09,000	1,07,56,35,000	8,99,74,000	8,99,74,000

H. F. HOWARD.

Controller of Currency.

THE TREASURY;

Calcutta, the 18th January 1915.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1915.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS.

The 9th January 1915.

No. 149.—Whereas, by paragraph 5(1) of Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 of 9th September 1914 as amended and extended by Proclamation, dated the 5th of November 1914, payment of any sum of money to or for the benefit of persons or a body of persons resident in the territories of the German Empire or in the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary or in the respective colonies and dependencies thereof or in the territories of the Sultan of Turkey other than any territory in the occupation of the British Government or its colonies, in this licence and in the said Proclamations referred to as "enemy country" is prohibited; and

Whereas, by paragraph 8 of the said Proclamation it is provided that nothing in the Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by licence whether such licence be granted to individuals or be announced as applying to persons; and

Whereas, by paragraph 3 of Proclamation dated 8th October 1914, power to grant such licences on behalf of the Crown may be exercised by the Governor General;

Now, therefore, I, Charles, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, hereby authorise all persons residing, being, or carrying on business in British India to pay any fees necessary for obtaining the grant, or for obtaining the renewal, of patents, or for obtaining the registration of trade marks or designs, or the renewal of such registrations in an "enemy country";

And also to pay on behalf of an "enemy" any fees payable in British India on application for, or renewal of, the grant of a patent or on application for the registration of designs or the renewal of such registration.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,

Viceroy and Governor General.

ERRATUM.

The following entry which appeared in the notification published by this office in Part II of the Gazette of India, dated 9th January 1915, under the heading "Cessation of Exclusive Privilege" is hereby cancelled:

1910—430 (Welsh, Purvis & Forbes).

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

January 6, 1915.

- 1979. R. R. Gales & R. D. T. Alexander. *Improvements to grab dredgers for working direct off a crane rope.*
- 1980. Samuel Thompson & Co., Ltd., & W. Harrison. *Improvements in and relating to flushing cisterns.*
- 1981. J. Thomas. *Improvements in the suspension of vehicle bodies on bogies.*
- 1982. F. P. Aylwin. *Improvements in and relating to portable houses.*

January 7, 1915.

- 1983. Usher-Walker, Ltd., and C. E. Sohn. *Improvements in or relating to resilient compositions for printers' rollers.*
- 1984. F. W. Farr. *Improvements in or relating to the repair or reinforcement of pneumatic tyre covers.*
- 1985. J. B. Mitchell. *Improvements in means for cooling or freezing liquids.*

January 8, 1915.

- 1986. S. M. Rutnagur. *Improvements in bedsteads and bed curtains.*
- 1987. S. M. Rutnagur. *Improvements in mosquito nets.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

- 1518. A. H. Tubbs. *Improvements in ventilators.*
- 1770. J. Begg. *Improvements in methods and apparatus for spreading tea leaf and the like.*
- 1871. P. J. Jack. *An improved spring cushioned tyre for wheels of motor cars or other road vehicles.*
- 1902. S. D. Raju. *Rope pump.*
- 1942. I. E. Robinson. *Improvements in or relating to smoke consuming furnaces and stoves.*
- 1944. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd. *Improvements in the connections of electrical condensers.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, Rs 30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

- 1705. Khauna.
- 1758. Deakin.

PATENTS SEALED.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1431. Din. | 1773. Dickson. |
| 1486. Underwood Typewriter Co. | 1814. Thame. |
| 1552. Manley & Sandy. | 1823. Douglas & Hodgson. |
| 1612. Whitehead Morris & Co.,
Farmer. | 1824. Stokes. |
| 1640. Cook. | 1825. Warbrook & Massey & Co. |

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

- 258 of 1901. Clayton. (To 22 January 1916.)
- 194 of 1902. Joshi. (To 9th January 1916.)
- 32 of 1903. Sheffield & anr. (To 13 January 1916.)
- 80 of 1903. Lamont & anr. (To 6 May 1916.)
- 63 of 1904. Johnson. (To 8 August 1916.)
- 168 of 1904. La Societe Anonyme Westinghouse & anr. (To 16 June 1916.)
- 114 of 1905. Lamont & anr. (To 1 May 1916.)
- 332 of 1905. Dutton & ors. (To 14 February 1916.)
- 91 of 1906. Duffy. (To 25 August 1916.)
- 519 of 1906. Chakravarti. (To 7 January 1916.)
- 351 of 1907. Haywood & ors. (To 25 February 1916.)
- 504 of 1907. Lamont & anr. (To 19 December 1916.)
- 577 of 1907. Rees. (To 27 January 1916.)
- 578 of 1907. Rees. (To 27 January 1916.)
- 248 of 1908. Sartig. (To 13 January 1916.)
- 332 of 1909. Sheffield & anr. (To 22 January 1916.)
- 390 of 1909. Standard Tobacco Stemmer Co. (To 11 March 1916.)
- 442 of 1909. La Societe pour l'Exploitation des Procedes, etc. (To 19 March 1916.)
- 694 of 1909. Watson. (To 16 February 1916.)

- 141 of 1910. Pavia & anr. (To 27 April 1916.)
 445 of 1910. Nier & anr. (To 22 March 1916.)
 565 of 1910. Von Kramer. (To 6 March 1916.)
 596 of 1910. Dass. (To 13 January 1916.)
 598 of 1910. Gray. (To 13 January 1916.)
 599 of 1910. Allen-Liverside Portable Acetylene Co. (To 13 January 1916.)
 627 of 1910. McLeod. (To 13th February 1916.)
 664 of 1910. Cobbold. (To 16 March 1916.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1907.

393 (Ransome International Conduit Co.).

1909.

435 (Koszegi & Szechenyi). 482 (Reid). 606 (Wakefield).

1910.

125 (Midas & Co. Ltd.). 276 (Kestner). 367 (Standard Alloys Ltd.). 368 (Standard Alloys Ltd.). 448 (Metcalf). 457 (Rechniewski).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

January 4th to 9th, 1915.

Class 13. Nos. 2523 and 2524. The Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. December 23, 1914.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.*

2. *Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.*

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in cash and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	. R. C. Technical Institute.	DELHI	. Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
ALLAHABAD	. Public Library.	HYDERABAD	. Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
BANGALORE	. Indian Institute of Science.	JALPAIGURI	. Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
BOMBAY	. Record Office.	KARACHI	. Office of City Deputy Collector.
"	. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bynulla.	LAHORE	. Punjab Public Library.
"	. The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.	LONDON	. The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
CALCUTTA	. Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.	MADRAS	. Record Office, Egmore.
"	. Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.	"	. College of Engineering.
"	. Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.	MYSORE	. Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
CAWNPORE	. Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.	NAGPUR	. Victoria Technical Institute.
CHINSURAH	. Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.	POONA	. College of Engineering.
CHITTAGONG	. Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.	RANGOON	. Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
DACCA	. Office of the District Board, Dacca.	ROORKEE	. Thomason College.
		SHOLAPUR	. Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		R	a
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the <i>Gazette of India</i>)		0	1
Annual Subscription with postage		3	0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)		2	0
(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1907, 1910, 1911	each	1	0
(g) Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(h) Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913	each	1	0
(i) Specifications of Invention	each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—

- (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
- (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides)

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

“ Specimens of Persian Manuscripts ” for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price Rs 6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-------|------|---------|
| (1) | Collection for 1902-03, | price | Rs 3 | a copy. |
| (2) | “ “ 1903-04 | “ “ | 3 | |
| (3) | “ “ 1904-05 | “ “ | 3 | |
| (4) | “ “ 1905-06 | “ “ | 3 | |
| (5) | “ “ 1906-07 | “ “ | 3-8 | |
| (6) | “ “ 1907-08 | “ “ | 3-8 | |
| (7) | “ “ 1908-09 | “ “ | 2-8 | |
| (8) | “ “ 1909-10 | “ “ | 2-8 | |

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Urdu papers also; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

“ Diwan-i-Sarkhush ” (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price Rs per copy.

“ Kalam-i-Urdu,” the text-book for One Proficiency Standard in Urdu; price Rs 2-12

“ Qaani ” (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price Rs 7-8 per copy.

“ Diwan-i-Andalib ” (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian; price Rs 4 per copy

Glossary to the “ Ar-Rauzatn-z-Zakiyah,” the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic; price Rs 6-4 per copy.

“ Nazm-i-Muntakhab,” one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu; price Rs 5 per copy.

“ Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg ” (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price Rs 5 per copy.

“ Raghuvansam ”—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit; price Rs 2-8

“ Akhlaq-i-Jalali ” (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price Rs 5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. M. Gulzari Lall | Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The Welsh Regiment, Agra Cantonment. |
|--------------------|--|

ALLAHABAD.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. | Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sadar Bazar, Allahabad. |
|-------------------------|--|

AMBALA.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan | Sudder Bazar, Ambala |
| 2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan | The Oriental Lodge, Ambala. |
| 3. M. Sita Ram Mahta | Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala. |
| 4. M. J. Ahmad Fakhriy | Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment. |

AMRITSAR.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II Regimental Munshi, The Black Watch, Sudder Bazar,

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
 2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
 3. M. Hossain Mirza 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
 4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
 5. M. Syed Nawab Ali 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
 6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
 7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
 8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
 9. M. Abdul Wajid 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
 10. M. Syed Mohammad 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
 11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saibgal Regimental Munshi, The 2nd Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
 2. M. Akbar Khan, Haidari British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KANAUJI.

1. M. Anand Sarup C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagehal Hills, or Depôt, Kanauji.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim Near the Police Post, Hussaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Moid. Yaqub Khan Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin Near Police Out Post, Hosaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. S. Karim Bakhsh Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st York-shire Regiment, Bavian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagehi Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi Bakhshi Mahalla Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din 81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Abdul Karim Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.
5. M. Safdar Khan Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasul Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangli Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fasl-i-Haq Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1. M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2. Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Beza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4. M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5. M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6. M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7. M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripukur 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8. M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munsifs who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and $3\frac{1}{2}$ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows :—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs 13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs 12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs 5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 „

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE OR PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.

For any quantity	Rs 4 per lb.
----------------------------	--------------

Quinine is available in 1-oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1 lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below :—

For $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 4 As. ; 1 lb. 6 As. ; 2 lbs. 10 As. ; 3 lbs. 12 As. ; 4 lbs. 1 Re. ; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4 ; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 8.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1915.
Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th January 1915.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.				RESERVE.										REMARKS.	
				COIN AND BULLION.						SECURITIES (PURCHASED PRICE).					TOTAL.
In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.		In India.		In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Held in India.	Held in England.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R			
Calcutta	38,47,000	23,90,53,435	12,89,16,352	58,69,238	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	35,12,85,536	(a) Nominal value— R10,30,81,500
Cannore	...	2,65,90,510	1,90,20,615	60,25,912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,50,46,757	(b) Nominal value— R4,69,36,571
Labore	...	3,48,70,610	1,09,19,552	1,21,83,788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,81,03,640	
Bombay	44,40,085	15,94,08,975	2,71,44,088	5,43,20,145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,14,64,233	
Kanahel	...	2,21,81,865	53,97,823	30,79,095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,76,918	
Madras	21,14,975	6,81,23,265	3,64,70,225	20,78,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,85,43,285	
Rangoon	...	4,34,46,025	6,44,59,566	36,75,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,81,35,136	
	99,11,060	59,36,59,185	29,23,28,721	8,72,26,888	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	59,60,55,505	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue				Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another										6,00,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R				TOTAL RESERVE R										59,54,55,505	

2890,000 (Rs. 50,000) was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th January 1915.
The Gold held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 7th January 1915 to 6,42 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

**STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD
FROM 1ST TO 7TH JANUARY 1915.**

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

NAMES OF MINTS.	COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIA GOVERNMENT COINS.										COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS		SUBSIDIARY COINAGE FOR THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT.		
	RECEIPTS.		COINAGE.		BALANCE OF BULLION AND COIN.						Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar Closing and paid over. Bul- lion.	Receipt of Bullion for sub- sidary coinage. paid over.	Sub- sidary coin and coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
	Pur- chased silver. Treasures, etc.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from State Treasures, etc.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Govern- ment Bullion.	With- drawn and un- current coins.	TOTAL.					
Calcutta	...	1 ...	1	...	...	...	...	9	6	15	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	1	...	...	...	10	4	14	...	...	...	...	...
	9	...	...	...	...	...

G. H. WILLIS, CAPT., R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 13th January 1915.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th January 1915.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	5,14,88,375	0 0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0 0	Other authorised Investments	1,01,34,170	0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,03,06,907	1 9	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,64,94,479	3 10
Public Deposits at Branches	1,54,09,941	2 8	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	4,84,86,981	11 8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	21,96,25,517	8 7	Bills discounted and purchased	1,86,53,364	14 6
Bank Post Bills, etc.	13,34,761	11 6	Balances with other Banks	19,17,767	12 11
Sundries	13,85,438	9 11	Bullion	27,10,806	15 8
			Dead Stock	14,128	10 9
			Stamps	7,79,254	14 8
			Sundries		
RUPRES	28,80,62,566	2 5	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	6,36,57,195	7 8
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	5,37,77,951	6 9
			RUPRES	28,80,62,566	2 5

* Includes Sovs. & † Sovs. value Rs. 3,06,802 8 0

† Do. do. do. „ 6,76,972 8 0

Rs. 9,83,775 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 14th January 1915.H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 47.34

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

The following is a statement of the cash balances at the Home Treasury of the Government of India on the last day of November 1914 and of the form in which they were held :—

	General Balance.	Gold Standard Reserve.
	£	£
Cash at the Bank of England	1,604,096	53,558
Recoverable from His Majesty's Treasury	6,000,000	...
Short loans to approved borrowers on security	950,000	...
	8,554,096	53,558
Total Home Treasury balances as shown in the accounts	8,607,654	

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 11th January 1915.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations, and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAID P. O., MANBHUM.

Indian Mines Act, 1901.

NOTICE.

An examination for first and second class Coal Mine Managers' certificates of competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbaid, on the 17th, 18th and 19th March 1915.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age, and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age, and have had at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The periods of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year, respectively, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates.

Applications and fees will be received up to the 1st March 1915, after which date no application will be considered.

G. F. ADAMS,
Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

HIGH COURT, ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, CIVIL.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 12th January 1915.

Mr. W. H. Joyce, Deputy Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, is allowed privilege leave on full pay for three months under Articles 272 and 315 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st March 1915.

Mr. Joyce is also permitted, with the sanction of the Government of India, to retire from the service with effect from the 1st June 1915, on the expiry of the privilege leave granted to him.

By order,
H. M. VEITCH,
Registrar.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated the 6th January 1915.

No. 25—19.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner after consulting the Municipal Committee of Beawar, is pleased to issue under section 10 (2) of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, V of 1886, the following amended election rules for observance in the Beawar Municipality in supersession of the rules issued under his Notification No. 1588-S, dated the 8th July 1887 :—

1. For the purposes of representation the Beawar Municipality shall not be divided into wards but shall be treated as a whole with special reference to the requirements of three classes *viz.*, Hindus, Mohamedans, and Christians.

The number of representatives for the whole Municipality shall be fifteen of whom not less than nine shall be Hindus, not less than four Mohamedans, and not less than two Christians.

2. The qualifications of electors and candidates for election shall be as follows :—

(I) *Electors.*—All male inhabitants of the Municipality who (1) have resided therein for not less than one year, (2) are not less than 21 years of age and (3) are the occupiers of premises whereof the rent actually is, or may be estimated to be, not less than Rs. 5 per mensem, or are in possession of immoveable property situated within Municipal limits to the value of not less than Rs. 500, or pay income tax of Rs. 20 per annum or more, or are graduates of any University.

(II) *Candidates for election.* All male inhabitants who (1) are not less than 21 years of age, (2) are able to read and write either English or Hindi or Urdu, (3) do not hold any place of profit in the gift or disposal of the Municipal Committee, (4) have not been proscribed from Government service, (5) are in possession of immoveable property to the value of not less than Rs. 1,000 situated within the Municipal limits, or are the occupiers of premises whereof the rent actually is, or may be estimated to be, not less than Rs. 8 per mensem, or are graduates of any University.

Provided, in the case of both an elector and a candidate for election, that such person has not been convicted of any offence or subjected to any order of a Criminal Court which in the opinion of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, implies a defect of character which renders him unfit to be an elector or a candidate for membership of the Municipal Committee.

3. The existing lists of electors and of candidates eligible for election shall be amended triennially in July under the orders of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, so as to bring them into accordance with the above rule. Copies of the revised lists shall be published under the signature of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, by being posted at the District Kachehri, the Police Chowkis, the Colvin Town Hall, and other places of public resort.

With the lists shall be published a notice stating that the lists will be finally settled on a specified date not being less than 14 or more than 21 days from the date of publication of the notice, and inviting persons desiring the addition to or removal from the lists of any name or names to present application to that effect accompanied by the reasons on which the applications are based, not later than the day previous to the date in question.

4. On the date fixed under the last preceding rule the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, or some other officer appointed by him shall take into consideration all petitions which may have been presented and shall amend the lists as may appear necessary with reference to the above rules.

5. It shall be open to the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, for reasons to be recorded by him at any time to remove any name from the lists of electors or candidates eligible for election.

6. All orders passed by the officer appointed by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, under rule 4 shall be appealable to the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, and all orders passed by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, under rule 5 either independently or on appeal against the orders of the officer appointed by him shall be appealable to the District Magistrate.

7. As soon as possible after the lists have been settled by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, that officer shall cause copies of them to be posted up at the District Kachehri, the Police Chowkis, the Colvin Town Hall and such other places of public resort as may be determined by him.

In like manner he shall cause to be published full information as to the place or places and time of election determined under rule 8.

He shall also cause a copy of the list of candidates to be furnished to each elector for his community. Such publication shall be made not later than 7th December.

8. The date on which the election is to take place shall be fixed by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, and shall not be earlier than one week after the distribution of the lists prescribed by rule 7. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, shall fix a place or places for polling, and shall appoint one or more Polling Officers for conducting the election at each of the polling places.

Provided that no officer below the rank of a Tehsildar shall be appointed as a Polling Officer.

9. The polling place shall be open on the day of election from 7 to 11 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M. It shall be competent to the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, to keep the poll open for two successive days, if necessary, during the hours prescribed by this rule.

10. On the date of election each intending voter shall, as he arrives at the polling place receive a printed voting slip in the following form:—

Vote for election of Municipal Commissioner, Beawar.

Name and number of candidate voted for.	Signature or mark of voter.	Address of voter with his number on the list of the electors.

Signed in my presence.

Signature of the Polling Officer.

11. Every elector shall be at liberty to vote for any number of persons not exceeding the number fixed for his community under rule 1.

12. In all cases votes must be given in person. If a voter is able to read and write, he shall himself fill in and sign the voting slip in the presence of the Polling Officer, otherwise the voting slip should be filled in by the Polling Officer or by one of his assistants under his direction at the voter's dictation, and the latter shall affix his signature or impress his thumb mark thereto.

13. The Polling Officer shall certify himself of the identity of persons tendering votes, and may refuse, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, the vote of any person who declines to answer any reasonable questions.

14. Every person whose vote is allowed by the Polling Officer shall drop his voting slip in the presence of the Polling Officer, into a box which has been previously sealed with the Municipal seal in the presence of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara. As the paper is dropped into the ballot box, the Polling Officer shall check off the voter's name on the election list.

15. At the close of the day's voting the box or boxes containing the voting slips shall be brought to the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, or to some other officer appointed for the purpose, who shall open the box or boxes and count the votes.

16. After the votes have been counted the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, shall declare the result of the election.

17. The newly elected Municipal Commissioners shall come into office on 2nd January following a general election.

18. The result of the election shall be reported to the Commissioner in due course for notification under section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, V of 1886.

By order,

R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana,
and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

The 6th January 1915.

No. 26.—The following draft of certain rules which it is proposed to issue under the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, is published as required by sub-section (3) of section 24 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner on or after the 15th March 1915.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed as aforesaid will be considered by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

No. In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 24 of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, V of 1912, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules in order to carry out the purposes of the said Act in Ajmer-Merwara:—

I.—In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—
Definitions.

- (a) "The Act" means "the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912";
- (b) "Society" means a Provident Insurance Society to which the Act applies;
- (c) "Provident Insurance business" means any class of business to which the Act applies;
- (d) "Ordinary Life Assurance Policy" means a life assurance policy issued on lines similar to those adopted by ordinary life assurance companies, namely, by granting annuities on human life, or by assuring a fixed sum payable at death, on survivance or on the happening of any contingency dependent on human life, in return for a premium which is fixed at the outset for each age at entry, and shall include policies in which the sums assured or the premiums vary as the result of a bonus ascertained by an actuarial valuation conducted in the manner provided for in Schedule IV of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.

II.—(1) No society subject to this Act, other than a society registered under the Indian Companies Act before the date of these rules, may register hereafter with
Name. a name in which the words "life assurance" or "life insurance" occur or having a name either the same as that of any existing society or other company or so nearly resembling it as to be likely to lead to confusion.

(2) The name of every society, which is required by section 12 of the Act to be displayed in a conspicuous position in legible letters on the outside of the office of the society shall be displayed in English and in the Vernacular of the district in which the office is situated.

III.—In addition to the rules required by clauses (a) to (c) of section 5 of the Act, every society shall, if already registered, within three months from the date of this notification and if not registered, before registration, make rules prescribing the matters specified hereunder:—

- (a) The manner of appointment, qualification, and powers of the directors and of the manager or secretary and of other officers of the society and the conditions under which they may be removed, together with the method of voting at the meetings of the managing body and the number constituting a quorum.
- (b) The conditions to be complied with by persons applying for admission and the payment to be made for admission.
- (c) The rights (if any) of policy-holders (1) to vote at a general meeting of the society, (2) to appoint persons to represent them on the managing body and (3) to appoint an auditor.
- (d) The rates of premiums and contributions and the period for which and the times at which they are payable.
- (e) The penalty for delay in paying premiums and contributions.
- (f) The maximum amount payable to a subscriber or policy-holder.
- (g) The amount to which a policy-holder or his representative becomes entitled on the maturity of a policy.
- (h) The circumstances in which a bonus shall be payable to policy-holders.
- (i) The nature of the evidence required to prove birth, marriage, death or other event on the occurrence of which the insured amount is payable.
- (j) The circumstances in which policies may be forfeited and renewed and premiums and contributions already paid may be refunded.
- (k) The maximum number of policies other than life assurance policies which a single person may hold.

- (l) The mode in which the value of the interest of a deceased shareholder, subscriber or policy-holder shall be ascertained and the nomination of a person to whom such interest may be paid or transferred.
- (m) The mode of investment of the funds of the society.
- (n) The allowances payable to agents or canvassers.
- (o) General meetings of the shareholders, subscribers and policy-holders; the procedure to be observed at and the powers to be exercised by such meetings.
- (p) The procedure to be adopted for the amendment of the rules.
- (q) The appointment and remuneration of auditors.
- (r) The proportion of income to be set apart for the payment of benefits on each class of policies.
- (s) When the business of provident Insurance is combined with other business the proportion of the income to be set apart for such business and for insurance.
- (t) The raising of additional capital.
- (u) The procedure to be followed in the event of voluntary winding up of the society if it be not registered under the Indian Companies Act.

If the society has been already registered, such rules shall be deemed to be amendments of the registered rules of the society and a copy of them shall be sent under section 8 (1) to the Registrar within four months of the publication of these rules.

IV.—The conditions governing it shall be fully set forth in every policy issued after the lapse of a month from the date of registration of the rules prescribing such conditions.

V.—The register of members prescribed by section 10 of the Act shall be maintained in Form A appended to these rules.

VI.—The Revenue account and balance sheet referred to in section 13 of the Act shall be prepared in forms B and C appended to these rules, respectively, and the certificate of verification shall be signed by the chairman and two directors of the society, the auditor, the secretary or manager, and if a society has a managing director by the managing director.

VII.—A register of all ordinary life assurance policies issued by a society at any time whether or not they are now in force shall be maintained by the society in Register of Life Assurance Policies. Form E or as near thereto as circumstances will permit.

VIII.—A register or registers of all policies other than those of ordinary life assurance shall be maintained by the society in Register of other Policies. Form E or as near thereto as circumstances will permit.

IX.—The record of insurance effected on lives other than lives of the persons insuring referred to in section 15 of the Act, shall be maintained in Form D appended to these rules. The copy delivered to the Registrar shall be signed by the chairman and two directors of the society, by the secretary or manager, and if the society has a managing director by the managing director.

X.—The following fees shall be payable to the Registrar in cash for matters transacted under the Act:—

	Rs.
(1) Registration of a society (section 6)	50

NOTE.—A society which has already been registered under the Indian Companies Act on payment of the prescribed fee is exempt from payment of any fee for registration under this Act.

	Rs.
(2) Registration of amendment of a rule (section 8)	5

Provided that no more than a single fee of Rs. 5 shall be leviable for registration of amendments of more than one rule when such amendments are intimated to the Registrar in the same communication.

XI.—A notice or other document shall not be deemed to have been duly published under the Act unless it has been published in the Gazette of India, Part II, and in two newspapers published in Ajmer-Merwara to be named in each case by the Registrar.

XII.—The accounts and statements prescribed by the Act shall be laid before the annual general meeting within six months of the expiration of each financial year of the society.

XIII.—Any person who, as an actuary, investigates the financial condition of a society or signs valuation returns of a society shall be either—

- (1) A Fellow or Associate of the Institute of Actuaries, London, or a Fellow or Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland; or

(2) Where application is made by a company to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and where in the opinion of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner special circumstances exist, such other person having actuarial knowledge as the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner may authorise to be employed to perform the duties of an actuary.

XIV.—After the accounts have been duly audited, a copy thereof and of the statements detailed in Rule VI shall be sent to every shareholder, subscriber and policy-holder entitled to vote at a general meeting at least seven days before the last day on which notice of any resolution to be brought before the general meeting will be accepted. During the period from the date when such accounts and statements have to be sent to members until the time of their adoption in general meeting, they shall be deposited at the Head Office, and copies thereof at the principal branch or agency office in each of the provinces in which the society transacts business, for the inspection of any member or policy-holder of the society.

XV.—(a) Members of the following Institutes and Societies are declared qualified to audit the accounts of Companies under the Act:—

- (1) The Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales;
- (2) The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors;
- (3) The Society of Accountants in Edinburgh;
- (4) The Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow;
- (5) The Society of Accountants in Aberdeen;
- (6) The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

(b) A holder of a certificate, whether permanent or provisional, granted by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner under rules made in accordance with the provisions of section 144 (2) of the Indian Companies Act (VII of 1913), or of an unrestricted certificate, whether permanent or provisional, granted by another Local Government in accordance with the same provisions, shall be entitled to audit the accounts of Provident Insurance Societies so long as his certificate continues in force.

XVI.—No Director, member, officer or agent of the society shall be capable of being appointed auditor of the society.

Additional particulars in case of societies to which Act applies.

additional particulars in his report:—

XVII.—Every auditor auditing under the Act the accounts of a society shall state the following

- (a) whether or not he has personally verified the whole of the investments with the securities and other vouchers and is satisfied as to their correctness;
- (b) any other matters that he considers should be brought to the notice of the members or policy-holders of the society.

XVIII.—The procedure to be adopted by a liquidator appointed by the Registrar under section 19 shall be as under:—

- (a) He shall immediately take charge of all the property, movable and immovable, and of all the documents and records belonging to the society.
- (b) He shall within seven days from his appointment send notice by post to all persons who appear to him to be creditors of the society that a meeting of the creditors of the society will be held on a date, not being less than 14 nor more than 21 days after his appointment, and at a place and hour to be specified in the notice, and shall also advertise notice of the meeting once in Part II of the *Gazette of India* and once at least in some newspaper (if any) published in the district where the registered office or principal place of business of the society is situated.
- (c) He may, with the sanction of the Registrar, employ such legal assistance as may be necessary in the institution or defence of any legal proceedings and such establishment as may be required.
- (d) He shall submit to the Registrar a report of the progress in liquidation at such intervals as the Registrar may direct.

XIX.—Documents required under the Act to be submitted to the Registrar shall be open

Fees for procuring copies of or inspecting documents. to inspection on payment of a fee of one rupee; and any person may procure a copy of any such document or a part thereof on payment of a fee of six annas for every hundred words or fractional part thereof required to be copied.

FORM A.

Form of register of members to be kept pursuant to section 10 of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912.

Folio in register ledger.	Serial number.	Date of admission.	Name.	Father's name.	Occupation and address.	Date on which he ceased to be a member and the reasons therefor.

FORM B.

Form of revenue account referred to in section 13 of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912.

Rs.	Rs.
Amount of funds at the beginning of the year .	Dividends payable on 19
Entrance fees	For the year ending 19
Premiums	Claims outstanding under policies that have matured—
Contributions	
Interest and dividends on investments	
Less income-tax thereon	
Other receipts to be specified	
	Rs.
	At death
	At maturity
	Claims paid—
	At death
	At maturity
	Surrenders
	Annuities
	Bonuses in cash
	Bonuses in reduction of premiums
	Expenses of management—
	Salaries to establishment
	Agents and canvassers allowances
	Travelling allowances
	Commission to agents
	Director's fees
	Auditor's fees
	Medical fees
	Rents, rates and taxes
	Law charges
	Advertisements
	Printing and stationery
	Postage and telegrams
	Other expenses of management (accounts to be specified)
	Other payments (to be specified)
	Amount of funds at the end of the year

Verified with the books, accounts and vouchers and found correct.

 } Directors.

 Auditor.

 Secretary or Manager.

Dated Mount Abu, the 8th January 1915.

No. 64.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 145 (1) (g) of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, V of 1886, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to make the following rules for regulating the supply of water to private consumers and the realisation of water fees in Beawar:—

1. The applicant shall deposit the estimated cost of all works or repairs for the private connections before the work is commenced. An estimate of the cost of private connections will be prepared by the Engineer, Municipal Committee, on receipt of an application (in Form A) together with a fee of Rs. 2, which amount will be returned if the work estimated for be carried out within a year of the date of application.

On the estimated amount having been received the connection will be put in as soon as possible.

On completion of the work, savings (if any) will be refunded to the depositor; similarly any excess over the estimated cost will have to be paid by the applicant.

2. Fees leviable for water shall be as under: as. 6 per 1,000 gallons or fraction thereof subject to a minimum charge of as. 12.

3. Payment of water fees, etc., shall be made within 14 days of the presentation of the bill. If the amount of the bill be not paid within 7 days a reminder shall be issued to the consumer informing him that if the amount be not paid within a month the water will be cut off (to this reminder a receipt form will be attached so that no question of non-delivery can be raised).

If after the one month's period of grace the money be not paid a notice will be sent to the consumer informing him that the water is being cut off forthwith.

If after another 14 days the water fees still remain unpaid, steps will be taken to recover the amount due from the consumer. Any charges for work done on behalf of the Committee such as repairs to pipes, etc., shall be recoverable in the same manner as the water fees.

4. No complaint regarding the quantity of water charged being excessive on account of the inaccuracy of the meter, shall be entertained unless made within a period of 14 days of the presentation of the bill.

5. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and the Engineer of the Municipal Committee or any subordinate duly authorised by any of the above-named Officer shall be allowed to enter any premises supplied with water under these rules with 12 hours' notice to the owner, in order to examine any works or fittings connected with the water-supply or to ascertain the uses to which the water is being put.

6. In all cases before the water is turned on, a meter shall be provided at the expense of the Municipal Committee, who will charge as. 12 per month on account of its rent. If the applicant wishes to supply meter himself, he will be permitted to do so, provided he supplies the meter of the pattern approved of by the Committee. He will be responsible to keep his meter in working order, in default of which water-supply will be stopped.

7. The meter will be tested at the time of installation by the Municipal Engineer, and in the event of its not being found to register correctly it shall be adjusted or replaced by the applicant or the Committee, whichever party has supplied the meter.

8. No taps shall be allowed to project outside any premises or in such a position as to be available for use by the public or be fixed in close proximity to privies, open drains and places where injurious gases are likely to be produced.

9. In case where the Committee cut off the water-supply they do not hold themselves liable for any loss or damage incurred by the consumer or owner of the building from which the water is cut off.

10. The Committee reserve to themselves the right at any time on giving one month's notice of modifying or cancelling any of the above rules, conditions and rates.

11. Any consumer who wishes to close his connection shall give 15 days' notice in writing to the Municipal Committee, after the expiry of which water rate shall not be charged.

12. If any person other than the owner wishes to re-open a connection which would otherwise be closed, he shall enter into an agreement undertaking the responsibilities of the registered consumer, and he shall remain responsible as long as the connection remains open.

13. The applications to re-open a connection shall be accompanied by a fee of Re. 1.

14. No house shall be supplied with water from the service connection of any adjoining house or premises, without the permission of the owner of the house.

15. Anyone found bathing or washing clothes or other articles or watering cattle or drinking water by putting his mouth to the tap at a public standpost or tampering with or damaging a public standpost or drawing or trying to draw water from a public standpost except by the proper method or wilfully wasting water from a public standpost shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

16. Anyone using water from a public standpost for other than domestic purposes shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

Domestic purposes shall not be deemed to include a supply—

- (a) for animals or for washing vehicles where such animals or vehicles are kept for sale or hire;
 - (b) for any trade, manufacture or business;
 - (c) for fountains, swimming baths or for any ornamental or mechanical purposes;
 - (d) for gardens or for purposes of irrigation;
 - (e) for watering roads or paths;
- for building purposes.

FORM A.

BEAWAR MUNICIPALITY.

To—The Secretary,
Municipal Committee,
Beawar.

Dated Beawar, the

1914.

Sir,

I having read and understood the rules and conditions regulating the supply of water for private purposes hereby bind myself to abide by all and each of them, and hereby request to have water pipe laid on the building known as _____ and situated within the following boundaries:—

East _____
West _____
South _____
North _____

A sum of Rs. 2 is herewith remitted to cover the cost of preparing the estimate and plan, etc.

I bind myself not to use the pipe water for building or other purposes, for which using water is not specially permitted by the Committee.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

By order,

R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner,

Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated 7th January 1915.

No. 74-P. W. D.—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and the Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to approve of the renewal of the certificate of approval granted to Messrs. Sorabjee and Co. of Quetta for the grant of licenses to prospect for minerals and for mining leases throughout Baluchistan for the year 1915.

J. C. RIMINGTON, Colonel,

Secretary to Hon'ble the A. G. G. in Baluchistan, P. W. D.

**THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL
IN BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Quetta, the 4th January 1915.

No. 1-J.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (3), of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to appoint Major C. E. Bruce, I.A., Assistant Political Agent, Kohlu Nasirabad, and Railway District, to be an Assistant Sessions Judge in the Kohlu Nasirabad and Railway Sessions Division.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

**THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH
BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Quetta, the 4th January 1915.

No. 2-J.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (3), of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to appoint Major C. E. Bruce, I.A., Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, to be an Assistant Sessions Judge in the Sibi Sessions Division.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
Secretary.

**THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL
IN CENTRAL INDIA.**

2

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 6th January 1915.

No. 51-Excise.—The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to direct that the orders contained in the Notification of the Central India Agency No. 801-C., dated the 18th April 1912, relating to the cultivation of the poppy plant and the manufacture, possession, import, export and sale of opium in the Cantonment of Sehore, shall remain in force till further notice.

S. F. BAYLEY, Lt.-Col.,
for First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the
Governor-General in Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

TRANSFER.

Delhi, the 9th January 1915.

No. 47-E.—Mr. H. J. Bell, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Provincial Division, 1st Circle, which he left on the afternoon of the 12th December 1914, to the office of the Chief Engineer, Delhi, which he joined on the forenoon of the 13th December 1914.

Notification No. 2584-E., dated 22nd December 1914, is hereby cancelled.

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary, Public Works Department, Delhi Province.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

IN INSOLVENCY.

On the dates enumerated below orders were made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Insolvency Jurisdiction, adjudging the several persons below as Insolvents.

No.	Names.	Address in Calcutta.	Description.	DATE OF THE ADJUDICATION.		
				Month.	Year.	
251	Ram Kissen and Srinibash	5, Burtollah Gully	Dealers in piece goods	2nd November	1914	
252	Karim Moosa	8-1, Amratollah Lane	Merchant, carrying on business under the name and style of Karim Moosa and at No. 9, Amratollah Lane, and under the same name at Katra Bazar, Bombay, at No. 142, Annapillary Street, Madras, at Chowdury Bazar in Cuttack and at No. 628 Street, Rangoon.	2nd "	"	
253	Radha Kishore Tah	6, Kasinath Datta's Street.	Dealer in country produce in Co-partnership with Kali Kishore Tah and Ram Kishore Tah under the name, style and firm of Issur Hari Lal Tah, Radha Kishore Tah.	3rd "	"	
254	Herbert McLeod Thorpe	1, Park Lane	.....	3rd "	"	
255	Chogemull Binj'saj	61, Cross Street	Dealer in piece goods	9th "	"	
256	Dhanapati Nag	7-1, Goluk Dutt's Lane	Carrying on business in stationery at No. 113, Old China Bazar Street.	13th "	"	
257	Biswaswar Lal	2-1, Kalakar Street	Dealer in piece goods under the name, style and firm of Srinibash Biswaswar Lal at No. 71, Cross Street.	17th "	"	

On the dates enumerated below orders were made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Insolvency Jurisdiction, adjudging the several persons below as Insolvents—*continued*.

No.	Names.	Address in Calcutta.	Description.	DATE OF THE ADJUDICATION.		
				Month.	Year.	
258	Meghnaj Boid	65-3, Normal Lohes's Street	Dealer in piece goods at No. 153, Sootaputty in Barabazar under the style and firm of Mool Chand Meghraj.	17th November	1914	
259	Philip Edward Collen	7, Chowringhee Mansions	Captain in His Majesty's Indian Army, lately residing at Cawnpore.	"	"	
260	Abdulla Hajee Hamed	76-2, Colootola Street	Commission Agent under the name and style of Abdulla Hajee Hamed at No. 139, Lower Chitpore Road.	"	"	
261	Shib Lal Agarwalla	65, Burtollah Street	Lately carrying on a flour manufacturing business	"	"	
262	Adalabhus William Perot	20, Chowringhee	Electrical Engineer and Contractor	"	"	
263	Poorno Chandra Barick	4, Kishory Mohun Mukerjee's Lane	Oil mills owner under the name and style of late Ram Chander Goni and Poorno Chandra Barick at No. 6-3, Manicktolla Main Road.	"	"	
264	Hemanto Kumar Ghose	27, Bulloram Ghose's Street . . . . .	.....	" . . . . .	"
265	Narayan Dass Agarwalla	8, Hary Sircar's Lane	Dealer in piece goods at No. 41, Khongraputty Street	"	"	
266	Basdi Dha Bojpasee	40, Sikderpara Street	Hawker in piece goods and general order supplier	"	"	
267	Harry Grant Hains	29, Theatre Road	Boating Contractor	"	"	

268	Mahadeo Lall.	.	.	.	18, Ramdayalka Katra	.	.	Dealers in Shellac and Piece Goods under the name, style and firm of Mahadeo Lal Sew Narain.	24th	.	.	.
269	Dhirendra Chandra Bose	.	.	.	69, Puddopukur Road, Bhowanipore	.	.	Order supplier at No. 84-1, Amherst Street	25th	.	.	.
270	Moti Lal Surana	.	.	.	228, Harrison Road	.	.	Merchant in co-partnership with Udai Chand and Sujan Mull under the name and style of Rookmanand Udai Chand.	25th	.	.	.
271	Gobinda Chandra Gui	.	.	.	47, Shambazar Street	.	.	.....	25th	.	.	.
	Mohan Lal Khanna	.	.	.	21, Mullick Street	.	.	Dealer in piece-goods, umbrellas	30th	.	.	.
	Bhudhai Mull	.	.	.	185, Darmahatta Street	.	.	Lately carrying on business at Tangoo in Lower Barua as a dealer in piece-goods under the name, style and firm of Hannuman Bux Bhudhar Mull.	2nd December	.	.	.
274	Herbert Edward D'C	.	.	.	12, Kyd Street	.	.	.....	2nd	.	.	.
275	Dwarka Nath Dey Behary Lal Das	.	.	.	56 & 57, Prem Chand Bural Street 16, Giri Babu's Lane	.	.	Carrying on business in co-partnership as dealers in miscellaneous goods under the firm and style of Dwarka Nath Dey & Co. at No. 67-1, Canning Street.	2nd	.	.	.
276	Hugh John Robertso	.	.	.	15, Moulvi Imdad Ali Lane	.	.	Assistant, Criminal Investigation Department	3rd	.	.	.
277	William Arthur Davi	.	.	.	16, Sooterkins Lane	.	.	Clerk, Government Telegraph Office	4th	.	.	.
278	Bon Behary Dutt	.	.	.	12, Sri Gopal Mullick's Lane	.	.	.....	4th	.	.	.
279	Hari Podo Chakravai	.	.	.	33, Syam Bazar Street	.	.	Sircar in the employ of The Vacuum Oil Co.	7th	.	.	.
280	Surendra Nath Dey	.	.	.	15, Darmahatta Street	.	.	Broker of galvanised corrugated-iron sheets	7th	.	.	.
281	Surendra Nath Bose	.	.	.	8, St. James, Square	.	.	Dealer in rice	9th	.	.	.
282	Bux Ellahi	.	.	.	14, Teritti Bazar Street	.	.	Clock merchants	10th	.	.	.

On the dates enumerated below orders were made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Insolvency Jurisdiction, adjudging the several persons below as Insolvents—*continued*.

No.	Names.	Address in Calcutta.	Description.	DATE OF THE ADJUDICATION.		
				Month.	Year.	
283	John Hill McCally Hays	22-2, Creek Row	Guard, E. B. & Railway	11th December . .	1914.	
284	Charles Sydney Edge	16, Ram Sunker Ray's Lane . .	Assistant, License Measurers Department of the Office of the Bengal Chambers of Commerce.	14th	"	
285	Troylocko Nath Laha	7, Lal Madhab Mukerjee's Lane . .	Lately carrying on business in co-partnership with Ajdhyas Nath Mukerjee and Nanda Lal Mullik as Hardware merchants under the style and firm of Troylocko Nath Laha & Co. . .	14th	"	
287	Charles Alan Cameron	1, Lansdowne Road	Government pensioner	15th	"	
288	Samuedin Khoja Sagul	85-2, College Street . . . .	.....	15th	"	
289	Mahommed Gul and Mahommed Syed	114-15, Mechna Bazar Street . .	Lately carrying on business in co-partnership under the name and style Mahommed Gul and Mahommed Syed at No. 31-9, Lower Chitpore Road.	16th	"	

C. GREY,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

Calcutta, dated the 5th day of January 1916.

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM
IN BENGAL
In Insolvency.**

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 1 of 1915.

Dated the 5th January 1915.

Re Gangadhar Agarwalla, residing at No. 25, Harrison Road, in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business as a dealer in woollen piece-goods and umbrellas at No. 89, Cross Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, under the name, style and firm of Gangadhar Lal Chand, at present of no occupation. *Ex parte* the debtor.

On the 4th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Gangadhar Agarwalla as an insolvent.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 2 of 1915.

Dated the 5th January 1915.

Re Nathoomal Khettry, residing at No. 8, Ram Prosad Shaw Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business at No. 150, Harrison Road, in Calcutta aforesaid, as a dealer in piece-goods under the style of Amarnath Baijnath. *Ex parte* the debtor.

On the 4th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Nathoomal Khettry as an insolvent.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 3 of 1915.

Dated the 7th January 1915.

Re Sova Chand Paruck, residing at No. 3, Armenian Street, in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business as a dealer and manufacturer of umbrellas under the name, style and firm of Tezpal Sovachand at No. 3, Armenian Street aforesaid, at present of no occupation. *Ex parte* D. K. Pania and Co.—the creditors.

On the 5th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Sova Chand Paruck as an insolvent.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 4 of 1915.

Dated the 6th January 1915.

Re Charles Jones, residing at No. 37, Dharamtala Street, in the town of Calcutta, an assistant in Messrs. Burn & Co., Ltd., Calcutta. *Ex parte* the debtor.

On the 5th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 5 of 1915.

Dated the 7th January 1915.

Re Kartick Chunder Chatterjee, residing at No. 82/4, Emambaug 3rd Lane in the town of Calcutta, and employed as a clerk in the office of the Examiner of Accounts, E. B. S. Railway at Sealdah, and carrying on business as tailor and outfitter at No. 2, College Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, under the name and style of J. F. Chatterjee & Co. *Ex parte* the debtor.

On the 5th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Kartick Chunder Chatterjee as an insolvent.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 6 of 1915.

Dated the 8th January 1915.

Re Sheik Mahomed Khalil, lately residing and carrying on business in woollen and silk goods at No. 40, Khangraputty, in the town of Calcutta, under the name of Sheik Mahomed Khalil, at present residing at No. 133, Corporation Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, without occupation. *Ex parte* the debtor.

On the 6th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Sheik Mahomed Khalil as an insolvent.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 8 of 1915.

Dated the 8th January 1915.

Re Ram Protap, residing at No. 45, Mairahatta Street, in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business at No. 14, Burtolla Street in Calcutta aforesaid, in Ghee under the name, style and firm of Ram Protap Bhagirath, but now a pretty broker in Ghee. *Ex parte* the debtor.

On the 7th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Ram Protap as an insolvent.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 9 of 1915.

Dated the 8th January 1915.

Re Archibald Stanley Manuel, residing at No. 20, British Indian Street, employed as Assistant at Messrs. Traill & Co. *Ex parte* the debtor.

On the 7th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 10 of 1915.

Dated the 9th January 1915.

Re Raghunath Prosad, lately residing at No. 71, Chasadhobapara Street, in the town of Calcutta, and now residing at Krishnaganj, Purnea, and carrying on business in piece goods at No. 150, Harrison Road, in Calcutta aforesaid, under the name, style and firm of Raghunath Prosad Dwarka Nath. *Ex parte* the debtor.

On the 6th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Raghunath Prosad as an insolvent.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 12 of 1915.

Dated the 13th January 1915.

Re Charles Nandi, residing at No. 4, Humayoon Place, in the town of Calcutta, formerly an Assistant to the French Motor Car Company, now unemployed. *Ex parte* the debtor.

On the 8th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 13 of 1915.

The 13th January 1915.

Re Gangaram and Ramchandra, residing at and carrying on business at No. 1, Meerbhar Ghat Street, in the town of Calcutta, under the name style and firm of Gangaram Ramchandra, as commission agents and order suppliers. *Es parte* Balooram Marwari, the creditor.

On the 8th day of January 1915 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Gangaram and Ramchandra as Insolvents.

C. GREY,

Official Assignee of Calcutta.

10, OLD POST OFFICE STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.**In Insolvency.**

No. 10 of 1915.

Bombay, the 7th January 1915.

Re Ramkumar Hanumanbux, doing business in Bombay until lately as a broker and merchant in the Marwadi Bazar, outside the Fort, an Adjudged Insolvent.

Whereas the abovenamed Ramkumar Hanumanbux has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

No. 651 of 1912.

The 7th January 1915.

Re Nagerji Pranalal Desai, an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order made herein on the 21st day of October 1914 annulling the Order of Adjudication has been this day set aside.

R. B. PATEL,

Chief Clerk.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.**Insolvency Jurisdiction.**

CASE No. 1 of 1915.

Rangoon, the 4th January 1915.

In the matter of Haji Abdul Rahman, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Haji Abdul Rahman, trader, of No. 134, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 4th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of Insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Haji Abdul Rahman.

CASE No. 2 of 1915.

Rangoon, the 5th January 1915.

In the matter of Maung Po Hunyin, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Hunyin, of No. 150B, Obo Quarter, Pazundaung, Rangoon, on the 5th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Hunyin.

CASE No. 3 of 1915.

Rangoon, the 5th January 1915.

In the matter of Mukkundu Ranga Bashiam, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mukkundu Ranga Bashiam, Contractor, No. 31, 40th Street, Rangoon, on the 5th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mukkundu Ranga Bashiam.

CASE No. 4 of 1915.

Rangoon, the 7th January 1915.

In the matter of Mahomed Ismail, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mahomed Ismail, Trader, of No. 50, Merchant Street, Rangoon, on the 6th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mahomed Ismail.

CASE No. 7 of 1915.

Rangoon, the 8th January 1915.

In the matter of Samuel Mariam Arland, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Samuel Mariam Arland, of No. 5, Ponazu, Kandawglay, Rangoon, on the 8th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Samuel Mariam Arland.

CASE No. 94 of 1914.

Rangoon, the 8th January 1915.

In the matter of Leong Nga and Layar, carrying on business in partnership as dealers in sundry goods, at No. 245, Dalhousie Street, in the name of Chuan Bee and Co., and No. 250B, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, in the name of Chuan Gwan and Co.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Leong Nga and Layar insolvents pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 5th day of January 1915.

CASE No. 202 of 1914.

Rangoon, the 4th January 1915.

In the matter of Guan Pain Kee, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Guan Pain Kee, Contractor, residing at No. 92, Toeska Maung Khine Street, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Guan Pain Kee.

J. HORMASJI,

Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 3 of 1915.

Dated 12th January 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Agha Jan, son of Abbi Khan, of Delhi, Chitti Qabar. It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Agha Jan to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 6th of February 1915.

SUIT No. 4 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 11th January 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Nathoo Mal, son of Mathra Das, and Tirloki Nath, son of Nathoo Mal, proprietors of the firm Chandoo Lal Nathoo Mal Nathoo Mal Tirloki Nath and Chandoo Lal Parmeshir of Delhi.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Nathoo Mal and Tirloki Nath to be adjudicated insolvents has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 8th of February 1915.

FORM NO. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION NO. 41 OF 1914.

Dated this 5th January 1915.

In the matter of Allah Buksh *alias* Bakhahi of Alipur Road, Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 27th June 1914, on behalf of the said debtor and on reading the said petition and in the absence of the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

**IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, WITH INSOLVENCY
POWERS, AJMER-MERWARA, AJMER.**

No. 2 OF 1915.

Seeta Ram, son of Sri Ram Agerwala, of Ajmer

Insolvent, Applicant.

against

	Debt.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Chagalal Badri Das Taksali, Ajmer	557	0	0
2. Ram Chander Ram Bilas Agerwala, Ajmer	91	0	0
3. Ramgopal, son of Nathwal Agerwala, of Ajmer	45	0	0
4. Pannalal, son of Surajmal Saroogi, Ajmer	26	0	0
5. Nath Mal, son of Ramanand Agerwala, Ajmer	26	0	0
6. Johrilal, son of Askaran Oswal Nahar, Ajmer	23	0	0
7. Sri Kishen, son of Nathu Ram, Mohajan, Ajmer	20	0	0
8. Rai Bahadur Raja Jiwanddas, of Jubbalpur through Kistur Chand Mukhtear, Ajmer	14	0	0
9. Ram Chander, son of Lachmi Narain Agerwala, Ajmer	73	0	0

Whereas the applicant Seeta Ram has filed an application under Section 5 of Act III 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court at 10 o'clock on the 19th February 1915. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through a recognised agent. In case of default of appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 8th day of January 1915.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Ajmer.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.**NOTIFICATION.**

Dated 6th January 1915.

No. 5 E.-I.—List of Government Promissory Notes in the Custody of the Controller of Currency on the 31st December 1914, deposited through the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, under Civil Account Code, Volume I, paragraphs 164-166

Serial No.	Name of persons or fund on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
		3½ per cent. of 1854-55.	3½ per cent. of 1865.	3½ per cent. of 1872-43.	3½ per cent. of 1900-01.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.	Total.	
1	Rakhal Dass Storekeeper, Presidency District, Military Works Services . . . . .	...	100	...	...	...	100	
2	Endowments of Monuments in Barrackpore Cemetery, Military Works Services . . . . .	...	500	...	...	...	500	
3	Endowments of Monuments in Calcutta Cemetery, Military Works Services . . . . .	...	2,800	...	...	...	2,800	
4	Endowments of Monuments in Dum Dum Cemetery, Military Works Services . . . . .	...	500	...	...	...	500	
5	Endowments of Monuments in Dinapore Cemetery Military Works Services . . . . .	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
6	Abhay Charn Ghosh, Cashier, Barrackpore District, Military Works Services . . . . .	...	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	
7	Naresh Chander Sarcar, Storekeeper, Barrackpore District, Military Works Services . . . . .	...	...	...	500	...	500	
8	Din Dyal, Cashier, Jhansi District, Military Works Services . . . . .	...	500	...	...	...	500	
9	Bene Pershad, Cashier, Jubbulpore District, Military Works Services . . . . .	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
10	Endowments of Monuments in Saugar Cemetery, Military Works Services . . . . .	...	500	...	...	...	500	
11	Harjeewan Lal, Cashier, Meerut District, Military Works Services . . . . .	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
12	Byramji Jansetji Jogas, Cashier, Mhow District, Military Works Services . . . . .	...	...	500	...	...	500	
13	Krishnaroo Vasudeo Ajmkeya, Cashier, Bombay District, Military Works Services . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	
14	Mr. P. N. D'Silva, Storekeeper, Bombay District, Military Works Services . . . . .	...	...	...	500	...	500	
15	Messrs. Anand Jetha and Sons Contractors, Bombay District Military Works Services . . . . .	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
16	Messrs. Jiwaji Sorabji and Co., Auctioneers, Bombay District, Military Works Services	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	

Serial No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.					Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
		3½ per cent. of 1854-55.	3½ per cent. of 1865.	3½ per cent. of 1842-43.	3½ per cent. of 1900-01.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.	
17	Chote Lall, Cashier Bareilly District, Military Works Services . . . . .	...	900	...	...	...	900
18	Endowments of Monuments in Rosa Cemetery, Military Works Services . . . . .	...	...	200	...	...	200
19	T. Venkema, Storekeeper, Secunderabad District, Military Works Services . . . . .	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000
20	Sachdanand, Cashier, Secunderabad District, Military Works Services	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000
21	Mr. Balkrishna Shanker, Cashier, Poona District, Military Works Services	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
22	Mr. Gunga Ram Vithaba Hindri, Storekeeper Poona District, Military Works Services . . . . .	...	...	...	500	...	500
23	Bhagirath Shanker, Cashier, Ahmednager District Military Works Services	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
24	Nilkanth Gopal, Storekeeper, Poona District Military Works Services . . . . .	...	...	500	...	...	500
25	Umreo Singh, Storekeeper, Mhow District, Military Works Services . . . . .	...	500	...	...	...	500
26	Rahim Khan Temporary Cashier, Dehra Dun and Garhwal District, Military Works Services . . . . .	...	...	500	...	...	500
27	Nagendra Nath Bose, Cashier, Presidency District, Military Works Services . . . . .	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000
28	B. M. Samasundra Moodaliar, Cashier, Wellington District Military Works Services	500	...	...	...	500	1,000
TOTAL .		5,500	13,300	1,700	2,500	1,500	24,500

H. C. O'BRIEN,

for Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th January 1915.

No. 1.—The services of No. 1392, 3rd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Azam Ali Khan, I.S.M.D., were placed at the disposal of the Chief Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, for civil employment, with effect from the 1st July 1914.

JAY GOULD, Lieut-Col., I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 6th January 1915.

No. 107-Home.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 26th December 1914 is published for information:—

1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17		
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.		Cause of Death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.			Females.	Total.
	Delhi . . .	225,471	96	100	196	81	61	142	...	...	...	62	5	54	3	18	1	21	20	41	44.3	32.1
	Notified Area	3,673	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total . . .	...	96	100	196	81	61	142	..	...	...	62	5	54	3	18	1	21	20	41	...	...

No. 109-Home.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Delhi Province for the week ending 2nd January 1915 is published for information:—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.										Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
	Delhi . . .	225,471	99	97	196	75	55	130	...	...	...	65	2	54	1	8	2	23	20	43	44.3	29.4
	Notified Area.	3,673	...	2	2	...	4	4	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.6	55.6
	Total . . .	...	99	99	198	75	59	134	...	...	...	68	2	55	1	8	2	23	20	43	...	...

The 8th January 1915.

No. 151-Home.—The following return of deaths registered in Delhi Province during the half month ending 31st December 1914 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half month.	Total in present half month.	Deaths registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	50	73	..	..	...	49	1	23	..	...	...	...	9	21	30
Nangloi	34	45	..	..	...	32	..	12	..	...	1	1	4	8	12
Najafgarh	42	53	..	..	...	27	..	26	..	...	...	...	14	10	24
Subsimundi	5	6	..	..	...	6	..	...	..	...	...	...	1	2	3
Paharganj . . . . .	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehraulti	38	36	..	..	...	18	..	16	..	...	2	1	8	5	13
Raisina	7	4	..	..	...	4	..	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total of the District	176	217	..	..	...	136	1	77	..	...	3	2	37	46	...

The 9th January 1915.

No. 181-C. & I.—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current at the headquarters of Delhi Province are published for information :—

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Delhi Province during the fortnight ending 31st December 1914.

ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.	ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Rice, unhusked . . . . .	...	Ghi	44 2 0
„ husked	6 10 0	Flour (Wheat)	5 9 0
Wheat, white	5 5 0	Tobacco leaf	9 0 0
Barley	3 4 0	Turmeric	7 0 0
Oats . . . . .	...	Salt	1 12 0
Jowar	3 2 0	Hides (Cow)	45 0 0
Bajra, white	3 8 0	Bran	2 13 0
Maize	3 2 0	Grass, dry	1 2 3
Gram	4 3 0	Straw (Bhusa), white	1 9 0
Arhar Dál	5 15 0	Bengal coal	0 10 0
Linseed	6 8 0	Jowar stalks	0 13 0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	6 0 0	Kerosine Oil (per tin, stating the brand) (Victoria Brand).	2 3 0
Poppyseed . . . . .	...	Plough Bullocks, per pair	150 0 0
Til (Jinjili seed), white . . . . .	...	Sheep, per score	80 0 0
Sugar (raw), Gur	4 2 0	Cotton seed	2 2 0
Cotton (cleaned)	10 0 0	Bejhar	3 8 0

Detail Prices Current of Food-grain, etc., at the headquarters of the Delhi Province at the close of the half month ending 31st December 1914.

ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.	ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.
	Srs. Chhs.		Srs. Chhs.
Wheat, white	7 4	Maize	12 0
Barley	11 12	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dal)	6 8
Rice { Best sort	8 0	Firewood	70 0
{ Common sort	5 12	Bengal coal	58 0
Jowar (Andropogon sorghum)	12 0	Salt { Wholesale	23 0
Bajra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	11 0	{ Retail	22 0
Mandwa (Eleusine Coracana) . . . . .	...	Gur	9 0
Kangni (Setaria Italica) . . . . .	...	Cotton (unginned)	9 8
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	8 8	Bejhar	11 0

The 12th January 1915.

No. 239-C.&I.—Under the provisions of section 247 (5) of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, and with reference to Notification No. 6938, dated 30th September 1914, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify that the Rafique Co., Ltd., Delhi, has been struck off as a defunct company.

The 13th January 1915.

No. 261-Education.—In supersession of by-laws sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 422-Education, dated the 29th October 1912, the following revised by-laws regarding the supervision and regulation of standposts and rules regarding water supply to private houses, within the Municipal limits of Delhi issued under Sections 97, 188 (4) and 199 of the Punjab Municipal Act of 1911, are approved by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi Province, and are hereby published for general information.

The by-laws will come into force six weeks after the date of publication of the notification.

WATER SUPPLY BY-LAWS.

PART I.

PUBLIC SUPPLY.

1. Whoever bathes, or washes clothes or other articles at a public stand-post or tampers with or damages a public stand-post, or draws or attempts to draw water from a public stand-post except by the proper method, or wilfully wastes or suffers to run to waste water from a public stand-post, shall on conviction by a Magistrate be liable to fine which may extend to Rs. 50.

2. Whoever wishes to draw water from a public stand-post for building purposes shall first obtain the written permission of the Secretary of the Municipal Committee, and shall pay for the water so drawn according to the value of the work for which it is utilized. When the value of the work does not exceed,—

Rs. 1,000	the charge shall be	Rs. 10
" 1,500	" " "	14
" 2,000	" " "	17
" 2,500	" " "	20
" 3,000	" " "	24
" 3,500	" " "	27
" 4,000	" " "	31
" 4,500	" " "	34
" 5,000	" " "	38

When the value of the work exceeds Rs. 5,000 the charge shall be Rs. 38 for the first Rs. 5,000 plus $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the balance.

3. Whoever without the written permission of the Secretary of the Municipal Committee draws from or uses water from a public stand-post for other than domestic* purposes, shall on conviction by a Magistrate be liable to fine which may extend to Rs. 50, and in addition shall be liable for the amount for which he would have been liable had he obtained permission for such use of water from a public stand-post.

PART II. PRIVATE SUPPLY.

Making alteration, or extension of private connections.

1. No connection with the Municipal mains for a private water supply, and no alteration or extension of any such existing connection shall be made in any private premises except on the application of the owner of such premises or of his recognised agent, who shall be registered as the consumer and shall be responsible for the observance of the by-laws so far as the connections on his property are concerned :

Provided that the Municipal Committee may, if it think fit, itself alter the position of any existing connection.

2. Every application for a connection with the Municipal mains for a private water supply, or for the alteration or extension of any such existing connection shall be addressed to the Secretary of the Municipal Committee, and shall be made on a printed form to be obtained free of charge from the Tax Superintendent (Appendix I, Form A), and shall be accompanied by an estimate fee of Re. 1, on receipt of which an estimate shall be prepared. This fee shall be returned to the applicant if for any reason other than the fault of the applicant no estimate is framed.

3. If on receipt of the estimate the applicant wishes to have the connection, alteration, or extension carried out, he shall deposit at the Secretary's office the amount of the estimate together with one quarter's dues in advance. The Municipal Engineer shall then cause the work to be executed in accordance with the Water Supply Regulations sanctioned by the Committee. (Appendix II).

Metered connections.

4. (i) All connections over $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and all connections in houses to which gardens are attached shall be metered.

(ii) The Municipal Committee may also require to be metered any connection where it fears the consumption of water is or is likely to be excessive, or when it suspects that water is wasted.

5. (i) For metered connections the meter shall ordinarily be supplied by the Municipal Committee. A consumer may however be permitted to have his own meter subject to the following conditions :—

(a) the meter must be of a type approved by the Municipal Committee and in proper working order,

(b) it shall be fixed by the Water Works Superintendent at the expense of the consumer.

(ii) No meter whether owned by the Committee or by a consumer shall be tampered with in any way.

6. The charges for water supply through metered connections shall be as follows :—

(i) for water supplied for purely domestic purposes :—

Size of ferrule.

$\frac{1}{4}$ in. a water rate of 8 annas p. m. for any amount p. m. upto 2,000 gallons and 6 annas for every 1,000 galls. in excess.

$\frac{1}{4}$ in.	"	"	1 rupee	"	"	"	4,000	"	"	"	"
$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	"	"	2 rupees	"	"	"	8,000	"	"	"	"
$\frac{3}{4}$ in.	"	"	5 "	"	"	"	20,000	"	"	"	"
1 in.	"	"	8 "	"	"	"	30,000	"	"	"	"

Over one inch, on special terms which will be fixed by the Municipal Committee in each case.

(ii) for water consumed for other than domestic purposes, 6 annas per 1,000 gallons.

NOTE.—500 gallons and above will be charged for as 1,000 gallons.

* Vide Section 92 (2) of Punjab Municipal Act III of 1911 :—

" A supply of water for domestic purposes shall not be deemed to include a supply :—

(a) for animals or for washing vehicles when such animals or vehicles are kept for sale or hire.

(b) for any trade, manufacture, or business.

(c) for fountains, swimming baths or for any ornamental or mechanical purpose.

(d) for gardens or for purposes of irrigation.

(e) for watering roads or paths.

(f) for building purposes."

7. In addition to the charges specified in rule 6 there shall be charged :—

(i) in the case of meters owned by the Municipal Committee, a meter rent on the following scale :—

Size of ferrule.	Monthly rent.
$\frac{1}{4}$ inch	Re. 1
$\frac{3}{8}$ "	" 1
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	" 1
$\frac{3}{4}$ "	Rs. 1- 4-0
1 "	" 1-12-0
Over 1 "	5/6 per cent. of the actual capital cost of the meter.

These charges shall include also the cost of all alterations, repairs and renewals.

(ii) in the case of privately owned meters, a supervision charge on the following scale :—

Size of ferrule.	Monthly charge.
Not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ inch	Re. 0-8-0.
Not exceeding 1 inch	Re. 1.
Over 1 inch	Re. 1 plus 8 annas for every inch after the first.

This charge shall include the cost of all ordinary repairs, but not of renewals.

8. The registered consumer in respect of any metered connection may challenge the correctness of his meter on payment of a fee of Rs. 3. If on examination the meter is found to record 2 per cent. or more in excess of the actual consumption, the fee shall be returned.

Unmetered connections.

9. The charges for water supplied through unmetered connections for purely domestic purposes shall be as follows :—

Size of ferrule.	Monthly charge.
$\frac{1}{4}$ in. a water rate of Rs. 1-4-0.	
$\frac{3}{8}$ in. a water rate of " 2-8-0.	

An additional charge of 2 annas per mensem shall also be made for every extra tap after the first three.

10. The registered consumer in respect of an unmetered private connection, after first obtaining permission from the Secretary of the Municipal Committee, may draw water from his connection for building purposes on payment of the charges detailed in Part I, rule 2, for the use of water for building purposes drawn from a public stand-post.

11. No fountain or cistern shall be connected with any unmetered connection except with the written permission of the Municipal Committee.

Calculation and payment of charges.

12. For the purpose of calculating the charges detailed in rules 6, 7 and 9, fifteen days or less shall be considered as half a month, and over 15 days but less than one month as one month.

13. (a) All sums due for water rate, meter rent, or meter supervision charges shall be paid quarterly in advance.

(ii) All sums due for repairs, excess consumption, consumption for other than domestic purposes, and other charges shall be paid within 7 days of the presentation of the demand.

Free connections.

14. Notwithstanding the provisions of rules 6, 7, 9 and 10, the Municipal Committee may allow any water connection free for any public or charitable purpose, provided that if the person who is the registered consumer in respect of such free connection allows water to be wasted or to be used for any purpose other than that for which such free connection was granted, the Municipal Committee may cancel the grant of that free connection.

General provisions as to private connections.

15. No house shall be supplied with water from the service connection of any adjoining house or premises, provided that a connection of over $\frac{1}{4}$ inch may be used by more than one house on application to the Municipal Committee on terms to be fixed by the Municipal Committee.

16. No connection shall be granted unless drainage arrangements have been made for the disposal of waste water to the satisfaction of the Sanitary and Engineering authorities of the Municipality.

17. No portion of any private connection or of the pipe or main leading to it shall be tampered with in any way whatever, whether for the purpose of repair, alteration, or any other purpose.

18. Every registered consumer shall be bound, immediately he has knowledge of it, to report to the Secretary of the Municipal Committee any defect in his connection whereby water runs to waste.

Of the closing and re-opening of private connections.

19. Any registered consumer who wishes to close his connection shall give fifteen days' notice in writing to the Secretary of the Municipal Committee, after the expiry of which water rate shall not be charged. Refunds of same paid in advance will be granted on application.

20. If any person other than the owner of the premises to which a connection has been made or his duly authorised agent wishes to re-open a connection or to keep open a connection which would otherwise be closed, he shall enter into an agreement undertaking the responsibilities of the registered consumer, and he shall remain responsible so long as the connection remains open. If the Secretary of the Municipal Committee think fit, such person shall be called upon to deposit a sum not exceeding Rs. 20 as security for the cost of excess consumption.

21. All applications to re-open a connection shall be accompanied by a fee of Re. 1 together with all dues for one quarter in advance.

22. (i) Any connection may be cut off by order of the Municipal Committee or of any officer of the Committee duly authorized in this behalf in the following cases in addition to those provided for by Section 101 of Act III of 1911 * :—

- (a) for any breach of rules 5 (ii), 10, 11, 13, 17 ;
- (b) in any case where through defect in a connection water is running to waste ;
- (c) in any case where the use of a water tap causes premises to become insanitary in the opinion of the Health Officer of the Municipality.
- (d) in any case where in the opinion of the Municipal Engineer or Health Officer of the Municipality adequate drainage arrangements have not been made for the disposal of waste water ;
- (e) in the case of a metered connection where the meter requires repair.

(ii) In any case where a connection has been cut off under Section 101 of Act III of 1911 or in accordance with rule 22 (i) (a), the Municipal Committee may impose a penalty not exceeding Rs. 50 which shall be paid before the connection is re-opened.

23. Any person who—

- (a) wilfully allows water to be wasted from a private connection, or
- (b) without the permission of the Municipal Committee opens a connection which has been closed under these rules, or
- (c) is guilty of a breach of rules 5 (ii), 17, or 18 shall on conviction by a Magistrate be liable to the fines and punishments authorised by Sections 199 (1) and (2) of Act III of 1911.

* Sections 100 and 101 of Act III of 1911 :—

Section 100—Any owner or occupier of any building or land, in or on which water supplied under this Act is misused from negligence or other circumstances under his control, or used without permission in excess of the quantity fixed under Section 79 or Section 94, or in which the pipes, mains or other works are out of repair to such an extent as to cause waste of water, shall, if he has knowledge thereof, be bound to give notice of the same to such officer as the Committee may appoint in this behalf.

Section 101—If any person whose premises are supplied with water neglects to pay the water-tax, or any sum payable under Section 97 or Section 98 when due, or to give notice as provided in the last preceding section, or wilfully or negligently misuses or causes waste of water, the Committee may cut off the supply of water from the said premises.

Form A.

APPENDIX I.

DELHI MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY.

To

The Secretary, Municipal Committee,
Delhi.

SIR,

Will you please put before the Committee my application for a private water supply from the Municipal mains. The premises where the connection is needed are described below and belong to me. I undertake to conform to the Municipal Water Supply By-laws, and enclose herewith an estimate fee of Re. 1.

I am,
Yours faithfully,

Ward No. _____ Street, Mohalla, etc.

Description of property _____

House owner's name, Father's name, Caste, etc.

Size of ferrule required _____ No. of taps required _____

Other particulars _____

N. B.—This form may be obtained free from the Tax Superintendent's Office.

APPENDIX II.

WATER SUPPLY REGULATIONS.

1. All work connected with the making, alteration, extension, or repair of private connections shall be carried out under the supervision of the Municipal Engineer by the person or persons whom the Municipal Committee may from time to time appoint as its licensed plumber or plumbers.

2. No tap shall be allowed to project outside any premises, nor shall any tap be fixed in such a position as to be available for use by the public or in close proximity to any privy, drain, or other place where injurious gases are likely to be produced.

3. No connection shall be made by a licensed plumber between a communication pipe and a supply-pipe except in the presence of an officer duly authorized in this behalf by the Municipal Engineer.

4. Every boiler for generating steam shall be supplied with water from a cistern and not directly from the service-pipe, and every cistern shall be provided with a ball valve, a detective or warning pipe, and proper means of access and inspection.

5. The pipes and fittings of house service connections shall be exact duplicates of the samples deposited in the Office of the Municipal Engineer, so that the parts may be interchangeable and shall consist of five sections :—

(a) *The ferrule, connecting the communication-pipe with the supply-pipe. The ferrule shall be covered with an iron bell-cover resting on the supply pipe to protect it from contact with the earth.*

- (ii) *The communication-pipe from the ferrule to the stop-cock, and the service-pipe or pipes from the stop-cock to the taps.* Above ground all pipes shall be screened wherever practicable from exposure to the sun. The communication-pipe shall be not less than 2 ft. below the surface of the ground. Wherever a communication-pipe is laid across a 'sewer' or open drain or in any place where in the opinion of the Municipal Engineer it is liable to injury, such pipe shall be passed through an exterior glazed ware or cast-iron pipe of sufficient length and strength to afford due protection to it. No pipe of less than 1 inch shall be laid under roads.
- (iii) *A brass stop-cock, having the same water-way as the pipe, which shall be placed at or near the point of entrance to the premises to be supplied, or if necessary within such premises, to shut off the water and regulate the supply.* The stop-cock shall be provided with a foot-way cover-box resting on brickwork to indicate its situation and furnished with a lock and key. Such key shall remain under the control of the Municipal Engineer. The stop-cock shall be capable of adjustment so that the supply to the house may be regulated by it.
- (iv) *The taps.* All taps wherever fitted shall be of the screw-down variety.
- (v) *The meter where necessary.* The meter shall be placed as near to the stop-cock as possible, in a position where it can be conveniently examined. No meter shall be fixed underground unless in a brick well. No meter shall be disconnected from the service pipe or in any way interfered with save with the permission of the Municipal Engineer.

There must be arrangements for locking it and the key shall remain under the control of the Municipal Engineer. The Municipal Engineer shall cause all meters to be tested at least once a quarter and in each case a certificate shall be filed to the effect that the meter has been tested.

6. The dimensions of ferrule, interior pipes and taps for water shall be of the following relative sizes only, except when a connection is taken for supply in bulk :—

Diameter of ferrule.	DIAMETER OF PIPES INSIDE HOUSE.		Size of taps or corks.
	Lower	Upper floor.	
Inches.	Inch	Inches.	Inches.
$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
1	1	1	1

7. Connections may be cut off—

- (i) by order of the Secretary of the Municipal Committee in cases provided for in rule 22 (i) (a), (b), (c) and (d) of the Water Supply By-laws.
- (ii) by the order of the Municipal Engineer in cases provided for in rule 22 (i) (b), (d) and (e).

By Order,
G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, 12th January 1915.

No. 94-342.—Mr. G. H. Tipper, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on the 11th January 1915, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

C. S. MIDDLEMISS,
Director, Geological Survey of India.

**POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
POST OFFICE.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th January 1915.

No. 70-*Ap.*—Mr. M. J. Stephen, Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, and Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service and Sorting, Eastern Circle, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade from the 24th December 1914 and until further orders.

No. 75-*Ap.*—Mr. J. E. deRozario, Manager, Money Order and Savings Bank Departments, Madras General Post Office, pay. R150—200, and officiating 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Madras, pay R200—300, is appointed to officiate as 1st Assistant Postmaster, Madras, pay R300—400, with effect from the 3rd December 1914 and until further orders, *vice* Mr. M. R. Mahima Das, 1st Assistant Postmaster, Madras, on leave on medical certificate.

No. 79-*Ap.*—Babu Pramatha Nath Basu, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month with effect from the 2nd January 1915.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1915.

No. 93-*Ap.*—Mr. C. G. D'Santos, Deputy Postmaster, Madras, pay Rs. 300—400, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 14 days combined with furlough for 3 months and 17 days with effect from the 1st December 1914.

Rao Sahib C. Cundaswamy Mudaliar, 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Madras, pay Rs. 200—300, and officiating 1st Assistant Postmaster, Madras, pay Rs. 300—400, is appointed to act as Deputy Postmaster, Madras, from the 1st December 1914.

Calcutta, the 12th January 1915.

No. 150-*Ap.*—Maung Tin Gale, Reserve Superintendent of Post Offices, 5th grade, Burma, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 23 days combined with leave on medical certificate for 4 months and 8 days (6 months in all), with effect from the 8th December 1914.

Calcutta, the 14th January 1915.

No. 161-*Ap.*—Mr. C. B. Maiden, Postmaster, Delhi, pay Rs. 500—600, is granted privilege leave for 11 days combined with leave on medical certificate for 11 months and 20 days with effect from the 4th January 1915.

W. MAXWELL,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

**POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.**

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th January 1915.

No. 153-*E.*—Mr. G. W. Talbot, Superintendent Telegraph Engineering, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months with effect from the 7th November 1914.

W. MAXWELL,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

**POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.**

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th January 1915.

No. 247-*E.*—Mr. J. F. Shannon, Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with leave on medical certificate for three months with effect from the 2nd December 1914.

W. MAXWELL,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

**POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.**

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th January 1915.

No. 291.—The following reversions and temporary promotions have been sanctioned by the Director-in-Chief in the Superior Establishment of the Department with effect from the dates specified against each :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. E. E. Aickin .	Assistant Superintendent, class V (temporary).	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	20th August 1914.
Mr. W. A. Pitcher .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade I.	Assistant Superintendent, class V (temporary).	Do.
Mr. J. C. Smith .	Assistant Superintendent, class V (temporary).	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	14th November 1914.
Mr. E. J. Blackman .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade I.	Assistant Superintendent, class V (temporary).	Do.

T. K. RAJAGOPALAN,
Deputy Accountant General, Telegraphs.

**POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.**

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th January 1915.

No. 208-T.—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 30th December 1914 to 12th January 1915.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
<i>Government Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Bhiwapur	Central Provinces	16th December 1914 .	Opened.
Calcutta Grand Hotel	Bengal	2nd January 1915 .	"
Lamabazar	Bengal	16th December 1914 .	"
Maynaganj	United Provinces	1st January 1915 .	Closed.
Pallei	Ceylon	4th January	Opened.
Rutlam Camp	Central India	6th	Closed.
Shohar	Bihar and Orissa	17th November 1914 .	Opened.
<i>Railway Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Churawa	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway.	15th November 1914 .	Opened.
Dabhown	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	11th December	"
Sojitra	Ditto, ditto	Ditto	"
Vaso	Ditto, ditto	Ditto	"

The following alteration in the name of a Government Telegraph Office is notified :—
" Shonaimuri " instead of " Sonaimuri ".

R. MEREDITH,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Messrs. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.C.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 69-74, Carter Lane, E.C.
Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.
Messrs. P. S. King & Sons, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, and 9, Pall Mall, London.
Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.
Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.
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Sri Surisarvasyam. Fasc. 2. As. 10.

**LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.**

- Monthly Weather Review, May to November 1913.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 1 per month.
Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.
Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 1-8.

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914.**

- Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3,** by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jech and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Rs. 1.
Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palaeontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Rs. 1.
Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1914.**

- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XL, Part 2.** By E. H. Pascoe, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal. Rs. 3.
Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913. A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana (with text figure). Notes on Value of Nummulites as Zone Fossils, with a description of some Burmese Species. (With plates 1 to 3.) Rs. 1.

**LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.**

- Monthly Weather Review, December 1913.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- Monthly Weather Review, January 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- Monthly Weather Review, February 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- Monthly Weather Review, March 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III. On the criterion for the reality of relationship or periodicities.** Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. Quarto. Paper cover. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Price 0-8-0 (eight annas).
- Monthly Weather Review, April 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- Monthly Weather Review, May 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- Monthly Weather Review, June 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- Monthly Weather Review, July 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- Monthly and Annual Normals of Pressure, Temperature, Relative Humidity, Vapour Tension and Cloud.** Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXII, Part III. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1 and annas 8.

**LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1914.**

- Monthly Weather Review, August 1913 to January 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.
- Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912.** (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.
- A further study of relationship with Indian monsoon rainfall—Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII,** by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 0-8-0.

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JUNE 1914.**

- Records of Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 2,** by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. IV. The Country around Yunnan Fu (with Plate 4). Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Fench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara District, Central Provinces (with text figures 2 and 3). Statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913. Re. 1.

**LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE COORG ADMINISTRATION DURING THE
HALF-YEAR WHICH ENDED ON THE 30TH JUNE 1914.**

- Report on Forest Administration in Coorg,** by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg. "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding. Price 8a. or 9d. (6 pies.)

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.**

- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2,** by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.
- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1,** by J. Coggia Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

**LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.**

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.**

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.**

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monazite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Gieumal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenburg, B.S., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of *Indarctos Satmontanus* Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian *Ursidae* (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hosdo (with plate 21). Re. 1.

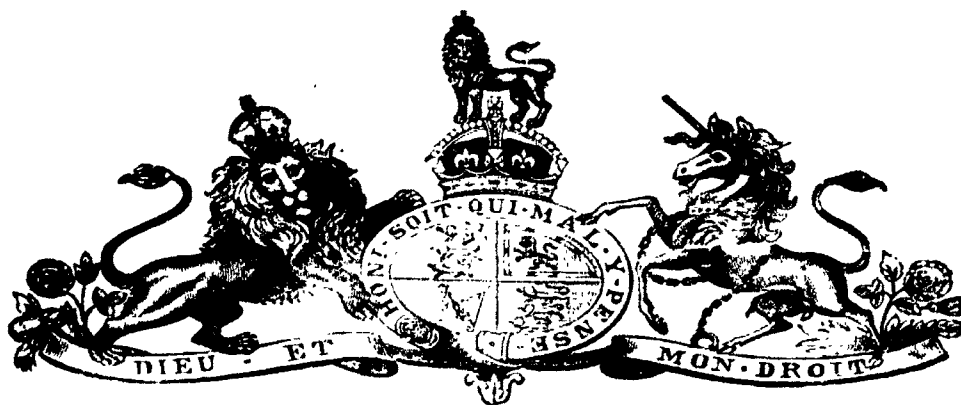
**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH DECEMBER 1914.**

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 4. By W. A. K. Christie, B.Sc., Ph.D., Chemist, Geological Survey of India, Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent, Survey of India, Captain J. L. Grinlinton, R.G.A., F.R.G.S. Notes on the Salt Deposits of the Cis-Indus Salt Ranges. Description of teeth referable to the Lower Siwalik Creodont genus *Dissopalis*, Pilgrim. Notes on some Glaciers of the Dhaul and Lissar Valleys, Kumaon Himalaya, September 1912. Miscellaneous Notes, Index. Re. 1.

**LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1914.**

Monthly Weather Review, March to July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the Reality of relationships or Periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF COLOMBO.

No. 2610.

In the matter of Insolvency of Hashein Hadji Abdul Karim, of No. 52, Maliban Street, Pettah, Colombo.

Whereas Pir Mohamed Kassim of Colombo has filed a petition for the Sequestration of the Estate of the abovenamed Hashein Hadji Abdul Karim under the Ordinance No. 7 of 1853 : Notice is hereby given that the said Court has adjudged the said Hashein Hadji Abdul Karim Insolvent accordingly ; and that two Public Sitzings of the Court, to wit, on the 3rd day of December 1914 and on the 17th day of December 1914 will take place for the said Insolvent to surrender and conform to, agreeably to the provisions of the said Ordinance, and for the taking of the other steps set forth in the said Ordinance of which Creditors are hereby required to take notice.

By order of Court,
D. M. JANSZ,
Secretary.

COLOMBO,
5th November 1914.

Estate Major J. L. Alexander, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late James Leslie Alexander, a Major in the Indian Army, who died on 19th December 1913 at 26 Lexham Gardens, Kensington, England, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Accountant at Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 5th February next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

J. E. VALLANCE.

Calcutta, the 23rd December 1914.

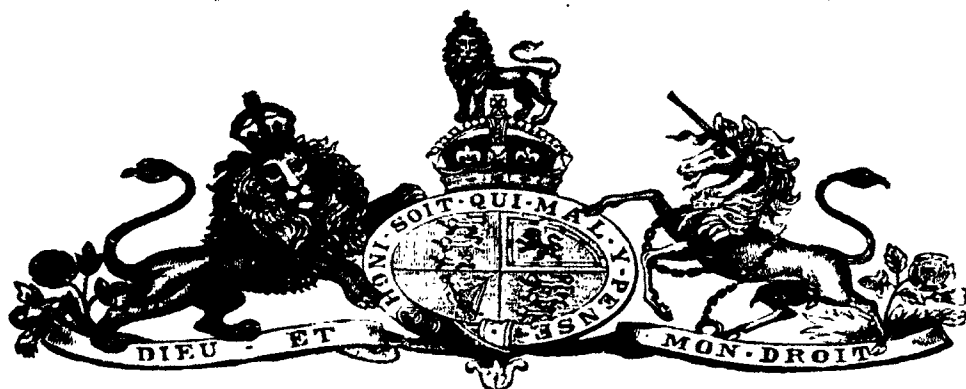
**In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and of the Union
Bank of India, Limited, (In Liquidation).**

NOTICE TO CREDITORS TO SEND IN CLAIMS.

said Company, and to come in and prove their said Debts and Claims at the office of the
Union Bank of India, Ltd., Egerton Road, Delhi, on 15th and 16th March 1915, between
10 A.M. and 6 P.M. or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any Distri-
bution made before such debts are admitted or proved.

Dated Wednesday, the 23rd day of December 1914.

B. G. PANDYA,
LIQUIDATOR,
The Union Bank of India, Ltd.,
(In Liquidation).



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. .

DELHI, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1915.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 20th January 1915.

No. 183-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Delhi Main Station by special train on Thursday, the 21st January 1915, for Bombay. His Excellency's departure from Delhi and arrival at Bombay will be private.

His Excellency will leave Bombay on the 25th January, the departure being private.

Viceregal salutes will be fired to announce His Excellency's departure from Delhi and arrival at, and departure from, Bombay.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and party during the tour should be addressed 'Viceroy's Camp' without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency will be:—

The Hon'ble A. Hardinge.

Sir Valentine Chirol, Kt.

Sir James DuBoulay, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary.

Lt.-Colonel Sir James Roberts, Kt., C.I.E., I.M.S., Surgeon.

Major J. Mackenzie, C.I.E., Comptroller.

The Hon'ble Captain W. L. Graham, A.-D.-C.

Captain J. O. C. Hasted, A.-D.-C.

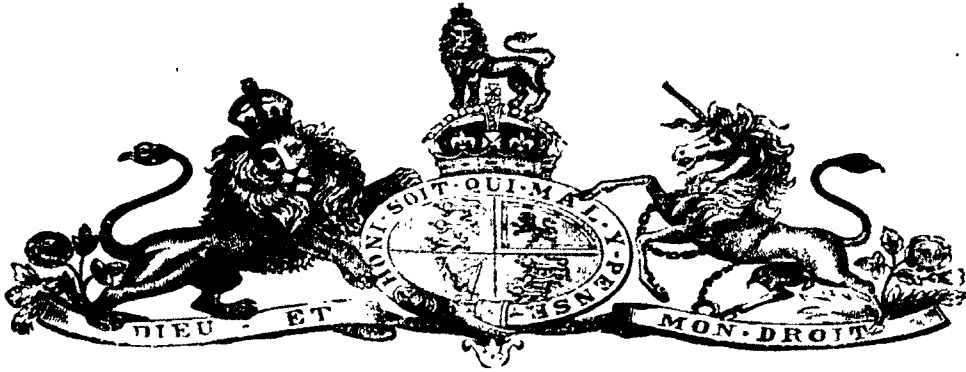
Captain W. A. Brown, A.-D.-C.

All communications, *other than those of an urgent nature*, should as usual be addressed to the headquarters of the several Departments at Delhi.

By Command,

F. A. MAXWELL, *Lt.-Colonel*,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 21st January 1915.

No. 128-W.—The following Notice which appeared in the *Supplement to the London Gazette* of Friday, the 18th of December 1914, is published for general information :—

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19TH, 1914.

NOTICE.

His Majesty's Government, having been informed that the Government of the French Republic have recognized the British Protectorate over Egypt, His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs hereby gives notice that His Majesty's Government adhere to the Franco-Moorish Treaty of March 30th, 1912.

Foreign Office,
December 19th, 1914.

In view of the action of His Highness Abbas Hilmi Pasha, lately Khedive of Egypt, who has adhered to The King's enemies, His Majesty's Government have seen fit to depose him from the Khedivate, and that high dignity has been offered, with the title of Sultan of Egypt, to His Highness Prince Hussein Kamel Pasha, eldest living Prince of the family of Mahomet Ali, and has been accepted by him.

December 19th, 1914.

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th September 1914.

On and after the 7th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Cop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

“It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 p.m. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.”

J. P. HEWITT,
Secretary to the Government of India.”

Rates of Subscription.

	Per annum.		
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			
Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.			

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1915.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS.

The 9th January 1915.

No. 149.—Whereas, by paragraph 5 (1) of Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 of 9th September 1914 as amended and extended by Proclamation, dated the 5th of November 1914, payment of any sum of money to or for the benefit of persons or a body of persons resident in the territories of the German Empire or in the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary or in the respective colonies and dependencies thereof or in the territories of the Sultan of Turkey other than any territory in the occupation of the British Government or its colonies, in this licence and in the said Proclamations referred to as “enemy country” is prohibited; and

Whereas, by paragraph 8 of the said Proclamation it is provided that nothing in the Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by licence whether such licence be granted to individuals or be announced as applying to persons; and

Whereas, by paragraph 3 of Proclamation, dated 8th October 1914, power to grant such licences on behalf of the Crown may be exercised by the Governor-General;—

Now, therefore, I, Charles, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, hereby authorise all persons residing, being, or carrying on business in British India to pay any fees necessary for obtaining the grant, or for obtaining the renewal, of patents, or for obtaining the registration of trade marks or designs, or the renewal of such registrations in an “enemy country;”

And also to pay on behalf of an “enemy” any fees payable in British India on application for, or renewal of, the grant of a patent or on application for the registration of designs or the renewal of such registration.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor-General.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

January 11.

1988. T. R. Lawrence. *Improvements in butter tins.*

January 12.

1989. A. G. Spencer. *Improvements in buffers for railway and like vehicles.*

1990. N. Fraser, P. Fraser & G. S. Fraser. *Improved machine for stitching plaited boot and shoe soles.*

1991. H. C. Pateason. *Improvements in or appertaining to the manufacture of sacks or bags or of tubular fabrics or of fabrics for forming sacks or bags in looms for weaving.*

January 13.

1992. E. Moss. *Improvements in means for opening cans and the like for containing liquids.*

January 14.

1993. W. R. Norman. *Bullet.*

January 15.

1994. S. Thune. *Improvements in rotary piston pumps.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed Form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

- 1707. T. A. M. Brownlie. *Improvements in or relating to tube wells.*
- 1845. J. Willison. *Improvements in automatic car couplers.*
- 1846. J. Willison. *Improvements in automatic car couplers.*
- 1945. C. L. Grugeon and (Mrs.) M. E. Grugson. *Improvements in or relating to frames for pictures, photographs and the like.*
- 1949. G. L. Danforth. *Improvements in regenerators.*
- 1950. D. E. Barooah. *Improvements in concrete well rings and the like.*
- 1953. G. B. Bowles. *Improvements in or relating to brake mechanism suitable for railway vehicles.*
- 1954. California Macvan Co. *Improvements in thickeners.*
- 1959. Lucas's Low Pressure Oil Cracking Process, Ltd. *Improvements in treating oils.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

- 1635. H. A. Wickham. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for treating latex.*
- 1676. L. Linden. *Method of and apparatus for treating suspensions of solids in liquids.*
- 1849. K. K. Bernard. *Improvements in punkah and storm-proof contrivances for oil lamps.*
- 1853. United Fruit Co. *Process of treating sugarcane.*
- 1855. J. Aikenhead. *Improvements in waterproof bags.*
- 1912. H. A. Stanning & J. H. Stirling. *Improvements in and relating to superheaters especially applicable to locomotives.*
- 1916. S. O. S. Limited and E. W. Janson. *Improvements in destructor apparatus for the treatment of faecal or other sewage matter.*
- 1918. L. L. Fermor. *A method for rendering reh lands cultivable.*
- 1920. Ed. Kummer A. G. *Improvements in watches.*
- 1922. T. A. L. Whittington. *Improved railway chair.*
- 1924. J. P. O'Donnell. *Improvements in railway signalling apparatus.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed Form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, Rs 30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1153. Larson. | 1695. Cox. |
| 1309. The International Cigar Machinery Co. | 1790. The Vulcan Foundry Ltd. |
| 1646. Harris. | 1866. Musso. |

PATENTS SEALED.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1574. (Rev.) Eden. | 1841. Rose. |
| 1725. Ad Display Machine Corporation. | 1842. Bignell. |
| 1802. Paradesy. | 1847. Willison. |
| 1830. Thomson. | 1857. Snell. |
| 1840. Musso. | |

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

- 28 of 1904. Marshall & anr. (To 26 February 1916.)
 306 of 1905. Consolidated Engineering Co. (To 25 January 1916.)
 476 of 1905. Roberts. (To 19 February 1916.)
 166 of 1906. Dutton. (To 12 January 1916.)
 305 of 1906. Stokes. (To 6 March 1916.)
 579 of 1906. Tice. (To 23 January 1916.)
 364 of 1907. Robertson. (To 8 February 1916.)
 467 of 1907. Austerlitz. (To 11 November 1915.)
 551 of 1907. Wheatley & anr. (To 11 February 1916.)
 601 of 1907. Cawnpore Sugar Works, Ltd. (To 13 March 1916.)
 254 of 1908. Brown. (To 16 January 1916.)
 479 of 1908. Wagner. (To 17 December 1915.)
 526 of 1908. Caldwell. (To 3 February 1916.)
 266 of 1909. Morris. (To 8 July 1916.)
 389 of 1909. Oil Refining Improvements Co. (To 11 March 1915.)
 448 of 1909. Siegwart. (To 26 January 1916.)
 573 of 1909. Whitney. (To 16 March 1916.)
 574 of 1909. Whitney. (To 16 March 1916.)
 665 of 1909. Sharp. (To 20 January 1916.)
 51 of 1910. Stokes. (To 14 March 1916.)
 334 of 1910. Serpek. (To 31 January 1916.)
 23 of 1912. Shepherd. (To 9 January 1917.)
 37 of 1912. Shepherd. (To 23 January 1917.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.**1905.**

110 (Roberts).

1909.

450 (Hale).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.**January 11th to 16th, 1915.**

- Class 5. No. 2269. J. S. Banajee, 3 Cumbala Hill, Bombay. September 21, 1914.
 Class 13. Nos. 2525 to 2582. The Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. January 2, 1915.
 Class 13. Nos. 2583 to 2605. The Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. January 7, 1915.
 Class 13. Nos. 2606 to 2608. The Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. January 12, 1915.

NOTICES.**THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.****Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.**

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	. R. C. Technical Institute.	DELHI	. Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
ALLAHABAD	. Public Library.	HYDERABAD	. Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
BANGALORE	. Indian Institute of Science.	JALPAIGURI	. Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
BOMBAY	. Record Office.	KARACHI	. Office of City Deputy Collector.
"	. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.	LAHORE	. Punjab Public Library.
"	. The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.	LONDON	. The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
CALCUTTA	. Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.	MADRAS	. Record Office, Egmore.
"	. Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.	MYSORE	. Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
"	. Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.	NAGPUR	. Victoria Technical Institute.
CAWNPORE	. Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.	POONA	. College of Engineering.
CHINSURAH	. Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.	RANGOON	. Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
CHITTAGONG	. Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.	ROORKEE	. Thomason College.
DACCA	. Office of the District Board, Dacca.	SHOLAPUR	. Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

	Price.
	R a
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0 10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	0 2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0 2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the <i>Gazette of India</i>)	0 1
Annual Subscription with postage	3 0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)	2 0
(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1907, 1910, 1911	1 0
(g) Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly)	0 8
(h) Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913	1 0
(i) Specifications of Invention	0 8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

“ Specimens of Persian Manuscripts ” for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price Rs 6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-------|------|---------|
| (1) | Collection for 1902-03, | price | Rs 3 | a copy. |
| (2) | “ “ 1903-04 | “ “ | 3 | |
| (3) | “ “ 1904-05 | “ “ | 3 | |
| (4) | “ “ 1906-09 | “ “ | 3 | |
| (5) | “ “ 1909-10 | “ “ | 3-8 | |
| (6) | “ “ 1910-11 | “ “ | 3-8 | |
| (7) | “ “ 1912-13 | “ “ | 2-8 | |
| (8) | “ “ 1913-14 | “ “ | 2-8 | “ |

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Urdu papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

“ Diwan-i-Sarkhush ” (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price Rs 3 per copy.

“ Kalam-i-Urdu,” the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price Rs 2-12.

“ Qaani ” (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price Rs 7-8 per copy.

“ Diwan-i-Andalib ” (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price Rs 4 per copy.

Glossary to the “ Ar-Rauzat-z-Zakiyah,” the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price Rs 6-4 per copy.

“ Nazm-i-Muntakhab,” one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price Rs 5 per copy.

“ Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg ” (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price Rs 5 per copy.

“ Raghuvansam ”—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price Rs 2-8.

“ Akhlaq-i-Jalali ” (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price Rs 5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The Welsh Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Nawala Prasad, L. Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta Near Kali Bari, Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriy Sudder Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II Regimental Munshi, The Black Watch, Sudder Bazar Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

- 1 M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
 2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
 3. M. Hossain Mirza 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
 4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
 5. M. Syed Nawab Ali 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
 6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
 7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
 8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
 9. M. Abdul Wajid 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
 10. M. Syed Mohammad 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
 11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal Regimental Munshi, The 2nd Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
 2. M. Akbar Khan, Haidari British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta J. R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAUJI.

1. M. Anand Sarup C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim Near the Police Post, Hussaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin Near Police Out Post, Hosaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. S. Karim Bakhsh Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREN HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi Bakhshi Muhalla Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din 81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Abdul Karim Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.
5. M. Safdar Khan Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasul Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fasih-Haq Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1. M. Mohd. Arif 12, Harinburi Lane, Calcutta.
2. Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar 36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S. 14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4. M. Badru-z-Zaman 29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5. M. Abdul Badi 5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6. M. A. M. F. Wahhab Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7. M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat 9, Ahiripukur 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8. M. Akmal Ali Akmal 9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Karim Nashter 1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Shuaib Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bona-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and $3\frac{1}{2}$ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs 13 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs 12 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs 5 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 „

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE OR PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.

For any quantity	Rs 4 per lb.
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Quinine is available in 1-oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 18th January 1915.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th January 1915.

January 1919.

RESERVE.													
TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.				COIN AND BULLION.						SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).			
In Reserve Treasuries.		Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	In India.		In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Held in India.	Held in England.	TOTAL.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta .	89,01,500	23,18,47,690	24,07,49,190	12,42,27,023	35,44,137	7,65,90,000	7,65,90,000	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	34,42,71,206	(a) Nominal value— Rs 10,20,81,500. (b) Nominal value— Rs 4,69,36,571.
Cawnpore .	...	2,60,29,520	2,60,29,520	2,27,22,022	60,49,620	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,87,71,642	
Lahore .	...	8,52,45,150	8,52,45,150	1,15,96,652	1,22,75,693	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,38,72,945	
Bombay .	36,25,250	15,44,48,530	15,50,73,780	2,71,61,220	5,43,31,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,14,92,548	
Karachi .	...	2,14,56,630	2,14,56,630	52,15,643	30,79,095	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,91,738	
Madras .	15,42,120	6,86,52,790	7,01,94,910	3,61,23,080	20,74,569	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,81,98,240	
Rangoon .	...	4,30,06,490	4,30,06,490	6,20,97,096	6,57,73,266	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,57,73,266	
1,40,68,870	58,06,86,600	59,47,55,670	28,91,43,936	8,50,30,103	7,65,90,000	...	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	59,06,73,985	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue													2,50,000
TOTAL CIRCULATION R												59,04,23,985	

Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another

2155,000 (Rs. 23 25,000) was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th January 1915. The Gold held in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 15th January 1915 to 6,65 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL-PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th January 1915.

PARTICULARS	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS					4 PER CENT. LOANS					4½ PER CENT. LOANS.		GRAND TOTAL.		
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1882-83.	of 1885-86.	of 1892-93.	of 1894-95.	of 1896-97.	Transfer of 1865.		Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.
Balance of 31st December 1914 .	29,67,600	1,06,31,600	5,77,78,700	1,60,93,300	20,41,900	19,12,900	9,44,69,400	6,983	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	...	...	9,74,67,583
<i>Add</i> — Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notifica- tion No. 6201A, dated 3rd November 1908, up to . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 9th January 1915	11,060	...	77,000	7,000	5,000	...	8,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th Jan- uary 1915 . . . .	..	...	12,500	...	...	...	12,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,500
<i>Deduct</i> — Amount written off in the London Registers	29,67,600	1,06,31,600	5,78,68,200	1,61,02,300	80,46,900	19,12,900	9,45,61,900	6,983	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	...	...	9,75,80,033
Balance on 15th January 1915 .	...	...	30,000	...	...	...	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
	29,67,600	1,06,31,600	5,78,68,200	1,61,02,300	80,46,900	19,12,900	9,45,31,900	6,983	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	...	...	9,75,50,033

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Nov. 1914 Enfaced from India 12,313 lakhs, re-transferred from London 12,682 lakhs.

" 16th Nov. 1914 "	30th "	"	ditto	1 lakh.
" 1st Dec. "	" 15th Dec. "	"	ditto	2 lakhs.
" 16th "	" 31st "	"	ditto	2 "
" 1st Jan. 1915 "	15th Jan. 1915	"	ditto	...
				1 lakh
				12,314 lakhs
				12,687 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 18th January 1915.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations, and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—

(a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.

(b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,

Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAID P. O., MANBHUM.

Indian Mines Act, 1901.

NOTICE.

An examination for first and second class Coal Mine Managers' certificates of competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbaid, on the 17th, 18th and 19th March 1915.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age, and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age, and have had at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The periods of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year, respectively, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates.

Applications and fees will be received up to the 1st March 1915, after which date no application will be considered.

G. F. ADAMS,

Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for November 1914 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1914-15.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1914-15.			Receipts in November 1914.	RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1914 TO 30TH NOVEMBER 1914.		
	Imperial.	Special.	TOTAL.		Imperial.	Special.	TOTAL.
I.—Land Revenue	Rs. 22,48,000	Rs. 22,48,000	Rs. 22,48,000	Rs. 9,373	Rs. 11,44,441	Rs. 11,44,441	Rs. 11,44,441
II.—Opium	50,000	50,000	50,000	3,213	27,311	27,311	27,311
IV.—Stamps	7,25,000	7,25,000	7,25,000	40,780	3,78,671	3,78,671	3,78,671
V.—Excise	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	28,273	2,41,489	2,41,489	2,41,489
VI.—Provincial Rates	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,796	2,887	2,887	2,887
VII.—Customs	1,53,000	1,47,000	1,53,000	17,078	1,05,005	1,05,005	1,05,005
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	2,48,000	2,48,000	2,48,000	10,714	1,49,540	1,49,540	1,49,540
IX.—Forest	41,000	41,000	41,000	2,758	27,077	27,077	27,077
X.—Registration	27,000	27,000	27,000	346	16,653	16,653	16,653
XI.—Tribute from Native States	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	8,353	96,288	96,288	96,288
XII.—Interest	37,000	37,000	37,000	2,493	21,898	21,898	21,898
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	30,000	30,000	30,000	1,297	21,362	21,362	21,362
XVIB.—Ditto —Jails	21,000	21,000	21,000	2,917	17,279	17,279	17,279
XVII.—Police	7,000	7,000	7,000	136	1,048	1,048	1,048
XIX.—Education	18,000	18,000	18,000	2	328	328	328
XX.—Medical	20,000	20,000	20,000	1,423	14,444	14,444	14,444
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,82,000	1,82,000	1,82,000	265	14,548	14,548	14,548
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	4,25,000	4,25,000	4,25,000	13,472	69,686	69,686	69,686
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	1,42,000	1,42,000	1,42,000	14,348	2,41,032	2,41,032	2,41,032
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	1,42,000	1,42,000	1,42,000	18,246	92,372	92,372	92,372
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts	4,68,000	4,68,000	4,68,000	1,79,283	2,59,454	2,59,454	2,59,454
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	52,55,000	52,55,000	52,55,000	67,91,466	29,27,070	29,27,070	29,27,070
XXXI.—Civil Works . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4,82,51,464	4,82,51,464	4,82,51,464
44d—Debt Accounts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Opening Cash Balances . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) On 1st April 1914.

(b) On 1st November 1914.

A. MONTAGU BRIGSTOCKE,
Accountant-General, Punjab.OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB,
LAHORE;

The 19th January 1915.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for November 1914 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1914-15.

EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1914-15.			Disbursement in November 1914.	DISBURSEMENT FROM 1ST APRIL 1914 TO 30TH NOVEMBER 1914.		
	Imperial.	Special.	TOTAL.		Imperial.	Special.	TOTAL.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	Rs. 9,000	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 19,000	Rs. 1,749	Rs. 4,995	Rs. 4,996	Rs. 9,991
2.—Assignments and Compensations	9,000	9,000	18,000	198	4,872	4,873	9,745
3.—Land Revenue	3,98,000	2,80,000	6,78,000	38,610	2,42,205	1,80,056	4,22,261
6.—Stamps	13,000	13,000	26,000	1,262	5,178	5,177	10,355
7.—Excise	12,000	13,000	24,000	977	4,100	4,100	8,200
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	...	1,000	60	247	248	495
11.—Forest	61,000	62,000	1,23,000	7,055	26,190	26,094	52,199
12.—Registration	6,000	6,000	12,000	926	3,896	3,896	7,792
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other obligations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.—General Administration	3,32,000	1,06,000	3,38,000	28,884	1,46,536	59,110	2,05,636
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	4,30,000	2,07,000	6,37,000	54,985	2,72,185	1,38,294	4,10,479
19B.—Ditto —Jails	1,03,000	1,04,000	2,07,000	14,655	70,739	70,739	1,41,478
20.—Police	9,07,000	9,06,000	18,13,000	1,33,681	5,78,638	5,78,639	11,57,277
22.—Education	2,26,000	2,26,000	4,52,000	16,925	1,82,565	1,82,564	3,65,129
23.—Ecclesiastical	45,000	...	45,000	3,881	26,683	...	26,683
24.—Medical	1,34,000	1,17,000	2,51,000	14,730	69,484	57,257	1,26,741
25.—Political	17,13,000	15,53,000	32,66,000	2,68,961	10,19,473	9,36,871	19,56,344
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	65,000	66,000	1,31,000	9,495	25,635	25,634	51,269
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	62,000	...	62,000	3,681	37,510	...	37,510
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	89,000	90,000	1,79,000	13,841	54,306	54,307	1,08,613
30.—Stationery and Printing	58,000	58,000	1,16,000	4,088	30,027	30,028	60,055
32.—Miscellaneous	23,000	22,000	45,000	5,872	15,633	15,638	31,276
33.—Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	7,89,000	2,55,000	10,44,000	29,874	94,496	94,495	1,88,993
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	31,000	32,000	63,000	2,506	3,956	3,957	7,913
45.—Civil Works	17,15,000	17,08,000	34,23,000	1,68,283	5,66,988	5,66,987	11,33,975
Add—Debt Accounts	71,31,000	58,42,000	1,29,73,000	8,25,479	34,86,442	30,43,966	65,30,408
	...	...	...	63,14,507	...	...	4,45,93,188
	...	...	...	71,39,986	...	...	6,11,33,596
	...	...	...	19,91,468	...	...	19,91,468
	...	..	...	91,31,454	...	...	5,31,15,064

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

LAHORE;

The 19th January 1915.

A. MONTAGU BRIGSTOCKE,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 15th January 1915.

No. 307-Home.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 9th January 1915 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.										Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
	Delhi	225,471	84	96	180	71	56	127	...	...	...	71	3	41	...	12	...	24	16	40	40·7	28·7
	Notified Area	3,673	1	4	5	1	2	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69·4	41·7
	Total . . . . .	...	85	100	185	72	58	130	...	...	...	74	3	41	...	12	...	24	16	40	...	...

Delhi, the 16th January 1915.

No. 344-Home.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the month of December 1914, are published for information :—

Births registered during the month of December 1914.

Names of Towns and Rural Circles of the District.	CHRISTIANS.			HINDUS.			MUHAMMADANS.			OTHER CLASSES.			TOTAL.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
RURAL CIRCLES.															
Alipur	1	...	1	85	92	177	14	14	28	...	...	...	100	106	206
Nangloi . . . . .	...	...	...	61	55	136	3	2	5	...	...	...	84	57	141
Najafgarh . . . . .	...	...	...	88	99	187	14	14	28	...	...	...	102	113	215
Subsimundi . . . . .	...	...	...	10	4	14	3	3	6	...	...	...	13	7	20
Paharganj . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli . . . . .	...	1	1	48	60	108	11	20	31	...	...	...	59	81	140
Raisina . . . . .	...	...	...	4	8	12	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	9	13
TOTAL OF THE DISTRICT	1	1	2	316	318	634	45	34	99	...	...	...	362	373	735

C. Statement showing deaths registered according to classes and from different causes in the Towns and Rural Circles of the Delhi Province during the month of December 1914.

1	2 3 4 5				6	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16										17	18	19	20
	Classes.					CAUSES OF DEATH.													
	Injuries.					All other causes.													
	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.					Total deaths from all causes.													
Names of Rural Circles.																			
RURAL CIRCLES.																			
Alipur	14	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nauglo	4	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Najafgarh	15	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subsimandi	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paharganj . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mehrauli	19	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raidina	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Rural Circles	58	535	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL OF BOTH SEXES	393	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Deaths registered according to Age during the month of December 1914.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Classes of born dead.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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ERRATUM.

Dolhi, dated the 15th January 1915.

In the schedule to Notification No. 8693, dated the 7th December 1914, against serial No. 3 for "Mubarikpur Kotla (whole)" read "Mubarikpur Kotla (part)".

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

**THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Sibi, the 12th January 1915.

No. 218-S.—Major R. J. T. Stewart took over and Captain J. H. G. Buller made over charge of the office of the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta, on the afternoon of the 5th January 1915.

Dated Sibi, the 14th January 1915.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER THE AIRSHIPS ACT, 1911 (XVII OF 1911).

No. 265-S.—The following shall be added to clause (ii) of the prohibited areas published in this office Notification No. 597, dated the 11th February 1914 :—

"Nari Bridge"

By order,

DENYS BRAY,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General
and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

**ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
AJMER-MERWARA.**

NOTIFICATION.

Dated, Camp Ajmer, 14th January 1915.

No. 160-C. S.—Whereas the land designated below is required for a public purpose, this declaration is made accordingly under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894.

District.	Pargannah.	Mauza.	Approximate area.	For what purpose.	REMARKS.
Ajmer	Ajmer	Ajmer	32.39 acres. <i>North</i> —B., B. and C. I. Railway line between Ajmer and Madar Stations. <i>South</i> —Fields of Bharmal and Lachmi Narain, Malies. <i>East</i> —Railway Land and Washermen's Ghats. <i>West</i> —Racecourse and Bathing Ghats.	For the construction of the Ajmer Government High School.	The plan can be seen at the office of the Collector, Ajmer.

Under section 7 of the Act, the Collector is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

By order,
R. J. POWELL,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner,
Ajmer-Merwara, in the Public Works Department.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Camp, the 19th January 1915.

No. 1842-C.—The following promotion is made with effect from the 5th January 1915 :—
Mewar Bhil Corps, Havildar Major Dhula to be Jemadar, *vice* Balji, pensioned.

By order,

R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,

First Assistant to the Agent to the
Governor-General, Rajputana.

CHIEF COURT OF THE PUNJAB.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 11th January 1915.

No. 307-G.—The following list of days to be observed as Local Holidays by the various Civil Courts in the Province of Delhi, during the year 1915, has been prepared by the Chief Court and approved by the Local Government, as required by Section 47(1) of the Punjab Courts Act, 1914, and Home Department No. 1858-Judicial of 24th September 1914, and is published for general information in continuation of Chief Court Notification No. 6502-G., dated the 6th November 1914 :—

*List of Local Holidays to be observed by the various Civil Courts in the Province of Delhi,
during the year 1915.*

Name of Holiday.	Date on which the holiday falls.	Number of days allowed.
Qutab Fair	Not fixed	1
Urs Nizam-ud-Din	4th March	1
Ram Naumi	25th March	1
Rath Jatra Jagan Nath Ji	14th July	1
Cattle Fair	Not fixed	1
		Total 5

NOTE 1.—Where the actual or correct date has not been specified in the above list, the Senior Subordinate Judge will fix it in consultation with the District Judge and Deputy Commissioner, and will give timely notice of the date so fixed to the public.

2.—With the previous sanction of the Chief Court and Local Government (but not otherwise) any day not specified in this list may be substituted for any day which is specified therein.

3.—The number of Local Holidays allowed will not ordinarily exceed seven days in each year.

By order, etc.,

A. CAMPBELL,

Registrar.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.
Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 1 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 4th January 1915.

In the matter of Haji Abdul Rahman, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Haji Abdul Rahman, trader, of No. 134, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 4th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Haji Abdul Rahman.

CASE No. 2 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 5th January 1915.

In the matter of Maung Po Hunyin, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Hunyin, of No. 150B, Obo Quarter, Pazundaung, Rangoon, on the 5th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Hunyin.

CASE No. 3 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 5th January 1915.

In the matter of Mukkundu Ranga Bashiam, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mukkundu Ranga Bashiam, contractor, No. 31, 40th Street, Rangoon, on the 5th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mukkundu Ranga Bashiam.

CASE No. 4 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 7th January 1915.

In the matter of Mahomed Ismail, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mahomed Ismail, trader, of No. 50, Merchant Street, Rangoon, on the 6th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mahomed Ismail.

CASE No. 7 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 8th January 1915.

In the matter of Samuel Mariam Arland, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Samuel Mariam Arland, of No. 5, Ponazu, Kandawglay, Rangoon, on the 8th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Samuel Mariam Arland.

CASE No. 94 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 8th January 1915.

In the matter of Leong Nga and Layar, carrying on business in partnership as dealers in sundry goods at No. 245, Dalhousie Street, in the name of Chuan Bee and Co., and No. 250B, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, in the name of Chuan Gwan and Co.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Leong Nga and Layar insolvents pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 5th day of January 1915.

CASE No. 202 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 4th January 1915.

In the matter of Guan Pain Kee, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Guan Pain Kee, contractor, residing at No. 92, Toesakai Maung Khine Street, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Guan Pain Kee.

CASE No. 5 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 15th January 1915.

In the matter of Abdul Rahman Hajee Ahmed Patail, Mahomed Abdul Rahman and Ebrahim Abdul Rahman, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by the firm of Abdul Latiff Jamal, of Rangoon, a creditor of Abdul Rahman Hajee Ahmed Patail, Mahomed Abdul Rahman and Ebrahim Abdul Rahman, traders, lately carrying on business in co-partnership at No. 139, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, under the style of Abdul Rahman Hajee Ahmed Patail, on the 7th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said Abdul Rahman Hajee Ahmed Patail, Mahomed Abdul Rahman and Ebrahim Abdul Rahman was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day.

CASE No. 6 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 11th January 1915.

In the matter of U. K. E. Abdul Rahiman, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Maksad Ali Nadir Ali of Rangoon a creditor of U. K. E. Abdul Rahiman, crockery merchant, of No. 136, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 7th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said U. K. E. Abdul Rahiman was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 8th day of January 1915.

CASE No. 8 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 12th January 1915.

In the matter of Maduran Anthony Adisayam, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maduran Anthony Adisayam, switchboardman, residing at No. 37, 118th Street, Rangoon, on the 11th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maduran Anthony Adisayam.

CASE No. 9 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 12th January 1915.

In the matter of Subdar Ali *alias* Subdar Hossain, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Subdar Ali *alias* Subdar Hossain, trader, of No. 45, 25th Street, Rangoon, on the 11th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Subdar Ali *alias* Subdar Hossain.

J. HORMASJI,

Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 49 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 8th January 1915.

In the matter of Mohamad Yoqub, son of Mohamad Yosof, of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 22nd July 1914, on behalf, of the said debtor and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 49 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 8th January 1915.

In the matter of Mohamad Yoqub, son of Mohamed Yosof, of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Mohamad Yoqub was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 8th January 1915, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 64 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 9th January 1915.

In the matter of Phul Singh, son of Mohar Singh, Brahman of Bakhtawarpur, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 25th August 1914, on behalf of the said debtor and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 64 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 9th January 1915.

In the matter of Phul Singh, son of Mohar Singh, Brahman of Bakhtawarpur, Debtor.

Whereas Phul Singh was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 9th January 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

given the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have presented to this Court, praying, that they may be appointed trustees of the said towns under the provisions of the Presidency Towns Involucency Act, 1909 (I. 19) —continued.

No.	Name.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	DATE OF PRESENTATION OF PETITION.				DATE OF THE ADJUDICATION.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.		Day.	Month.	Year.
12—1915	Rasoolji Gulamhusein Dawoodi Hora and Ebrahim Gulamhusein Dawoodi Hora.	Mahomedan	Nos. 22—26, Bhajipala Lane	Proprietors of the Rasool Printing Press	7th	January	1915		7th	January	1915
13—1915	Raghubar Das Parmanandas Kapale.	Hindu	Kalbadevi Road	Clerk in the employ of Muncheraba B. Chothia.	"	"	"		8th	"	"
14—1915	Govind Bala Jadhon	"	Sewri	Lately petty contractor for reclaiming land and now unemployed.	8th	"	"		"	"	"
17—1915	Hari Saulim Jugdala	"	Lower Colaba	Lately Hamal in the employ of M. Vadilal & Co. and thereafter keeper of bullock carts, and now unemployed.	"	"	"		"	"	"
14—1915	Laloo Parshotum Sha	"	Champagali	Formerly speculator in Jotta and now unemployed.	"	"	"		9th	"	"
15—1915	Virchand Jetha Sha	"	"	Formerly speculator in Jotta and now unemployed.	"	"	"		"	"	"
18—1915	Jugjiwan Jethmal Sha	"	Koka Molla	Formerly speculator in Jotta and now unemployed.	9th	"	"		"	"	"
19—1915	Iya Gulam Nabi Gafoor Miya Panjabi.	Mahomedan	Bhendi Bazar, Piroo Lane	Lately baker and now servant in the employ of Haji Shaikhmahomed Noormahomed.	"	"	"		"	"	"
20—1915	Narayan Raghuo alias Raghubar Athre.	Hindu	Mahim Bazar Road	Carpenter in the G. I. P. Railway	"	"	"		"	"	"
21—1915	Khimji Nanji Thaler	"	Dargastan Lane	Servant in the employ of Jamsadas Gopalji.	11th	"	"		11th	"	"
22—1915	Afred Thomas cAfee Jervis	European	David Mills, Elphinstone Road.	Timber ward-keeper in the B. & C. I. Railway Workshop, Parel.	"	"	"		"	"	"

23—1915	Shanker Baloo Kamati and his wife Narnada.	Hindu	14th Kamatipura Lane	1st debtor, moulder in the G. I. P. Railway Workshop, Parsi, and 2nd debtor, unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"
24—1915	Gulam Husein Barabhai Damoodi	Mahomedan	Bhagipala Street	Latelly proprietor of the Aziz Printing Press and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"
25—1915	Cesme Francis Xavier Pinto	Portuguese	No. 11, Burrows Lane, Girgaum Road.	Shed Superintendent, Port Trust Docks, Bombay.	12th	"	"	"	"
26—1915	Jairam Ramji Thucker	Hindu	Lalwadi	Latelly doing business in partnership with Daya Ramji as dealer in cloth in the name of Jarkam Daya and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"
27—1915	Jimam Dajiba alias Dadaji Patel	"	Mahim Agur Bazar	Carpenter in the B., R. & C. I. Railway Company.	"	"	"	"	"
28—1915	Onkarsing, Luxmansing Thakore.	"	No. 31, Holy Chukla, Bazar-gate.	Latelly milk vendor and now servant in the employ of Davidas Hirji.	13th	"	"	"	"
29—1915	Waman Mahadeo Apte	"	Mahomali Building, Kem-dewadi.	Clerk in the Bombay Port Trust Docks	"	"	"	"	"
30—1915	Thomas John Gavari and Sailas John Gavari.	Native Christian	Delisle Road	1st debtor, carpenter in the G. I. P. Railway, and the 2nd debtor, fitter in the B., R. & C. I. Railway	"	"	"	"	"
31—1915	Keshow Ramchandra Gharsh	Hindu	Girgaum Back Road	Formerly compositor in the Bombay Vaibhow Press and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"
32—1915	Ahmed Mahomed Esak Shaik	Mahomedan	Doctor Street	Fitter in the B., R. & C. I. Railway Coy.	15th	"	"	"	"
33—1915	Dhonda Kashiram Mohite	Hindu	Kalisbart near Chavool-wadi.	Compositor in the Niraya Sagar Press	"	"	"	"	"

Orders in the matters of the above-named Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been a Judged Insolvents, and that the real and personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

II D 2

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Fort, Bombay, this 16th day of January 1915.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

**IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, WITH INSOLVENCY
POWERS, AJMER-MERWARA, AJMER.**

No. 3 of 1915.

Kanak Mal and Kishen Lal, sons of Anoop Chand, Mahajans of
Pisangan Insolvents, Applicants
against

	Debt.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Surajmal of Pisangan	1,150	0	0
2. Nathmall of Pisangan	550	0	0
3. Narsingh Dass, Pisangan	100	0	0
4. Nath Mal, son of Tara Chand of Pisangan	68	0	0
5. Nath Mal, son of Baldeo, of Pisangan	170	0	0
6. Lakhmi Chand, Pisangan	1,050	0	0
7. Zorawar Mal, Pisangan	100	0	0
8. Mussammats Birji and Gopali, of Pisangan	60	0	0
9. Kesri Mal, Pisangan	85	0	0
10. Ladhoo Ram, Pisangan	150	0	0

Whereas the applicants Kanak Mal and Kishen Lal have filed an application under Section 11 of Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court at 10 A.M. on the 24th February 1915. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through a recognised agent. In case of default of appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 15th day of January 1915.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Ajmer.

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM
IN BENGAL.
In Insolvency.**

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 11 of 1915.

Dated the 15th January 1915.

Re Ishan Chandra Sarkar and Gobinda Chandra Sarkar, both until lately carrying on business in co-partnership together in tin canister and oil under the name and style of Khirode Chandra Sarkar at No. 243, Upper Circular Road, in the town of Calcutta, and lately residing at No. 248, Upper Circular Road, in Calcutta aforesaid. *Ex parte* Shib Nath Basu, the creditor.

On the 8th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction, adjudging the abovenamed Ishan Chandra Sarkar and Gobinda Chandra Sarkar as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta*.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 14 of 1915.

Dated the 16th January 1915.

Re Haradhone Kundu and Ram Lall Kundu, both residing at No. 11, Nobin Kundu's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business in co-partnership with each other as merchants at No. 5, Chowpatty Road, in Belliaghatta, under the name, style and firm of Nobin Chunder Kundu Haradhone Kundu, and at Tollygunge in the suburbs of Calcutta under the name, style and firm of Nobin Chunder Kundu. *Ex parte* Bungai Lall Ahir Chand, Ray Bahadoor, creditor, Creditors' Attorney, N. C. Bose, Esq.

On the 8th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Haradhone Kundu and Ram Lall Kundu as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta*.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 17 of 1915.

Dated the 15th January 1915.

Re William Joseph Curryan, residing at No. 61, Gardner's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, a Guard on the B. N. Railway, Kharagpore. *Ex parte* the debtor.

On the 12th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta*.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 18 of 1915.

Dated the 16th January 1915.

Re Mohammed Issak, residing at No. 38/1, Phear's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business as miscellaneous-shop keeper at No. 172, Harrison Road, in Calcutta aforesaid, at present doing nothing. *Ex parte* the debtor. Insolvent's Attorneys, Messrs. Mitter and Bural.

On the 13th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta*.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 27 of 1915.

Dated the 19th January 1915.

Re Ahmuddin Sagul and Mahammad Amin Sagul, son of Faziluddin, deceased, both residing at Chakwal in the District of Jhelum, and Mahammad Amin, son of the said Ahmuddin Sagul, residing at 22-4 Machua Bazar Street, in the town of Calcutta, all lately carrying on business in co-partnership as shoe merchants in Chakwal under the name and style of Ahmuddin Mahammad Amin and under the name and style of Ahmuddin Mahammad Gul at No. 85-2, College Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, at present working on a small salary. *Ex parte* the debtors. Messrs. Manuel, Agarwallah & Co, insolvents' Attorneys.

On the 15th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed three debtors as insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta*.

C. GREY,

Official Assignee of Calcutta.

10, OLD POST OFFICE STREET.

TREASURE TROVE.**NOTICE.**

Madura, dated 15th January 1915.

No. 87-GI.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878, notice is hereby given that a copper image representing a man and woman standing back to back worth about Rs. 25 which was found hidden in S. No. 188 belonging to Veerabadra Pillai of Chockanathanputhur village, Srivilliputtur Taluk, Ramnad District, some 12 years ago, has just come to notice. All persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear before the Collector of Ramnad either personally or by an agent duly authorised by law on 20th May 1915 at 11 A.M. at his office at Madura in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined according to law.

J. R. HUGGINS,

Acting Collector.

SURVEY OF INDIA—NORTHERN CIRCLE.**NOTIFICATION.**

Mussoorie, the 14th January 1915.

No. 1.—Mr. W. J. B. Miller, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 3 months from 18th January 1915 or any subsequent date, under Articles 246 and 260, Civil Service Regulations.

W. J. BYTHELL, Colonel, R.E.,
Superintendent, Northern Circle.

SURVEY OF INDIA—TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OFFICE.**NOTIFICATION.**

Dehra Dun, the 15th January 1915.

No. 138.—Mr. N. R. Mazumdar, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 17 days, under the provisions of Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th January 1915.

G. P. LENOX-CONYNGHAM, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATION.**

Lahore, the 14th January 1915.

No. 1.—Mr. C. J. E. Hyde, Executive Engineer and Assistant Deputy Agent, is granted, under Articles 253, 246, 260 and 308 (a), Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for one year, viz., privilege leave for 2 months and 14 days and furlough on medical certificate for the remaining period, with effect from the 15th January 1915.

C. H. COWIE, Colonel,
Agent, N.W. Railway.

**POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATION.**

Calcutta, the 22nd January 1915.

No. 342-E.—The following reversion and officiating promotion in the Upper Subordinate Establishment, Engineering Branch of the Indian Telegraph Department, are sanctioned with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	With effect from.
Mr. C. H. Cooke	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, offg.	Indian Telegraph Master 26th September 1914.
Mr. C. H. Cooke	Indian Telegraph Master	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, offg. 20th November 1914.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

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Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.
Manager of the Imperial Book Depot, 63, Chandney Chauk Street, Delhi.
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra).
Mr. T. K. Seetharam Aiyar, Kumbakonam.
Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.
Messrs. P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.
Mr. H. Liddell, Printer, etc., 7, South Road Allahabad.
Messrs. D. C. Agarwal & Sons, Peshawar.
Mr. Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra, Allahabad.
Manager, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.*

* Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

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Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through the Local Government to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent to the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

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Tariff Schedules, 1914. 6s. or 7d. (1s.)

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Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monazite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Gneissal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenburg, B.Sc., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarctos Satmoutanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidae (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hosdo (with plate 21). Re. 1.

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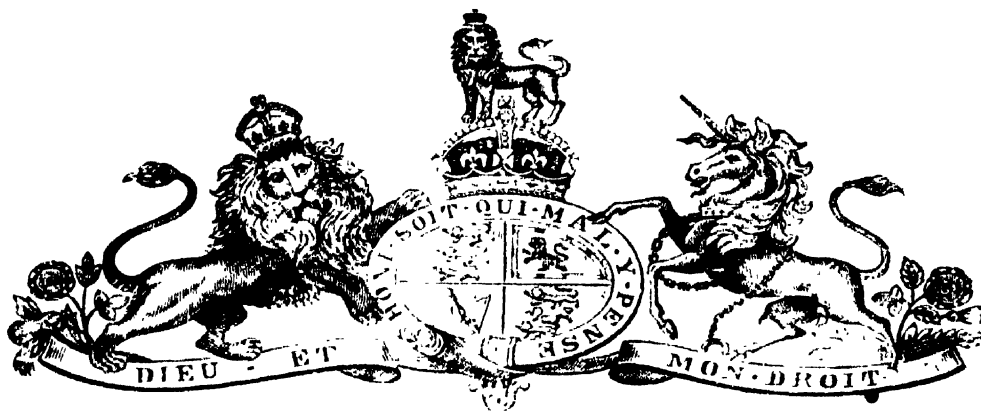
Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 4. By W. A. K. Christie, B.Sc., Ph.D., Chemist, Geological Survey of India, Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent, Survey of India, Captain J. L. Grinlinton, R.G.A., F.R.G.S. Notes on the Salt Deposits of the Cis-Indus Salt Ranges. Description of teeth referable to the Lower Siwalik Cretaceous genus Dissopsalis, Pilgrim. Notes on some Glaciers of the Dhaulī and Lissar Valleys, Kumaon Himalaya, September 1912. Miscellaneous Notes, Index. Re. 1.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1914 OF :

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI
MAIZE
GRAM

ARHAR DAL
OATS
COTTON SEED
LINSOED
MUSTARD AND RAPISEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)
GHI
SUGAR, RAW (*Gir*)
SALT

TOBACCO
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BHUSA (WHITE)
BRAN
SHRIMP AND BULLOCKS
KEROSENE OIL

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER

Districts	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA		RAGI
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui . . .	...	...	34.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . .	...	...	36.78	25.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst . . .	...	...	30.19	35.75	55.65	55.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon . . .	...	...	38.55	34.78	53.78	50.79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin . . .	...	...	42.67	38.55	91.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . .	...	...	36.90	36.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Hensada . . .	...	...	38.79	38.79	76.19	76.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . .	...	...	31.37	38.32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay . . .	...	...	34.04	38.90	51.61	58.18	...	...	...	...	22.38	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . .	...	...	35.75	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.38	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASSAM—															
Burma—															
Balaganj (Sylhet)	25	25	44.37	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goalpara . . .	30	31.25	47.5	52.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . .	26.25	25.62	50	48.75	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong . . .	30	25	50	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . .	...	...	52.5	{ 55 to 60 }	65	{ 50 to 52.5 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta . . .	...	...	60	58.75	57.5	46.25	...	...	37.5	38.75	...	32.5	...	...	...
Western—															
Bardwan . . .	...	...	50	{ 43.75 to 47.5 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur . . .	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Pabna . . .	33.28	31.25	53.12	50	48.75	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur . . .	30	30	...	70	50	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—															
Bihar, north—															
Bhagalpur . . .	...	...	52.5	45	52.5	39.37	...	...	33.12	26.25	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . .	...	...	66.56	57.19	44.37	40	...	...	28.59	26.56	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—															
Patna . . .	...	...	45	45	46.25	36.41	...	...	28.13	21.09	21.87	...	...	...	39.12
Orissa—															
Cuttack . . .	...	...	...	38.07	55.62	43.54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—															
Agra—															
Eastern—															
Benares . . .	28.23	25.31	57.24	55.16	50.88	36.51	51.2	44.01	36.09	28.23	29.33	...	31.93	36.57	...
Central—															
Cawnpore . . .	23.75	26.87	47.5	{ 50 and 60 }	52.5	41.87	56.87	50.62	34.69	32.5	25.7	32.5	...	33.12	...
Jhansi . . .	...	...	57.19	55.16	53.36	36.09	...	...	40.26	32.81	24.22	33.5	28.28	...	...
Western—															
Meerut . . .	25	...	55.16	57.03	50	37.19	57.19	48.12	36.25	30.16	29.33	30.78	...	38.12	...
Agra . . .	52.97	57.13	64.06	61.51	58.33	40	61.51	48.65	38.33	31.98	27.55	33.33	30.78	38.12	...
Submontane, western—															
Shahjahanpur . . .	28.75	32.5	...	37.5	...	41.25	56.09	46.87	35	31.87	25	...	...	...	...
ODISHA—															
Southern—															
Lucknow . . .	...	...	44.43	48.44	55.21	40	61.51	36	...	38.23	28.02	34.79	28.02	35	...
Northern—															
Fyzabad . . .	28.75	29.37	55	52.5	50.62	40	...	...	...	29.37	28	...	31.25	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

**OF INDIA
AND INDUSTRY**

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

The figures state pounds															
RASI	MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		OATS		COTTON SEED		LINSSEED		MUSTARD AND RAPHSEED		DISTRICTS
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Burma —
...	...	...	61'54	61'54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tenasserim—
...	...	...	50	40'76	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	51'2	36'99	64	50'39	60'95	65'98	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and
...	...	...	69'56	51'61	59'56	51'61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amherst
...	...	...	53'33	46'38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	39'02	39'02	55'17	55'17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
...	...	...	39'02	39'02	55'17	55'17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
...	18'71	17'11	48'35	35'96	68'82	58'18	65'98	57'66	...	...	...	...	...	...	Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakokku
...	...	...	64	44'44	80	57'14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balagauj (Syl)
...	...	...	...	...	62'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goalpara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
...	...	...	...	...	75	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bengal—
...	...	...	...	...	65	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
...	38'75	32'5	47'5	85	...	47'5	43'12	37'5	...	...	56'25	52'5	76'25	62'5	Deltaic—
...	...	...	50	38'75	62'5	18'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	80	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	62'5	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bihar and Oris
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bihar, north—
...	38'13	28'12	44'37	31'25	62'5	47'5	40	36'87	...	...	50	55	...	...	Bhagalpur
...	31'87	28'59	44'37	33'28	57'19	44'37	36'25	36'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	Musaffarpur
...	28'13	28'59	38'75	26'56	50	40	37'5	25	...	...	45	70	65	70	Bihar, south—
...	...	...	53'59	38'07	68'07	50'78	55'62	43'54	...	...	...	...	75	75	Patna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	United Provin
...	29'58	25'31	42'34	32'86	54'17	47'92	...	...	...	...	53'02	56'41	55'16	55'16	(a) AGRA—
...	28'13	31'25	...	33'75	56'87	48'75	40	51'25	18'12	21'56	47'5	53'75	62'5	57'5	Eastern—
...	26'25	28'75	43'12	33'59	...	...	...	...	25	25	44'37	...	...	...	Benares
...	30'58	30'78	42'19	30'78	61'56	44'37	...	46'87	...	...	...	...	...	...	Central—
...	29'58	30'78	42'08	33'33	61'51	53'33	57'13	50	17'76	22'81	61'51	55'16	52'97	59'12	Cawnpore
...	26'72	...	...	35	...	50	...	...	18'12	21'87	44'37	50	61'56	57'5	Jhansi
...	25'78	33'33	43'23	33'33	...	...	...	...	...	...	47'08	50	60'67	64'17	Western—
...	30'62	30	45'31	36'56	37'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Meerut
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Agra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Submontane, (
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shahjahanp
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) OUDH—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—continued

[illegible]

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—continued

TRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA		RAGI
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
—	26.07	26.07	...	...	57.19	43.12	...	...	35.05	34.69	30.78	32.5	33.33	28.12	...
—	30.62	27.5	52.5	53.28	45	34.84	52.5	37.5	26.87	25	33.28	22.5	35	31.25	...
—	32.03	27.5	57.19	50	47.03	35.62	53.28	40	28.50	28.75	...	28.75	36.41	28.75	...
—	...	35	66.25	66.87	51.50	37.5	55.02	41.87	31.87	20.37	...	29.37	31.87	37.5	...
—	38.28	30	55	53.28	43.75	30	35.62	34.06	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
—	...	...	56.25	56.25	41.25	35.62	44.37	30.37	25.62	25.62	25	18.75	31.25	27.81	...
—	30	26.25	57.5	52.5	44.37	31.25	49.37	35	27.5	23.75	...	...	...	27.5	...
—	...	...	48.75	43.91	43.44	32.5	43.75	37.5	30.62	...	25	...	35	26.25	...
Frontier Pro-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
—	...	...	64.63	61.51	42.4	37.19	45.86	42.31	22.76	26.09	18.07	21.2	37.19	30.05	...
—	...	...	...	...	...	36.35	...	...	...	...	26.67	21.25	33.28	...	...
Baluchistan—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
—	...	...	51.25	60	50	37.81	...	...	...	...	30.62	28.75	33.75	32.5	...
—	26.87	25.47	60	59.69	46.87	34.06	...	...	33.91	28.12	36.87	...	32.19	28.12	...
—	...	...	...	...	35 to 46.25	37.5 to 39.37	73.75	62.5	35.31	32.81	30	20.25	...	...	...
—	...	...	...	...	46.98	39.53	...	...	...	...	24.68	25.94	...	...	...
—	33.12	...	45.21	50.21	44.95	45.83	...	...	...	...	21.15	29.06	23.19	30.31	...
—	...	...	...	56.87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.25	38.91	...
—	...	...	52.92	58.44	...	41.35	...	...	...	...	20.78	...	32.81	30.21	...
—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.44	...	28.18	24.22	...
—	...	...	55	57.5	58.75	40	...	...	33.75	27.5	32.5	33.18	38.12	38.91	...
—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
Provinces—	...	...	42.31	48.12	47.06	37.25	61.5	50	...	...	30.44	32.62	...	...	...
—	...	...	42.12	44.5	51.62	38.12	37.12	47	...	...	23.5	29.62	...	...	...
—	...	...	38	43	40	37	58	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
—	...	...	45.5	53	49.5	45.5	...	...	...	...	...	27.5	...	...	...
—	...	...	44.75	44.75	47.56	39.25	...	...	...	...	21.25	25.75	...	...	...
—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	32.9	31.7	36.5	...
—
—	43	31.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.8	28.5	...	32.8	...
—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.9	...	...	...
—
—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.3
—	33.1	34.5	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
—	38	35.2	50.2	71.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
—
—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.2	39.1	35.1	46.2	...
—	27	24	64	60	60	58	132.25	50	...	...	28	28	...	...	30
—	36	32	64	70	60	60	67.76	67.76	...	...	40	39	...	...	32

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices of cleaned rice

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

1901	MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		OATS		COTTON SEED		LINSSEED		MUSTARD AND RAPSEED		DISTRICTS
1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
...	29.63	31.98	44.43	34.79	...	...	61.56	61.61	...	...	94.06	94.06	...	...	Rajputana—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eastern— Ajmer
...	33.28	23.75	35.12	28.50	63.75	...	...	...	24.06	32.19	66.72	80	66.87	...	Punjab—
...	34.69	25	40	28.75	61.56	53.12	53.28	50	24.84	25	57.19	57.5	61.56	57.5	Southern— Ferozpur
...	30.78	29.37	...	30.62	60	47.5	...	...	21.25	1.5	65	90	60	60	Central— Lahore
...	38.98	...	...	29.09	...	...	...	...	25.94	25.94	...	...	...	...	South-eastern— Delhi
...	29.37	26.87	40	29.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	44.37	...	50	...	Bulmontane— Amritsar
...	30	21.25	37.5	28.44	...	...	...	...	23.44	...	...	...	37.5	51.25	Northern— Rawalpindi
...	35	...	38.12	30.31	...	...	...	...	25	...	37.5	...	...	...	Western— Lyallpur Multan
...	30.05	27.92	42.4	28.59	71.87	37.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	49.22	57.13	N.-W. Province—
...	...	...	35.94	27.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Frontier Peshawar Dera Ismael Khan
...	...	...	...	35	...	51.25	...	...	25.42	...	...	...	...	...	Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	33.12	...	56.87	...	...	23.75	30.62	...	...	...	...	Karachi Shikarpur
...	36.25	31.67	...	...	{ 73.75 to 83.75 }	{ 56.87 61.87 }	58.12	56.87	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quetta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay—
...	...	...	...	33.38	57.97	54.17	...	...	19.17	...	41.72	47.81	...	...	Deccan and Karnatak Dharwar Sholapur Poona
...	...	...	48.96	...	68.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khandesh and N Deccan— Ahmednagar Dhulia
...	...	...	48.8	37.24	...	47.92	...	...	20.83	20	...	...	...	...	Gujarat— Surat Ahmedabad
...	...	...	46.3	35.57	...	...	...	...	15.88	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	43.75	35	58.75	50	...	...	20.88	...	27.5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.5	...	...	...	...	...	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
...	...	...	49.5	33.62	51	49	...	...	17.5	22.5	51.44	...	...	...	Central— Jubbulpore
...	...	...	41	30.75	53.37	47	44.44	44.5	19.06	22.25	40	53.37	47.06	...	Eastern— Raipur
...	...	...	45	38	50	53	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	Berar—
...	...	...	49.25	36	50	50	...	...	11.75	20	...	55.5	...	...	Akola Amraoti
...	...	...	46.25	25.75	47.5	41.5	...	...	13.25	18.62	50.75	55.37	...	...	Madras—
32.2	...	...	62.2	40.4	...	34.9	...	...	38.5	38.5	...	...	...	...	South, central— Coimbatore Salem
...	...	...	46.2	36.9	44.1	35.3	...	...	23.9	23.1	...	...	...	...	Central— Bellary Cuddalore Karnul
29.8	...	...	...	...	51	35.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, central— Nellore
...	...	...	50.4	38	...	...	65.2	54.9	57.7	32.4	...	...	...	...	East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
28.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	61.8	53.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Southern— Madura
...	...	...	...	...	37.1	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore— Mysore Bangalore
27 32	...	...	40 44	33 34	84 66	60 64	40 ...	68.59 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—concluded

DISTRICTS	SESAMUM (Til or Jinjili)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (Gér)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
ANDHRA—														
er	68.75	84.06	400	457.19	58.12	57.19	...	..	...	...	...	...	7.29	12.19
—														
apur	70	...	400	460	47.5	52.5	16.87	16.72	100	80	70	80	...	...
al—	84.22	80	426.56	556.25	50	48.12	15.16	14.94	160	75	88.91	111.37	10	18.28
ore	65	95	440	510	66.25	47.5	17.5	17.5	90	77.5	70	100	11.41	11.41
eastern—														
hi	68.75	82.5	430	500	44.87	44.37	14.87	14.87	...	...	60	70	...	...
entane—														
itgar . . . . .	...	...	425	520	47.03	38.75	18.75	13.75	...	...	...	...	...	...
ore—														
alpindi . . . . .	...	...	412.5	496.25	40	41.25	15	15	80	80	...	...	10	10
ow—														
ilpur	55	75.62	390	505	46.56	45	16.72	16.25	125	...	90	101.25	...	...
itan														
Frontier Province—														
ahwar . . . . .	...	...	440.11	474.06	53.33	49.23	15.88	15.1	123.07	116.35	...	...	...	...
a Ismael Khan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
and Baluchistan—														
achi . . . . .	...	...	345	497.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
harpur . . . . .	...	...	390	485.62	...	...	...	...	55	45	...	...	...	...
etta . . . . .	...	...	390	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
to	...	...	453.75	570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
—														
and Karnatak—														
urwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
apur . . . . .	...	...	400	533.33	83.59	75	...	...	220.83	...	...	...	...	...
na . . . . .	...	...	385.99	506.26	81.56	83.33	...	...	238.59	...	...	...	...	...
and N.-K.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
—														
nednagar . . . . .	...	...	...	475	80	66.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ilia	59.74	...	350	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
at—														
at	65.57	89.37	...	483.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
bedabad . . . . .	...	...	370	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
al Provinces—														
pur	63.81	86.62	433.31	600	...	...	21.87	23.37	116.69	83.37	75	120	6.25	7.5
al—														
bulpore	50	69.62	360	490	...	...	22.19	22.25	80	106.62	60.69	100	4	8
pur . . . . .	...	57	350	480	...	...	25.5	20	160	160	...	80	...	...
—														
ola	58.75	76	381	635	...	...	19.5	19	107	119	...	...	...	...
raoti	63.5	75.75	320	480	...	...	19	19	124.41	124.5	...	...	9.56	...
—														
central—														
mbatore	98.3	80.6	503	548.9	76.8	64.1	23	22.4	...	...	48.1	64.1	...	...
em . . . . .	...	...	513.7	445.2	...	...	...	...	171.3	188.4	31.3	85.7	...	...
—														
lary . . . . .	...	66.2	571.5	561.7	95.2	47.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
idapah . . . . .	...	...	460.5	526.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.2	41.2	...	...
aul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154.2	150	40.1	65.8	...	...
Coast, central—														
lore . . . . .	...	...	383.3	433.3	...	...	...	15.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coast, south—														
dras	74.1	69.2	559.6	592.5	79.1	46.1	12.8	12.8	197.0	148.2	49	41.1	...	...
—														
more . . . . .	...	...	533.3	600	...	...	18.1	12.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
chinopoly . . . . .	...	...	574.4	675.7	...	...	17.6	17.6	123.4	123.4	...	...	...	...
—														
lura	92.9	87	675.7	675.7	...	...	...	...	141.1	106.8	...	...	...	...
—														
ore	80	76	600	617.13	150	68.54	...	...	240*	205.08*	80	120	3.75	3.65
—														
galore	76	80	651.41	651.41	102.81	55.78	...	...	240*	240*	137.18	154.27	8.8	5.88

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds

figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

STRAW		JAWAR STALKS		BRUSA (WHITE)		BEAN		SHEEP, PER SCORE		PLOWBULLOCKS, PER PAIR		KEROSENE OIL, PER TIN		DISTRICTS
14	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
29	9-87	7-66	12-84	...	...	36-41	31-93	...	110	80	80	2-56	2-5	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
	8-91	6-72	33-28	13-75	135	90	175	150	2-59	2-56	Punjab— Southern— Ferozpur
	9-53	9-37	32-03	20	140	150	170	170	2-69	2-62	Central— Lahore
	...	3-13	11-41	15-62	10-02	30-81	20	80	80	150	150	2-19	2-17	South-eastern— Delhi
	8-75	7-81	26-72	19-06	120	100	...	...	2-76	2-72	Submontane— Amritsar
	10	13-12	...	...	90	90	120	120	2-44	2-37	Northern— Rawalpindi
	5-02	6-25	30	22-5	80	100	140	140	2-81	2-69	Western— Lyallpur
	27-5	...	...	...	...	...	2-67	2-61	Multan
	N.W. Frontier Province—
	6-15	7-13	19-79	20-52	{ 60 to 100 }	{ 60 to 100 }	{ 60 to 200 }	{ 60 to 200 }	2-92	2-8	Peshawar
	3-06	2-94	Dera Ismael Khan
	2-22	2-16	Sind and Baluchistan—
	6-25	5	...	18-12	...	...	...	...	2-51	2-5	Karachi Shikarpur
	7-34	6-41	36-93	21-25	{ 100 to 200 }	{ 100 to 200 }	...	...	2-5	2-44	Quetta
	70	80	...	...	2-47	2-44	Bombay— Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar
	2-08 to 2-41	2-41	Sholapur
	39-27	...	...	...	...	...	2-37	2-36	Poona
	45-63	28-50	...	...	...	...	2-06	2-06	Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar
	2-5	2-39	Dhulia
	Gujarat— Surat
	30	23-75	...	...	...	...	2-56	2-5	Ahmadabad
	60	50	75	100	1-87	1-87	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
3-31	5	...	...	...	...	34-75	28-62	60	60	70	70	1-87	2	Central— Jubbulpore
	2-25	2-25	Eastern— Raipur
	...	6	6-75	...	...	...	...	94	92	54	53	2-12	2	Berar— Akola
	70	60	75	80	2-19	2-25	Amravati
	...	8-1	3-2	...	...	90-4	90-4*	...	...	60	60	2-53	2-44	Madras— South, Central— Coimbatore
7-8	7-8	...	...	...	...	...	...	100†	80†	...	...	2-22	2-22	Salem
	...	10-3	7-2	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	140	140	2-76	2-38	Central— Bellary
	2-76	2-31	Cuddapah
	2-76	2-56	Karnul
5-8	3-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1-8	1-78	East Coast, Central— Nellore
	33-0	25-7	195†	135†	...	...	1-79	1-79	East Coast, south— Madras
	11	13-5	170†	185†	...	...	2-17	2-17	Tanjore
	38-3	35-3	...	...	...	...	2-43	2-43	Trichinopoly
15	15	...	...	...	...	20-4	20-4	...	...	60	40	2-06	2	Southern— Madura
4-37	3-65	3-75	2-07	...	...	...	36-72	{ 50 to 100 }	80	{ 50 to 100 }	100	2-78	2-63	Mysore— Mysore
8-8	5-88	...	...	...	...	33-8	33-8	160	160	{ 120 to 150 }	{ 120 to 150 }	2-5	2-5	Bangalore

* Superior quality

† Sheep or goats

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, January 19, 1915

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1914

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR CHOLU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 9	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 13	15 6	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	10 7	10 7	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 4	7 4	...	...	9 1	9 7	9 5	10 —	...	...	...	...
Maubin	4 —	4	...	...	8 1	9 1	9 1	10 6	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Hensada	5 2	5 2	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Prome . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 2	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 9	8 9	11 3	11 3	14 14	14 14	...	...
Bhamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 8	...	12 15	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Meiktila . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	12 11	12 11	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	3 4	3 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpada	3 —	3 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Burma—												
Sylhet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jaintia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	6 6	7 —	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	8 8	9 8	...	...	13 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	7 8	7 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrup (Gauhati)	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Darrang . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	5 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Backerganj . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 12	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	7 9	...	...	...	...
Dacca	6 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 4	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
24 Parganas . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	7 8	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	6 14	6 14	10 4	10 4	...	...	6 2	5 18	...	...	...	...
Hooghly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1	7 4	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagar)	8 14	8 14	12 5	12 5	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Barisal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

OF INDIA
AND INDUSTRY

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Hesvius coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Oicer aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DÁL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Burma—
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	14 —	14 —	Tenasserim—
...	10 11	10 11	...	...	5 14	5 14	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	6 11	7 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
...	5 10	5 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and
...	7 2	8 4	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Amherst
...	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	14 —	15 —	Pegu
...	7 —	7 6	...	...	6 5	6 5	14 —	14 —	Rangoon
...	7 12	7 2	...	...	5 12	5 12	14 3	14 3	Maubin
...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	Bassein
...	8 —	8 —	19 12	19 12	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Pegu (inland)—
...	5 —	...	11 6	...	Tharawadi
...	11 2	12 13	32 1	32 1	...	...	11 3	11 3	Hensada
...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	12 7	12 7	Prome
...	3 8	3 8	...	...	Toungoo
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	12 8	12 8	Thayetmyo
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	16 —	16 —	Upper Burma—
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Mandalay
...	6 2	6 2	8 10	8 10	5 5	5 5	11 6	11 6	Bhamo
...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	Pakókku
...	4 8	4 8	22 —	22 —	4 —	4 —	13 —	12 8	Meiktila
...	5 8	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	Arakan—
...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Sandoway
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Kyaukpada
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Akyab
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Assam—
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	16 —	16 —	Burma—
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Sylhet
...	6 2	6 2	8 10	8 10	5 5	5 5	11 6	11 6	Cachar
...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	Hill tracts—
...	4 8	4 8	22 —	22 —	4 —	4 —	13 —	12 8	Kháisi and Jaintia
...	5 8	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	Hills
...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Garo Hills
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Manipur
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Naga Hills
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Lushai Hills
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	14 —	14 —	Brahmaputra—
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Goalpara
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Kamrup (Gauhati)
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 4	13 4	Darrang
...	7 —	6 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	14 —	14 —	Nowgong
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Sibsagar
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	14 —	14 —	Lakhimpur
...	5 4	5 4	16 —	16 —	Bengal—
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Eastern—
...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Chittagong
...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Noakhali
...	5 4	5 4	...	...	5 8	5 —	16 —	14 —	Backerganj
...	18 8	18 8	Maimensingh
...	8 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Tippura
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	16 —	13 —	Dacca
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Dacca
...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 4	16 —	16 —	Dacca
...	7 8	7 7	10 2	10 —	6 5	6 7	17 10	17 10	24 Parganas
...	7 9	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 6	16 3	16 —	Howrah
...	9 2	9 2	...	...	5 11	6 2	16 —	16 —	Calcutta
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	Hooghly
...	6 —	6 —	15 —	14 —	Nadia (Krisnangarh)
...	6 —	6 —	15 —	14 —	Jessore
...	6 —	6 —	15 —	14 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1914—continued

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		RAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month				
Bengal—continued												
Western—												
Bankura	7 —	6 2	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	8 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	9 8	9 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	9 12	9 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Malda	9 —	9 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	6 —	0 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	7 13	8 6	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 3	...	...	...	...
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 4	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	8 3	8 4	13 2	13 3	...	...	8 12	7 11	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	8 —	9 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Saran	8 —	8 12	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Champaran	9 8	8 8	13 8	13 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	6 8	6 8	12 —	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	8 2	8 4	10 12	11 —	...	...	7 6	7 4	...	...	...	...
Gaya	8 4	8 —	14 —	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 —	12 —	8 —	...
Patna	8 8	9 8	14 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	14 —	13 —	11 —	...
Shahabad	9 —	8 8	9 8	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Ranchi	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	...	9 —	...
Palamau	7 9	7 14	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	7 —	8 —	...	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	...	...	...	...
Balasore	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
(c) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	6 8	6 12	9 8	9 —	6 —	5 —	7 8	8 —	12 8	12 —	11 8	11 —
Benares	7 9	8 14	10 9	10 9	6 2	6 2	6 4	6 4	13 —	10 134	11 11	11 6
Ghazipur	7 8	7 13	11 1	11 11	4 11	4 10	7 5	7 1	13 12	13 6	10 6	11 11
Jaunpur	7 2	7 13	10 8	10 9	8 8	8 8	7 2	7 13	...	...	12 14	12 15
Allahabad	7 —	7 9	10 12	10 10	4 12	4 12	8 —	6 8	13 8	9 12	11 8	11 —
Central—												
Banda	7 8	8 —	9 8	10 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	8 —	16 —	17 —	14 —	14 —
Fatehpur	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	3 8	3 8	9 8	10 —	15 —	16 —	13 8	13 8
Hamirpur	6 2	6 9	8 12	8 12	5 4	5 4	7 4	7 4	16 4	18 —	13 10	14 4
Jalaun	6 12	7 4	...	8 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	16 —	17 —	15 —	15 —
Cawnpore	7 4	7 4	11 8	11 4	8 —	...	...	8 —	13 8	15 —	14 —	13 12
Jhansi	7 8	7 11	9 11	9 11	4 12	4 12	6 12	6 12	16 4	15 15	14 2	12 13
Etawah	7 1	7 12	11 4	11 4	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	14 4	14 6	13 12	13 14
Farrukhabad	6 11	7 8	11 —	11 —	4 2	4 2	8 15	8 4	14 12	14 12	14 4	14 7
Mainpuri	7 —	7 8	10 —	10 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	12 8	14 —	14 —	14 —
Etah	7 8	7 12	9 8	9 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	12 8	13 —	13 —
Western—												
Meerut	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	12 12	13 —	12 12
Agra . . . . .	...	6 8	...	10 12	6 —	6 —	...	6 8	...	14 8	...	12 8
Muttra	7 —	7 8	11 12	11 12	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	15 —	12 12	13 4
Aligarh	7 —	7 4	11 —	11 —	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	13 —	12 8	12 —	12 4
Bulandshahr	7 9	7 12	10 12	9 12	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	13 2	12 —	12 12	11 12
Submontane, east—												
Ballia . . . . .	...	8 7	...	12 —	...	5 8	...	7 13	...	12 —	...	10 10
Amroha	7 12	8 —	11 4	12 —	5 4	5 4	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	7 12	7 11	12 13	11 4	6 6	5 6	8 7	8 14	12 4	...	12 5	11 4
Basti	8 6	7 12	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1914—continued

Districts	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUK (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR GUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
	Half month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
United Provinces— <i>continued</i>												
(a) AGRA— <i>continued</i>												
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	8 2	8 —	10 —	10 —	4 8	4 12	10 —	10 —	16 —	15 —	15 —	14 12
Budaun* . . . . .	...	7 14	...	10 2	...	3 8	...	8 4	...	16 4	...	14 8
Pilibit . . . . .	...	8 —	...	11 4	...	4 8	...	6 8	...	...	...	12 4
Bareilly	7 8	7 10	11 4	11 4	3 12	3 12	8 12	8 4	16 4	15 8	14 11	13 12
Moradabad . . . . .	...	7 14	...	9 4	...	3 2	...	8 4	...	13 4	...	13 2
Rijnor	7 7	7 12	10 —	10 —	3 8	3 8	7 12	8 4	...	...	12 —	12 —
Musafarnagar	8 8	8 2	9 14	9 14	7 11	7 11	8 4	8 4	13 2	...	12 1	12 1
Saharanpur	8 —	8 —	12 4	12 4	3 8	3 8	6 14	6 14	...	...	11 11	11 11
Dehra-Dun	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 12	3 —	3 —	7 8	8 6	8 —	8 —	10 —	11 8
<i>Hills—</i>												
Naini Tal* . . . . .	...	7 —	...	10 —	...	2 12	...	6 —	...	...	...	7 —
Almora	9 8	9 8	11 8	12 —	3 8	3 8	8 —	7 12	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
(b) OUDH—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Partabgarh* . . . . .	...	8 —	...	11 —	...	5 —	...	8 —	...	...	...	12 8
Sultanpur	8 —	8 2	12 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 4	12 8	12 8	...	...
Rae-Bareilly	7 12	8 4	10 12	10 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	9 —	15 8	15 —	14 —	14 —
Unao	7 2	7 2	10 4	10 4	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	15 2	15 12	14 4	14 12
Lucknow* . . . . .	...	7 8	...	11 4	...	4 —	...	7 4	...	14 4	...	14 8
Hardoi	7 12	7 8	9 4	9 4	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 4	15 —	15 4
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad	7 12	7 14	9 14	9 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 10	13 4	12 8	12 8
Barabanki	8 1	8 —	11 8	11 2	4 8	4 6	8 4	8 3	14 11	14 6	14 —	14 —
Gonda	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	14 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Bahraich	7 4	7 4	10 —	9 8	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	16 4	15 —	15 —	14 8
Sitapur	7 14	7 14	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Kheri	7 12	8 —	10 8	10 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	14 8	14 —
Rajputana—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Mewar (Udaipur)	9 7½	9 7½	17 14	17 5	5 15	5 15	6 10½	6 10½	18 14½	18 10	11 2	10 12
Alwar	6 12	7 —	11 —	11 —	4 8	4 8	6 2	6 —	12 —	14 —	11 8	11 8
Kishangarh	7 8	7 8	11 12	11 8	3 —	2 8	6 —	5 —	13 8	12 —	12 8	12 —
Tonk	5 8	6 —	9 4	9 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 8	10 4	10 4
Jaipur	7 1	7 5	11 8	11 12	5 —	5 —	5 12	5 12	14 6	15 11	12 9	12 9
Karauli	6 14	7 3	13 12	13 12	8 12	6 4	10 —	8 12	15 10	15 15	13 12	13 12
Dholpur	7 2	7 5½	9 14	10 4	4 8	4 10	4 12	4 14	15 14½	16 1½	15 2½	15 3½
Bharatpur	7 —	7 4½	11 14	11 12	4 5	4 7	4 13½	4 13½	14 1	16 —	12 14	14 2
Alwar* . . . . .	...	8 8½	...	12 2	...	5 4	...	6 12	...	15 10½	...	13 5½
Nasirabad	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 —	12 —	11 8
<i>Western—</i>												
Bikaner	7 —	7 —	12 —	11 8	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 —
Jaisalmer	6 7	6 —	...	...	4 13	4 6	5 14	6 1	10 12	11 4	9 11	9 6
Jodhpur	7 1	7 4	12 —	12 10	5 3	5 3	6 8	6 8	12 5	14 —	{ 11 5 and 12 4 }	{ 10 8 and 11 7 }
Central India—												
Indore	8 8	8 12	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	13 —	13 —
Neemuch	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 8
Gwalior	7 4	6 12	...	...	2 4	4 8	4 8	5 4	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Hissar	7 4	7 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	10 —	13 4	12 12
Ferozepur	8 8	8 4	14 8	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	...	11 —	11 —
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore	8 4	8 —	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 12	6 —	...	...	10 —	10 —
Gujranwala	9 —	8 12	14 12	15 8	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Gujrat	10 —	9 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	12 —	11 —	11 —
Jhelam	9 12	9 8	16 —	15 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	11 —	11 —

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 telas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MAHUA OR RASI (<i>Elaeagnus coriacea</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUF, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Oicer aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DÁL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half-month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half-month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half-month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half-month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half-month	
United Provinces— continued												
(a) AGRA—continued												
...	9 —	9 8	15 —	14 12	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Shahjahanpur
...	15 —	...	9 9	...	16 4	...	9 2	...	20 —	Budaun
...	9 —	...	...	...	6 8	...	20 —	Pilibit
...	12 8	...	...	9 4	9 6	14 10	14 6	6 12	6 12	20 8	20 8	Bareilly
...	16 4	...	9 4	...	13 14	...	6 6	...	21 2	Moradabad
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 2	5 10	19 8	19 8	Bijnor
...	8 12	8 12	13 2	12 10	5 8	5 8	20 14	20 14	Muzaffarnagar
...	9 5	9 5	12 12	12 12	6 6	6 6	21 4	21 4	Saharanpur
11 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 4	12 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Dehra-Dun
Hills—												
...	7 —	...	8 —	...	5 —	...	12 —	Naini Tal
12 8	12 8	...	...	7 4	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Almora
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Garhwal
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
...	8 8	...	...	...	6 8	...	20 —	Partabgarh
...	9 4	9 4	13 4	...	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Sultanpur
15 —	11 8	8 8	8 —	7 14	8 8	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 8	20 —	20 —	Rae-Bareilly
...	8 10	9 2	...	16 —	6 6	6 10	19 —	19 —	Unao
...	9 4	...	15 —	...	7 —	...	19 —	Lucknow
...	18 8	8 8	9 4	...	16 8	6 8	7 —	19 —	20 —	Hardoi
Northern—												
...	...	12 8	12 8	8 8	8 8	12 12	12 12	6 8	6 8	18 8	18 8	Fyzabad
16 8	14 5	11 5	11 5	6 4	8 5	13 12	14 4	6 6	6 8	19 4	19 4	Barabanki
...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	13 8	13 —	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Gonda
...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	9 8	14 4	14 —	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Bahraich
...	...	16 —	16 —	8 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Sitapur
16 —	15 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 8	6 12	7 —	18 —	18 —	Kheri
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
...	...	10 6½	10 12	10 12	11 2	19 10½	19 14	6 5	6 5	18 10½	18 10	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	6 —	6 —	8 12	9 —	12 —	12 8	9 —	...	23 —	24 —	Ajmer
...	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	25 —	24 8	Kishangarh
...	7 4	7 4	11 8	11 8	...	...	20 —	20 —	Tonk
...	8 15	8 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jaipur
...	...	7 1	7 1	and 9 7	and 9 7	14 2	14 2	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	
...	9 6	8 12	...	15 10	...	...	20 10½	20 —	Karauli
...	...	10 8	10 8	8 1½	9 4	...	...	9 —	6 —	21 —	21 —	Dholpur
...	9 4	9 4	13 10	14 10	5 12	5 12	22 —	22 —	Bharatpur
...	9 —	...	9 15	...	13 15½	...	11 8	...	25 —	Alwar
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	24 —	24 —	Nasirabad
Western—												
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	22 —	22 —	Bikaner
...	7 8	7 3	...	...	...	...	and 24 —	and 24 —	Jaisalmer
...	9 12	10 1	...	...	6 4	6 4	27 —	27 —	
Central India—												
...	9 8	9 8	18 —	18 —	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Indore
...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	21 —	22 —	Neemuch
...	...	12 —	15 —	8 8	9 4	...	...	6 12	7 —	20 —	20 —	Gwalior
Punjab—												
Southern—												
...	10 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Hissar
...	10 4	10 —	11 8	11 8	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Ferozepur
Central—												
...	...	12 —	12 —	9 12	10 —	11 —	11 —	6 4	6 4	26 —	26 —	Lahore
...	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujranwala
...	10 —	10 —	11 8	12 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	10 —	10 —	11 —	13 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1914—continued

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR CHUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoidesum</i>)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
					Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month				
Punjab—continued												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	7 8	7 12	11 8	11 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 8
Delhi	7 —	7 4	12 —	11 8	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	13 —	12 —	12 —	13 —
Rohtak	7 8	7 4	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 8	12 8	12 8
Karnal	7 12	7 12	11 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 8
Submontane—												
Ambala	8 —	7 6	12 —	11 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	13 12	10 12	9 12
Ludhiana	8 —	7 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	11 12	9 8	10 12	9 8
Jullundur	8 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	9 8
Hoshiarpur	9 4	9 12	14 —	14 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 —	10 8	9 8
Gurdaspur	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	...	...
Amritsar	9 —	8 12	15 8	13 6	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 8	10 8	10 —
Sialkot	8 4	8 4	13 —	14 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 —
Hills—												
Simla	8 5	8 5	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 6	9 —	9 6	8 4
Kangra	9 —	11 8	14 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Bawalpindi	9 6	9 4	15 —	15 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	15 8	15 6	12 4	12 —
Attock	10 —	10 —	15 8	15 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	11 8	11 8
Western—												
Shahpur	9 2	8 14	14 1	14 14	...	...	7 7	6 8	...	...	11 —	...
Jhang	8 7	8 2	14 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	12 8	11 —	11 —
Lyallpur	9 —	8 4	13 4	13 —	...	...	6 12	6 8	...	...	...	...
Multan	9 —	8 12	12 8	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 8	15 8	11 —	10 12
Montgomery	8 4	8 4	11 —	12 14	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	10 8	10 —
Muzaffargarh	8 6	8 4	...	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	10 —	10 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	8 12	8 7	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 14	11 9	10 10	10 10
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazara	9 2	8 12	16 6	15 8	3 9	3 9	6 8	6 8	...	...	9 8	9 8
Peshawar	9 2	9 2	17 —	17 —	5 3	5 3	5 14	5 14	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —
Kohat	9 7	9 8	14 13	14 8	4 —	4 1	8 7	8 7	16 9	15 9	12 12	12 12
Bannu	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 10	4 6	4 6	7 8	7 13	16 14	16 14	12 3	12 3
Dera Ismael Khan	9 1	9 1	12 8	13 8	3 12	3 12	5 —	5 —	14 12	14 8	11 12	12 3
Tochi	10 —	11 4	14 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	9 12	9 12	18 8	18 8	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	9 4	9 12	19 —	19 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Wano	7 15	8 5	9 5	9 11	3 5	3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Hyderabad	7 —	7 4	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	11 —	13 —	10 —	13 —
Thar and Parkar (Mirpur Khas)	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8
Shikarpur	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	12 —	11 8
Upper Sind Frontier	7 12	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	13 8	13 8
Quetta	8 10 to 8 14	8 12 to 9 —	10 12	10 13	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	12 5	12 7	9 4	8 14
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 14	5 14	...	...	5 12	5 8	8 6	8 6	10 9	9 10	...	...
Ratnagiri	6 1	6 1	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 11	7 11	9 2	9 2	10 10	8 10
Alibag	5 13	5 13	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 5	8 5
Bombay	5 14	5 14	...	...	5 2	5 2	7 2	7 2	9 8	9 3	9 4	8 15
Thanna	6 13	6 13	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	12 8	11 10	10 6	9 8
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 5	7 5	7 13	7 13	14 11	14 11	11 1	11 1
Belgaum	9 3	8 15	...	...	8 1	7 8	8 10	8 —	13 8	13 8	12 7	11 6
Satara	5 5	6 11	...	...	5 14	5 14	7 2	7 2	12 6	12 —	12 13	12 7
Sholapur	7 11	6 13	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 6	7 15	18 —	17 2	17 1	16 10
Bijapur	6 14	8 14	...	...	5 9	5 9	7 8	7 8	18 2	19 4	18 4	17 6
Poona	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 9	7 9	14 4	14 4	12 —	12 —
Khandesh and N.E.												
Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 10	6 10	17 14	16 8	14 —	14 —
Nasik	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 15	5 15	7 7	7 7	...	...	13 8	12 7
Dhulia	7 3	7 10	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 9	6 9	15 8	16 —	12 —	12 15
Jalgaon	7 11	7 9	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 7	6 3	15 7	15 7	11 9	11 15
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 4	6 4	...	...	5 5	5 5	7 6	7 6	10 8	10 3	9 11	9 4
Broach	7 —	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —
Kaira	6 —	6 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 8
Baroda	6 14	6 14	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 11
Ahmedabad	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —
Godhra	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	10 —	10 —
Dima	7 —	7 4	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	13 12	14 —	10 8	11 —
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	7 —	7 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	8 5	7 12	...	...	4 8	4 6	7 5	6 14	14 —	16 8	...	...
Hoshangabad	8 4	8 9	...	...	3 4	3 12	7 6	7 1	15 8	15 8	...	...
Bela	8 1	8 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 15	6 15	14 12	14 13	...	...
Chhindwara	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 8	9 8	16 1	13 1	...	...
Nagpur	8 2	8 5	...	...	5 14	5 14	9 2	9 2	12 11	12 11	...	...
Wardha	8 —	8 4	...	...	...	4 7	8 5	8 5	13 8	13 8	...	...

*** The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee:**

MAIZE OR WHEAT (Sorghum)		KANKRI OR KANKRI, ITALIAN MILLET (Sorghum)		GRAM, CHHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum)		MAIZE (Zea Mays)		ARHAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
...	9 4	9 8	11 8	12 —	...	6 —	...	20 —	Punjab—continued
...	9 4	9 4	12 8	12 —	6 8	6 8	22 —	22 —	South-eastern—
...	10 4	10 —	...	...	6 —	...	20 —	20 —	Gurgaon
...	9 8	9 4	12 —	12 —	7 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Delhi
16 —	12 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	10 4	12 12	11 12	5 12	7 —	25 —	25 —	Rohtak
...	...	9 —	8 —	10 12	10 4	12 8	12 —	7 —	6 8	24 8	24 8	Karnal
...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Submontane—
...	9 12	9 12	11 —	11 4	5 8	5 8	23 —	23 —	Ambala
...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	10 8	9 8	...	...	24 —	24 —	Ludhiana
...	...	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 4	11 12	11 4	6 —	6 —	26 —	26 —	Jullundur
...	9 8	9 12	11 —	11 —	...	...	25 —	25 —	Hoshiarpur
...	8 5	8 5	11 12	11 —	5 8	5 8	18 —	18 —	Gurdaspur
...	8 —	8 —	10 8	11 8	9 —	9 —	16 —	17 —	Amritsar
...	...	11 —	...	9 12	10 4	13 —	12 12	5 8	6 —	27 —	27 —	Shikot
...	10 —	10 8	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	26 —	26 —	Hills—
...	10 12	11 —	11 4	11 8	6 —	6 —	24 —	24 —	Simla
18 —	18 —	16 —	17 —	10 8	10 4	12 8	14 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	Kangra
...	10 4	10 4	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	24 —	24 —	Northern—
...	...	18 —	18 —	10 4	10 4	11 —	11 —	...	...	23 —	23 —	Rawalpindi
...	9 10	10 2	12 —	12 8	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Attock
...	10 4	9 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	Western—
...	10 —	10 10	5 —	5 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Shahpur
...	8 6	9 2	12 12	12 8	5 8	5 9	20 10	21 8	Jhang
...	...	13 —	13 —	9 2	10 —	13 —	13 —	5 3	5 9	24 —	26 —	Lyalpur
...	...	15 —	15 —	9 4	9 9	12 2	12 12	...	...	26 13	26 13	Multan
...	10 8	11 —	14 8	14 1	...	...	25 10	29 6	Montgomery
...	10 15	11 9	12 —	9 —	...	...	26 —	26 8	Muzaffargarh
...	14 —	16 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	Dera Ismael Khan
...	8 12	8 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	Tochi
...	10 13	10 13	11 12	11 12	...	...	19 4	19 4	Kurram
...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	Malakand
...	Wano
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	30 —	30 —	Sind and Baluchistan—
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Karachi
...	Hyderabad
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 4	20 —	20 —	Thar and Parkar
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 4	23 —	23 —	(Mirpur Khas)
...	8 —	8 4	...	...	4 9	4 7	18 —	18 —	Shikarpur
...	{ to	{ to	10 5	10 8	{ to	{ to	16 —	16 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	{ 8 5	{ 8 9	...	...	{ 5 1	{ 5 —	...	...	Quetta
12 8	12 8	...	...	7 2	7 10	...	...	5 11	5 11	20 10	20 10	Bombay—
11 12	11 8	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	6 1	6 1	20 —	20 —	Konkan—
...	7 3	7 8	...	...	6 5	6 5	20 13	20 13	Karwar
8 7	8 7	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	6 1	6 1	18 14	18 14	Ratnagiri
10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 1	6 1	22 4	22 4	Alibag
...	6 3	6 3	...	...	4 14	4 14	17 1	17 1	Bombay
15 9	16 9	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	5 12	5 12	19 8	19 8	Thanna
...	7 2	7 13	...	...	5 7	6 2	19 —	19 —	Deccan and Karnatak—
...	8 —	7 9	...	...	6 1	5 10	19 8	18 —	Dharwar
...	8 2	8 2	...	...	5 9	5 9	19 10	19 10	Belgaum
...	7 10	7 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	19 2	19 2	Satara
...	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 5	6 5	20 —	20 —	Sholapur
13 14	14 9	...	...	8 —	8 11	...	...	6 8	6 8	19 6	19 6	Bijapur
...	7 10	7 10	...	...	6 5	6 5	17 11	17 11	Poona
...	7 14	8 1	...	...	7 6	7 4	18 3	18 3	Khandesh and N.-E.
...	8 1	8 1	...	...	6 8	6 8	26 13	26 13	Deccan—
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	25 —	25 —	Ahmadnagar
15 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	26 8	26 8	Nasik
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	21 —	21 —	Dhulia
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	26 8	26 8	Jalgaon
...	9 8	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	23 —	23 —	Gujarat—
...	8 12	...	...	6 12	6 12	24 —	24 —	Surat
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Broach
...	Kaira
...	Baroda
...	Ahmedabad
...	Godhra
...	Dism
...	Kathawar—
...	Rajkot
...	Central Provinces—
...	Western—
...	Nimar
...	Hoshangabad
...	Betul
...	Chhindwara
...	Nagpur
...	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1914—concluded

Districts	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR GURBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoidum</i>)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
Central Provinces— concluded												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	7 10	7 15	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 6	7 6	14 —	14 —	...	...
Raipur	7 8	8 —	...	...	5 —	7 —	7 —	8 4	14 —	14 —	...	...
Damoh	7 15	7 15	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 12	7 12	15 10	17 6	...	...
Jubbulpore	7 8	8 —	...	...	7 —	4 —	9 —	8 8	16 —	16 —	...	...
Mandla	7 —	7 8	...	...	8 —	6 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	6 10	10 11	9 10	16 —	14 3	...	...
Balaghat	6 9	6 9	...	...	5 7	4 18	10 15	10 15	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	7 15	8 4	...	...	5 11	5 10	8 15	8 5	14 4	14 4	...	...
Chanda	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 11	7 11	16 11	15 11	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 14	8 —	12 18	12 18	...	...	...	...
Raipur	7 8	7 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Drug	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	8 6	8 12	...	...	4 12	4 12	7 4	6 12	18 5	18 5	...	...
Akola	7 6	7 6	...	...	5 8	5 1	7 11	7 2	18 —	16 —	...	...
Amritoli	7 14	7 15	...	...	6 —	5 15	8 11	8 11	18 —	16 —	...	...
Yectmal	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	5 4	5 4	9 5	9 11	4 2	4 1	8 2	7 14	14 —	13 10	13 13	12 13
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	7 11	...	...	...	...
S. Canara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	8 1	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	11 12	11 12	10 15	10 15
Nilgiris . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	...
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	12 9	12 9	9 9	9 9
Central—												
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 4	14 4	...	...
Anantapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 11	15 10	14 9	...	...
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	13 5	13 5	16 6	16 6
Karur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	15 14	17 11	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	13 15	13 15
Visagapatam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Godavari . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	13 —	13 —	...	...
Guntur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 —	14 10	13 12	13 8	13 2
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 8	13 8	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	6 15	...	...	...	...
Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 2	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	7 3	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	12 5	12 5
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 18	...	...	13 —	12 5
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	7 —	10 8	11 6	12 10	9 9
Southern—												
Tinnevely . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	8 4	12 3	14 8	12 —	12 11
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	11 —	11 12	10 15	10 4
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 8	6 8	5 8	5 12	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	...	...
Bangalore	6 8	6 8	5 12	5 12	4 12	4 12	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...
Aden	6 3	6 3	...	...	4 10	4 12	5 1	5 4	9 12	9 14	8 10	8 11

The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.

MAHUA OR BAGI (<i>Blechnum</i> <i>coraceum</i>)		KANKNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria</i> <i>italica</i>)		GRAM, OHENNA, OHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Oler</i> <i>aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	...	...	...	9 14	10 2	...	...	6 12	6 12	16 —	16 —	Central Provinces —continued
...	...	...	...	9 4	10 —	...	...	5 4	6 —	16 —	15 —	Central—
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	5 13	5 13	16 —	16 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Sangor
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	14 —	14 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	16 —	16 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 10	14 10	Mandla
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 11	6 6	13 11	13 11	Seoni
...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	7 15	7 15	14 10	14 10	Balaghat
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	12 18	12 13	Bhandara
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 —	15 —	Chanda
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Eastern—
...	...	...	...	8 2	7 7	...	...	6 9	6 9	16 —	16 —	Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 3	8 3	19 —	19 —	Deog
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Berar—
16 2	15 3	...	...	6 9	7 —	...	...	8 12	9 2	13 13	13 12	Buldana
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amratoli
14 13	14 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yeotmal
12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hyderabad—
10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Secunderabad
15 13	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras—
14 13	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malabar
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 5	S. Canara
14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	18 4	South, central—
16 3	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	16 7	Coimbatore
14 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	11 3	Nilgiris
12 12	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 6	Salem
14 14	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Central—
12 5	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	Bellary
12 —	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 15	19 15	Anantapur
14 13	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 6	21 6	Cuddapah
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	Karnul
18 5	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, north—
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	Ganjam
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Godavari
18 —	18 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	...	...	4 12	5 —	27 —	27 —	East Coast, central—
12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	24 14	24 14	Kistna
...	...	...	...	6 9	7 2	...	...	5 5	6 1	28 13	28 13	Guntur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
15 —	14 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	27 13	27 9	East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 6	26 6	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 12	23 15	Chingleput
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 6	22 6	N. Arcot
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 11	24 5	S. Arcot
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 11	22 11	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 10	22 6	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 13	Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tinnevely
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden

NOTE.—Statistics of prices (wholesale and retail) for the fortnights from the second half of August to the second half of October 1914, will be published in the Gazette in the course of this month.

G. FINDLAY SHIRAS,

Director of Statistics

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, January 19, 1915

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TARIFF VALUATION OF SUGAR.

The following statement shows in respect of each of the descriptions of sugar distinguished in the Tariff Schedule IV (excepting molasses and all other kinds of sugar), *firstly*, the total imports into India in the month of December, 1914, and the average value per cwt. as calculated on the returns received from the Customs Houses; and, *secondly*, a running total showing the total imports into India since the beginning of the year (1st October to 30th September) and the average net value per cwt. so far established. It is published in conformity with the procedure laid down in Customs Circular No. V of 1911, in order to enable merchants to compute the probable rate of duty for the year 1916:—

Description of sugar.	IMPORTED DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1914.		IMPORTED SINCE 1st OCTOBER, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.
	Cwt.	R a.	Cwt.	R a.
Sugar, crystallised, beet . . . . .	..	...	..	...
" " and soft, refined in China . . .	9,717	15 0	11,591	14 12
" " " " from Java, 23 Dutch Standard and above.	632,449	13 4	1,489,828	13 0
" " " " from Java, 16 to 22 Dutch Standard.	270,192	11 12	910,814	11 8
" " " " from Java, 15 Dutch Standard and under.	9,986	6 12	35,495	8 8
" " " " from Mauritius equal to 16 Dutch Standard and over.	38,451	13 12	85,149	11 8

A. H. LEY,

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

CALCUTTA.

The 19th January 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.**TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN SELECTED ARTICLES IN OCTOBER 1914.**

The object of the tables below is to show the quantities of the principal staples of agricultural produce imported from the various provinces, etc., and from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and the Madras ports during the month of October 1914, and for the seven months April to October 1914, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1913. The statistics include foreign seaborne and coasting trade as well as inland (rail and riverborne) trade. They have been furnished by Collectors of Customs, Steamer Companies, Railway Audit Officers, the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, etc.

SUMMARY TABLE.

Imports, by rail, river, and sea into Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and the Madras ports in October 1914 and in the seven months ending October 1914.

(1) Articles.	(2) Imports, October 1914.	(3) Imports, April to October 1914.	(4) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in October 1914 as compared with October 1913.	(5) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in seven months April to October 1914 as compared with seven months, April to October 1913.
	cwts.	cwts.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton, raw	102,976	6,226,515	—85·8	+ 8·9
Wheat	1,343,713	17,036,411	+ 18·1	—37·7
Rice (including paddy)	1,827,194	15,488,297	—10·8	+ 9·3
Gram and Pulse	504,221	3,961,856	— 27	—37·4
Linseed	64,203	4,847,767	— 74	—34·7
Rape and Mustard seed	131,615	2,047,459	— 47·2	—31·3
Jute	1,958,089	6,129,656	—47·2	—48·1
Tea	338,267	1,385,816	+ 29·4	+ 10·4

TABLE II.—Cotton, raw

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Madras ports		TOTAL	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Imports in October										
<i>By Rail and River—</i>	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
Assam	2,989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,989	32
Bengal	458	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	458	24
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	54,780	4,956	346,687	3,606	3,357	...	...	...	404,824	8,556
Punjab	1,560	...	37,549	244	65,523	3	...	...	104,632	247
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	178	544	...	...	178	544
Raj. and C. India	...	...	14,423	...	...	...	...	...	14,423	...
Bombay	502	429	39,495	12,422	...	...	647	2,522	49,644	15,373
Central Provinces and Berar	5,018	1,965	11,143	5,205	...	...	...	...	16,161	7,170
Nizam's Territory	...	...	1,363	...	...	...	4,633	...	5,999	...
Madras	...	356	342	...	...	...	62,493	2,952	62,835	3,308
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,215	...	1,215	...
TOTAL	65,307	7,748	451,005	21,475	69,058	547	68,988	5,474	654,358	95,244
<i>By Sea—</i>										
Bengal	221	3	2,499	...	...	...	...	...	2,720	3
Bihar and Orissa	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bombay	3,120	2,799	1,008	...	...	59	2,505	175	6,693	3,033
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	3,745	3,859	...	...	...	...	3,745	3,859
Madras	2,008	3,392	2,156	3,819	...	...	...	...	4,64	7,211
Burma	340	...	642	...	...	...	4	...	1,026	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	50,485	3,847	...	...	...	...	50,485	3,847
Foreign countries	...	...	865	49,778	...	...	1	...	866	49,778
TOTAL	5,689	6,195	61,440	61,303	...	59	2,570	175	69,699	67,732
TOTAL IMPORTS	70,996	13,943	512,445	82,778	69,058	606	71,558	5,649	724,057	102,976
Imports from April to end of October										
<i>By Rail and River—</i>										
Assam	8,904	6,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,904	6,365
Bengal	84,557	71,547	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,557	71,547
Bihar and Orissa	10,446	9,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,446	9,405
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	78,173	14,510	442,040	23,024	3,360	2,372	...	...	518,573	39,906
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	7,030	1,168	55,820	13,767	183,379	292,246	...	...	246,429	307,181
Raj. and C. India	...	...	...	...	163,656	193,500	...	...	163,656	193,500
Bombay	1,861	1,595	253,101	37,770	...	14,184	...	1	254,962	391,550
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1,456	1,427	1,408,107	1,763,283	...	...	12,638	10,577	1,423,201	1,795,287
Nizam's Territory	68,710	93,296	639,793	644,672	...	...	...	...	708,603	737,968
Madras	466	1,643	158,748	340,447	...	...	32,632	16,362	191,846	358,452
Mysore	607	2,490	34,103	96,169	...	...	849,108	790,965	844,118	889,624
...	...	...	915	11,679	...	...	14,611	2,621	15,526	14,500
TOTAL	257,210	208,436	2,991,027	3,289,016	350,595	502,302	908,989	820,526	4,510,821	4,815,290
<i>By Sea—</i>										
Bengal	20,742	24,137	4,505	225	...	...	...	...	25,247	24,362
Bihar and Orissa	65	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	32
Bombay	17,888	7,641	3,446	11,709	386	16,285	28,280	20,729	50,000	56,864
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	1,057	...	63,382	58,666	...	...	...	...	64,439	58,666
Madras	22,827	34,753	94,047	92,388	...	...	3	...	116,387	127,141
Burma	38,310	32,818	11,473	1,655	...	...	14	422	49,797	34,995
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	858,135	1,052,556	...	...	...	3	858,135	1,052,559
Foreign countries	4	...	39,366	55,868	...	...	2,173	1,348	41,543	57,216
TOTAL	100,403	99,381	1,074,354	1,273,067	386	16,285	30,470	2,502	1,905,613	1,411,285
TOTAL IMPORTS	377,613	302,817	4,068,881	4,562,083	360,981	518,587	939,459	843,028	5,716,434	6,226,515

N.B.—Provinces named in the first column include their chief port or ports. "Madras ports" includes the ports of Madras, French Ports (Pondicherry with its suburb Villianur and Karikal, exclusive of sea imports from Non-British Ports and Foreign countries), Nagapatnam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cocanada, Visagapatnam, Cuddalore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Quilon, Porto Novo, and Badagara.

TABLE III.—Wheat

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		TOTAL	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	Imports in October							
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—								
Assam	759	2,196	...	...	...	...	759	2,196
Bengal	23,220	41,021	...	...	...	...	23,220	41,021
Bihar and Orissa	105,284	91,682	182	1,092	1,794	15,124	107,360	110,898
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	60,741	22,196	10,219	87,229	516,346	829,914	587,306	939,669
Punjab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	51,259	97,146	54,259	97,146
Sind and Br. Baluchistan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,302	22,701
Raj. and C. India	3,715	...	78,587	22,701	...	...	12,227	18,586
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	12,227	13,586	...	...	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	134,948	219,18	92,162	18,220	...	...	227,110	43,138
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	76
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	328,607	185,313	193,177	142,904	572,309	942,214	1,094,543	1,270,431
By Sea—								
Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan . . . . .	...	...	28,260	71,370	...	...	28,260	71,370
Madras . . . . .	...	...	15	12	...	...	15	12
Burma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	14,922	1,900	...	...	14,922	1,900
Foreign countries . . . . .	...	...	83	...	...	...	83	...
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	43,280	73,282	2	...	43,282	73,282
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,8,607	185,313	236,757	216,186	572,401	942,214	1,137,825	1,343,713
Imports from April to end of October								
By Rail and River—								
Assam	31,929	30,213	3	...	...	...	31,932	30,213
Bengal	161,120	416,71	...	...	...	...	161,120	416,745
Bihar and Orissa	2,79,617	1,65,478	125,204	90,819	3,103,319	182,507	6,322,180	1,028,804
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	64,987	58,148	36,911	590,685	13,915,912	12,636,348	14,017,214	13,781,513
Punjab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	576,754	663,698	576,754	663,698
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	98,223	2,075	2,117,135	197,105	19,012	331	2,525,870	19,571
Raj. and C. India	216	...	38,851	52,119	...	...	239,067	52,130
Bombay	674,921	148,375	2,112,433	68,775	1,548	...	3,088,902	214,150
Cent. Provs. and Berar . . . . .	...	...	163	466	...	...	163	466
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	2,280	...	...	...	...	...	2,280
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,524,037	1,948,647	5,531,100	967,039	17,607,565	13,482,794	26,962,702	16,398,480
By Sea—								
Bengal . . . . .	...	...	112	...	...	...	112	...
Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	164	4,549	829	248	135	4,797	1,008
Sind and Br. Baluchistan . . . . .	...	...	28,260	456,023	...	9	28,260	456,032
Madras . . . . .	...	...	781	12	...	...	781	12
Burma . . . . .	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	69
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	343,294	174,035	20,443	3,194	363,647	177,519
Foreign countries . . . . .	...	79	130	3,112	11	30	141	3,221
TOTAL . . . . .	...	252	377,036	694,011	20,702	3,668	397,738	637,931
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,824,037	1,948,899	5,908,136	1,661,050	17,628,267	13,486,462	27,360,440	17,036,411

TABLE IV.—Rice (including paddy)*

Whence exported	Calcutta		Karachi		Madras ports		TOTAL	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Imports in October								
	owts.	owts.	owts.	owts.	owts.	owts.	owts.	owts.
<i>By Rail and River—</i>								
Assam	243	122	...	...	...	...	243	122
Bengal	389, 18	318, 207	...	...	4,210	1	393, 428	318, 208
Bihar and Orissa	76,975	44,161	...	...	1,967	1,297	78,942	45,458
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	436	27	...	1	...	...	496	98
Punjab	171	97	30,684	391	...	4	30,860	495
Sind and Br. Baluchistan . . . . .	...	...	97,440	70,623	...	...	97,440	70,623
Raj. and C. India . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6	245	6	245
Central Provinces and Berar	10,439	5,759	...	...	...	...	10,439	5,759
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	...	...	...	37	10	37	10
Madras	2,203	616	...	...	360,785	332,799	362,988	333,415
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	148	17	148	17
Kashmir . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	479,745	368,989	128,129	71,018	367,153	334,373	975,027	774,380
<i>By Sea—</i>								
Bengal . . . . .	...	...	115	...	50	...	165	...
Bihar and Orissa	3,976	2,331	...	...	...	...	3,976	2,331
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	233	236	17,494	4,880	17,727	4,616
Sind and Br. Baluchistan . . . . .	...	...	3,496	2,413	8,262	7,872	11,758	10,290
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2,964	426	2,964	426
Burma	947,947	701,375	...	...	85,367	243,263	1,033,314	1,034,638
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	1,556	...	462	...	2,018	...
Foreign countries	1,126	52	...	...	43	461	1,169	513
TOTAL	953,049	793,758	5,400	2,654	114,642	256,402	1,073,091	1,052,814
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,432,794	1,162,747	133,529	73,672	481,795	590,775	2,048,118	1,827,194
Imports from April to end of October								
<i>By Rail and River—</i>								
Assam	4,481	523	...	...	...	...	4,481	523
Bengal	3,144,659	2,477,656	...	293	38,073	8,029	3,182,732	2,485,981
Bihar and Orissa	644,481	310,179	...	...	105,709	7,106	750,190	317,245
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	6,596	925	384	83	...	...	6,980	1,068
Punjab	1,754	2,315	84,816	20,096	3	4	86,573	22,325
Sind and Br. Baluchistan . . . . .	...	5	910,256	558,242	...	...	910,256	558,242
Raj. and C. India . . . . .	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bombay	1	2	...	2	148	802	149	806
Cent. Provs. and Berar	54,484	16,463	...	...	8,513	40	62,997	16,503
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2,195	1,573	2,195	1,573
Madras	15,848	13,756	...	...	2,259,878	2,755,938	2,275,726	2,769,694
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1,487	422	1,487	422
Kashmir . . . . .	...	...	...	...	105	...	105	...
TOTAL	8,872,304	2,821,827	995,456	578,029	2,410,111	2,773,914	7,283,871	6,174,370
<i>By Sea—</i>								
Bengal	1,568	520	137	22	196,249	115,919	197,954	116,461
Bihar and Orissa	106,058	39,977	...	...	8,792	...	114,850	39,977
Bombay . . . . .	...	50	2,460	4,426	41,730	47,393	44,190	51,869
Sind and Br. Baluchistan . . . . .	...	...	23,964	5,984	223,783	172,789	247,697	178,773
Madras	18,039	922	3	...	40,364	30,752	58,406	31,674
Burma	3,564,698	5,652,058	458	...	2,655,428	3,148,105	6,220,584	8,800,143
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	1,794	...	462	18	2,256	18
Foreign countries	3,350	89,285	112	4	1,035	5,723	4,497	95,013
TOTAL	3,693,713	5,782,792	28,928	10,436	3,167,793	3,520,899	6,890,434	9,313,927
TOTAL IMPORTS	7,566,017	8,604,619	1,024,384	588,065	5,578,904	6,294,813	14,174,305	15,488,297

* One maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

TABLE V.—Gram and Pulse

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		TOTAL	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	Imports in October							
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
<i>By Rail and River—</i>								
Assam	9	1	...	...	...	...	9	1
Bengal	48,879	59,168	...	...	...	...	48,879	59,168
Bihar and Orissa	113,413	106,601	...	...	...	...	113,413	106,601
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	72,422	48,724	11,292	1,072	928	1,729	84,712	51,525
Punjab	2,586	31,459	43,707	54,338	108,896	32,306	155,189	121,603
Sind and Br. Baluchistan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12,601	1,329	12,601	1,329
Raj. and C. India	846	431	60,032	5,609	1,892	1,075	62,770	7,115
Bombay	2,685	2,901	53,760	71,003	...	...	56,445	73,904
Cent. Provs. and Berar	34,748	69,000	95,407	56,815	...	...	131,155	68,235
Nizam's Territory	161	2,870	219	870	...	...	380	3,740
Madras	3,831	6,379	237	...	...	...	4,068	6,379
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	279,650	268,354	265,654	189,207	124,317	36,439	669,621	494,000
<i>By Sea—</i>								
Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	615	215	965	1,826	1,580	2,041
Sind and Br. Baluchistan . . . . .	...	...	2,557	5,763	75	...	2,632	5,763
Madras	8,520	536	...	31	...	16	8,520	583
Burma	1,717	1,148	524	...	...	...	2,241	1,148
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	2,712	262	36	128	2,750	390
Foreign countries	1,807	17	769	218	1,234	61	3,810	296
TOTAL	12,041	1,701	7,177	6,489	2,312	2,031	21,533	10,221
TOTAL IMPORTS	291,694	270,055	272,831	195,696	126,629	38,470	691,154	504,221
Imports from April to end of October								
<i>By Rail and River—</i>								
Assam	211	390	...	...	...	...	211	390
Bengal	811,204	652,714	...	4,768	...	...	811,204	657,482
Bihar and Orissa	766,513	807,306	...	2,819	...	...	766,563	807,125
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,645,378	368,847	263,775	9,285	48,313	11,797	1,957,466	389,929
Punjab	5,475	89,962	215,412	368,118	1,098,481	523,178	1,519,368	981,238
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	16	13	...	...	109,513	74,016	109,529	74,029
Raj. and C. India	16,046	1,216	177,576	37,100	4,233	3,508	238,835	41,824
Bombay	5,262	3,586	246,715	369,886	...	13	251,997	313,485
Cent. Provs. and Berar	243,522	163,095	522,858	261,948	...	...	766,880	425,046
Nizam's Territory	554	2,870	784	8,426	...	...	1,288	11,296
Madras	27,463	33,971	313	175	...	...	27,776	34,146
Mysore	328	...	267	...	...	...	595	...
Kashmir . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,522,022	2,123,973	1,427,650	1,002,525	1,301,540	612,512	6,251,212	3,739,010
<i>By Sea—</i>								
Bengal . . . . .	...	4,743	3	...	...	463	3	463
Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	...	...	7,451	8,789	5,472	18,616	12,925	27,401
Bombay	2	2	8,276	32,290	181	858	8,457	33,148
Sind and Br. Baluchistan . . . . .	...	...	10	82	...	16	25,496	8,923
Madras	25,886	8,875	3,826	37,740	...	...	12,398	66,828
Burma	8,572	29,088	11,543	8,863	156	181	11,699	8,994
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1,595	726	8,511	72,846
Foreign countries	3,017	7,618	3,899	64,002	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	37,477	50,326	35,008	151,710	7,404	20,810	79,869	222,816
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,559,499	2,174,299	1,462,658	1,154,235	1,308,944	633,322	6,331,101	3,961,856

TABLE VI.—Linseed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	Imports in October					
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—						
Assam	316	...	...	...	316	...
Bengal	12,505	3,259	...	...	12,505	3,259
Bihar and Orissa	61,127	14,046	...	...	61,127	14,046
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	41,649	14,783	11,322	164	52,971	14,947
Punjab	...	...	161	...	161	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...	32,262	100	32,262	100
Bombay	...	...	6,146	17	6,146	17
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1,951	...	62,123	3,861	64,074	3,861
Nizam's Territory	...	...	14,127	5,779	14,127	5,779
Madras	...	...	42	...	42	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	117,546	32,088	126,183	9,921	243,731	42,009
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	659	...	...	...	659	...
Bombay	...	...	3	...	3	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	405	3,996	405	3,996
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br Ports in India	...	...	482	...	482	...
Foreign countries	...	...	1,737	18,198	1,737	18,198
TOTAL	659	...	2,627	22,194	3,286	22,194
TOTAL IMPORTS	118,207	32,088	128,810	32,115	247,017	64,203
Imports from April to end of October						
By Rail and River—						
Assam	2,879	21,420	...	...	2,879	21,420
Bengal	472,762	290,977	...	...	472,762	290,977
Bihar and Orissa	1,684,615	2,261,501	332	548	1,684,947	2,262,049
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,171,512	932,737	728,427	171,674	1,899,939	1,104,511
Punjab	325	...	450	86	775	86
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	280	...	280	...
Raj. and C. India	107,440	...	1,472,433	305,230	1,579,873	305,230
Bombay	...	...	90,223	79,846	90,223	79,846
Cent. Provs. and Berar	138,539	28,403	859,502	280,780	993,041	309,188
Nizam's Territory	...	...	578,305	370,800	578,305	370,800
Madras	...	1	8,257	3,471	8,257	3,471
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,573,672	3,535,139	3,738,212	1,212,484	7,311,284	4,717,623
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	659	404	...	...	659	404
Bombay	...	...	72	...	72	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	879	4,009	879	4,009
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br Ports in India	...	...	102,639	74,214	102,639	74,214
Foreign countries	36	40	4,296	21,477	4,332	21,517
TOTAL	695	444	107,866	99,700	108,581	100,144
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,573,767	3,535,583	3,846,078	1,312,184	7,419,865	4,817,767

TABLE VII.—Rape and Mustard Seed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		TOTAL	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Imports in October						
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
<i>By Rail and River—</i>						
Assam	8,753	1,144	...	...	8,753	1,144
Bengal	6,817	1,744	...	...	6,817	1,744
Bihar and Orissa	91,900	27,920	...	...	91,900	27,920
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	113,443	6,445	3,338	...	116,781	61,445
Punjab	411	626	...	...	411	626
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India	9,286	4,508	530	342	9,816	4,850
Bombay	...	25,988	13,922	4,374	13,922	30,362
Cent. Provs. and Berar	375	1	361	...	736	1
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	9	...	9
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	230,935	123,376	18,151	4,725	249,136	128,101
<i>By Sea—</i>						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	240	...	...	...	240
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	580	...	2,648	...	3,228
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	180	22	180	22
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	24	...	...	...	24
TOTAL	...	844	180	2,670	180	3,514
TOTAL IMPORTS	230,935	124,220	18,331	7,395	249,316	131,615
Imports from April to end of October						
<i>By Rail and River—</i>						
Assam	93,179	261,777	...	...	93,179	261,777
Bengal	19,609	18,105	...	...	19,609	18,105
Bihar and Orissa	391,219	891,07	22	...	391,201	391,307
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,572,747	848,603	397,173	110,333	1,969,920	959,016
Punjab	22,372	4,450	5,927	1,982	28,299	6,432
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India	104,029	37,791	144,016	29,327	248,045	67,118
Bombay	8	30,501	182,595	232,212	182,603	262,793
Cent. Provs. and Berar	5,615	10,561	25,545	9,807	31,160	20,368
Nizam's Territory	...	...	370	2,590	370	2,590
Madras	3,554	22,194	...	...	3,554	22,194
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,213,452	1,625,369	755,648	386,331	2,969,100	2,011,700
<i>By Sea—</i>						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	1,880	9	...	9	1,880
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	2,255	7,977	27,800	7,977	30,055
Madras	...	1,996	...	...	...	1,996
Burma	1,291	22	...	...	1,291	22
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	2,141	1,780	2,141	1,780
Foreign countries	2	24	34	2	36	26
TOTAL	1,293	6,177	10,161	29,582	11,454	35,759
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,214,745	1,631,546	765,809	415,913	2,980,554	2,047,459

TABLE VIII.—Jute

Whence exported	Calcutta	
	1913	1914
	Imports in October	
	owts.	owts.
<i>By Rail and River—</i>		
Assam	148,924	50,618
Bengal	3,372,519	1,818,592
Bihar and Orissa	268,022	85,019
U. P. of Agra and Oudh . . . . .	...	...
Punjab . . . . .	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan . . . . .	...	...
Raj. and C. India . . . . .	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar . . . . .	...	...
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	...
Madras . . . . .	...	...
Mysore . . . . .	...	...
TOTAL	3,684,465	1,954,229
<i>By Sea—</i>		
Bengal	13,160	...
Bihar and Orissa	7,520	3,860
Bombay . . . . .	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan . . . . .	...	...
Madras . . . . .	...	...
Burma . . . . .	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...
Foreign Countries . . . . .	...	...
TOTAL	20,680	3,860
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,705,145	1,958,089
	Imports from April to end of October	
<i>By Rail and River—</i>		
Assam	311,777	111,854
Bengal	10,742,777	5,682,832
Bihar and Orissa	696,762	315,210
U. P. of Agra and Oudh . . . . .	...	...
Punjab . . . . .	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan . . . . .	...	...
Raj. and C. India . . . . .	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar . . . . .	...	...
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	...
Madras . . . . .	...	...
Mysore . . . . .	...	...
TOTAL	11,751,316	6,109,396
<i>By Sea—</i>		
Bengal	13,160	...
Bihar and Orissa	27,740	20,240
Bombay . . . . .	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan . . . . .	...	...
Madras	180	...
Burma . . . . .	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...
Foreign Countries	8,760	20
TOTAL	49,840	20,260
TOTAL IMPORTS	11,801,156	6,129,656

TABLE IX.—Tea

Whence exported	Calcutta	
	1913	1914
	Imports in October	
	cwts.	cwts.
By Rail and River—	155,435	283,474
Assam	104,390	104,235
Bengal	312	263
Bihar and Orissa	1,170	226
U. P. of Agra and Oudh		17
Punjab	4	
Sind and Br. Baluchistan		1
Raj. and C. India		4
Bombay		1
Cent. Provs. and Berar		1
Nizam's Territory		
Madras		
Mysore		
TOTAL	261,301	338,211
By Sea—		
Bengal		
Bihar and Orissa		
Bombay	53	52
Sind and Br. Baluchistan		
Madras		
Burma	18	4
Non-Br. Ports in India		
Foreign Countries		
TOTAL	71	56
TOTAL IMPORTS	261,372	338,267
	Imports from April to end of October	
By Rail and River—	758,312	914,227
Assam	486,099	463,763
Bengal	1,993	1,734
Bihar and Orissa	3,778	3,556
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	438	823
Punjab	44	
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	2	2
Raj. and C. India	5	8
Bombay	9	7
Cent. Provs. and Berar		
Nizam's Territory		4
Madras	2	1
Mysore		
TOTAL	1,250,680	1,383,125
By Sea—	4,278	2,159
Bengal	1	44
Bihar and Orissa	6	77
Bombay	135	50
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	80	295
Madras		
Burma	249	66
Non-Br. Ports in India		
Foreign Countries		
TOTAL	4,749	3,691
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,255,429	1,385,816

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 16th January 1915.

AN ORDINANCE FURTHER TO AMEND THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY
Act, 1910.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary further
to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910;

II of 1910.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the
Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and
promulgate the following Ordinance:—

24 & 25
Vict., c. 67.

ORDINANCE No. I OF 1915.

1. This Ordinance may be called the Indian Paper Currency Amendment
Ordinance, 1915.

Short title.

2. In section 22 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, for the words II of 1910
“one hundred and forty millions” the
Amendment of section 22, Act II of 1910. words two hundred millions” shall be
substituted.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,

Viceroy and Governor General.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.*Delhi, the 22nd January 1915.***ARMY DEPARTMENT.**

No. 77.—With reference to Foreign and Political Department Notification No. 276-D., dated the 14th January 1915, Captain G. D. Ogilvie, Indian Army, Second Assistant to the Resident, Hyderabad, is appointed an Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, sub. *pro tempore*, vice Major R. Graham; with effect from the afternoon of the 4th January 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 78.—The undermentioned Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers to be Second Lieutenants, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 12th January 1915 :—

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.*Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.*

Serjeant-Major Charles Adams.
 Serjeant-Major William Henry Folson.
 Serjeant-Major Charles Clarke.
 Battery Serjeant-Major John Obee.
 Battery Serjeant-Major James William Keating.
 Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant Percy Payne.
 Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant Alfred Henry Bloyd.
 Battery Serjeant-Major Albert Edward Collison.
 Battery Serjeant-Major William Henry Addis.
 Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant William Spinks.
 Battery Serjeant-Major Thomas Henry Humphris.
 Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant Douglas Stuart Carnochan.
 Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant Robert Ashfield Burgess.
 Battery Serjeant-Major William Devereux.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

1st Class Master Gunner Frederick William Dean.
 2nd Class Master Gunner James Philip Pirie.
 3rd Class Master Gunner George Napier.
 3rd Class Master Gunner Charles Thomas William King.
 3rd Class Master Gunner John Taylor.
 3rd Class Master Gunner Alfred Duncan Ross.
 3rd Class Master Gunner Percy William Norman.
 3rd Class Master Gunner Herbert William Moore.
 3rd Class Master Gunner Thomas Charles Devine.
 Quartermaster-Serjeant Charles Carr.
 Company Serjeant-Major Tom Alexander Savage.
 Company Serjeant-Major Michael Joseph Curry.
 Company Serjeant Major Frank Steirn.
 Company Serjeant-Major William Edmund Glaysher.
 Company Quartermaster-Serjeant Charles Henry Dorman.
 Company Serjeant-Major Leonard William Smith.
 Battery Serjeant-Major Frank Steele.
 Company Quartermaster-Serjeant Arthur Gardner.
 Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant Harold Percy Coombes.
 Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant James Edward Whelan.
 Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant Bertram Hill.
 Company Serjeant-Major Alex Bernard Merrett.
 Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant George Francis Willcox.
 Battery Serjeant-Major Allen Buchanan.
 Battery Serjeant-Major Francis Leonard.
 Company Quartermaster-Serjeant Roland Wood.
 Company Quartermaster-Serjeant Philip Mead.
 Company Serjeant-Major Thomas Baker.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 79.—The undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenants, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

Charles Stiebd, M.B., F.R.C.S.E. Dated 17th November 1914.
 Shripat Govind Ranaday. Dated 19th November 1914.
 Satyendra Nath Mukerji, M.B., F.R.C.S.E. Dated 20th November 1914.
 Sakria Nath Chaudhuri. Dated 23rd November 1914.
 Devarayadrury Venkatia Giri. Dated 23rd November 1914.
 Jehangir Kaikhusro Nariman. Dated 23rd November 1914.
 Richard Charles Palmer Berryman. Dated 24th November 1914.
 Graham Colville Ramsay, M.B. Dated 24th November 1914.
 Kaikushru Bezonji Kanga, F.R.C.S.E. Dated 30th November 1914.
 Girdhari Lal Batra, M.B. Dated 1st December 1914.
 John Barré deWinton Moloney, M.B., F.R.C.S.E. Dated 1st December 1914.
 Behramji Pestonji Sabawala, F.R.C.S. Dated 1st December 1914.
 Bindashwari Prasad, M.B. Dated 2nd December 1914.
 Satyendranath Roy, M.B., F.R.C.S.E. Dated 2nd December 1914.
 Jotindra Mohan Das Gupta, M.B. Dated 2nd December 1914.
 Maung Ba Yin, M.B. Dated 2nd December 1914.
 Probodhchandra Banerjee. Dated 2nd December 1914.
 Thomas Henry Bishop. Dated 3rd December 1914.
 Shivax Sorabji Banker. Dated 5th December 1914.
 Ian Douglas Grant, M.B. Dated 5th December 1914.
 Kaikhosru Kersaspji Dadachanji. Dated 8th December 1914.
 Phirozeshaw Jamshedji Kolaporewalla. Dated 8th December 1914.
 Ambujnath Bose, M.B. Dated 8th December 1914.
 Sobha Ram Kapoor. Dated 8th December 1914.
 David Perceval Oliver, M.B. Dated 14th December 1914.
 Codanda Madiiah Ganapathy, M.B. Dated 14th December 1914.
 Madan Gopal Bhandari, M.B. Dated 14th December 1914.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 80.—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants from the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Maurice Charles Day, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment). Dated 28th September 1914, with rank as Lieutenant from 5th December 1913. (Since killed in action).

Henry Greene, 92nd Punjabis. Dated 29th September 1914, with rank as Lieutenant from 19th April 1914.

George Van Baerle Gillan, 9th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 7th October 1914, with rank as Lieutenant from 19th April 1914.

Francis John Waller Firth, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry. Dated 30th September 1914, with rank as Lieutenant from 19th April 1914.

Robert Mason Bruce, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 8th October 1914, with rank as Lieutenant from 19th April 1914.

David Francis Bickmore, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry. Dated 7th November 1914, with rank as Lieutenant from 19th April 1914.

John Laurits Johanson, 7th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 2nd October 1914, with rank as Lieutenant from 24th November 1914.

Hugh Maxwell Pim, 24th Punjabis. Dated 7th October 1914, with rank as Lieutenant from 24th November 1914.

Gordon Saffery Johnson, 61st King George's Own Pioneers. Dated 1st October 1914, with rank as Lieutenant from 24th November 1914.

Hugh Malcolm Kirkwood Gracey, The 101st Grenadiers. Dated 1st October 1914, with rank as Lieutenant from 24th November 1914.

Gerald Cameron Southern, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 18th October 1914, with rank as Lieutenant from 24th November 1914.

Guy Nicholas Vansittart, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse. Dated 4th October 1914.

Douglas Beanland, 22nd Punjabis. Dated 18th October 1914.

John William Brooke Tindall, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs. Dated 29th September 1914.

Robert Sandeman Peisley MacIvor, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis. Dated 8th October 1914.

- Geoffrey Horsburgh Lane, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry. Dated 10th October 1914.
- Philip Ramsay Tahourdin, 47th Sikhs. Dated 11th October 1914.
- Alexander Lionel William Neave, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry. Dated 12th October 1914.
- Henry Noel Christian, 120th Rajputana Infantry. Dated 21st October 1914.
- Reginald Arthur Savory, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs. Dated 10th October 1914.
- Geoffrey Angell, 8th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 14th October 1914.
- Walter Raleigh Fetherstonhaugh Trevelyan, 93rd Burma Infantry. Dated 11th October 1914.
- Francis Ivan Simms Tucker, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles). Dated 10th October 1914.
- Hugh de Lisle Penfold, 9th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 13th October 1914.
- Benjamin Going White, 7th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 12th October 1914.
- Neville Harris Broadway, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse). Dated 14th October 1914.
- William Alexander Broadfoot, 3rd Skinner's Horse. Dated 10th October 1914.
- Roger Cormell Fletcher, 23rd Sikh Pioneers. Dated 11th October 1914.
- Walter Fendall Campbell, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 11th October 1914.
- Herbert Dryden Home Yorke Nepean, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 10th October 1914.
- Kenneth Alfred Garrett, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 11th October 1914.
- Trevor Gordon Lewis, 10th Jats. Dated 12th October 1914.
- Donald Stewart Frazer, 39th Garhwal Rifles. Dated 12th October 1914.
- Charles Humphrey Casamaijor Gore, 39th Garhwal Rifles. Dated 19th October 1914.
- Leslie Howard Brunlees, 4th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 13th October 1914.
- Eric Vernon Robert Bellers, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment). Dated 16th October 1914.
- George Roy Dowland, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 15th October 1914.
- Harold Somerville Gordon, 8th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 13th October 1914.
- Henry Everton Robertson, 107th Pioneers. Dated 10th October 1914.
- John Allan Glegg, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 11th October 1914.
- Jack Hulme Taylor, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse). Dated 12th October 1914.
- William Rudolf Moll, 9th Bhopal Infantry. Dated 13th October 1914.
- Harry Montgomery Hamilton, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 14th October 1914.
- John Parke Fullerton, 41st Dogras. Dated 12th October 1914.
- John Pitt Dening, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse). Dated 10th October 1914.
- Edmund James Fulton, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse). Dated 17th October 1914.
- Allan George Charles Bidie, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse). Dated 14th October 1914.
- Francis Norman Maltby, 125th Napier's Rifles. Dated 13th October 1914.
- Douglas Hamilton Gordon, 34th Sikh Pioneers. Dated 11th October 1914.
- Bertram William George Walker, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force). Dated 11th October 1914.
- Stephen Vaughan Palmer, 84th Punjabis. Dated 13th October 1914.
- Lancelot Lawrence Thwaytes, 88th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 24th October 1914.
- William Robert Lambert, 97th Deccan Infantry. Dated 12th October 1914.
- William Roy Elphick, 108th Infantry. Dated 18th October 1914.
- Charlton Walter Palin, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis. Dated 15th October 1914.
- Hugh Hamilton Arbuthnott, 67th Punjabis. Dated 14th October 1914.
- Noel Alick Watson, 113th Infantry. Dated 16th October 1914.
- Robert Hamilton Birch Wilson, 114th Mahrattas. Dated 13th October 1914.
- David Walter McLeod Prinsep, 116th Mahrattas. Dated 13th October 1914.
- Neville Edward Marriott, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 13th October 1914.

Arthur Amys Fausset-Baker, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment). Dated 18th October 1914.

John William Guise, 45th Rattray's Sikhs. Dated 15th October 1914.

Ronald Eric Greenhouse, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry. Dated 14th October 1914.

Clarence Moores Childe Barker, 126th Baluchistan Infantry. Dated 18th October 1914.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 81.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Second Lieutenants.

Cavalry Branch.

Alfred Gordon Iles.	Dated 18th January 1915.
Benjamin William Richards.	} Dated 22nd January 1915.
Allan James Harvey-Hurst.	
Louis Patrick Gagliardi.	

Infantry Branch.

Hugh Ashby Burton.	} Dated 22nd January 1915.
Arthur George Woosnam.	
Oswald William Henry Pepper.	
Charles Lachmere Mapp.	
Gordon Cedric Lorrayne-Wadley.	
Philip Myles McSwiny.	
Arthur Patrick Algar.	
Albert Johnstone Peake.	
Reginald George Cavell.	
Ranulph Francis Bowles.	
Percy Gordon Campbell.	
James Hugh Barbour Berry Hart.	
Eustace Arthur Rouch.	
John Alexander Rogerson.	
Frederick George Carter.	
Edwin France.	
John Pitt Davies.	

No. 82.—The date of the appointment of Philip Pipon Braithwaite as a Second Lieutenant in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers is 15th December 1914, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 1105, dated the 11th December 1914.

No. 83.—In Army Department Notification No. 44, dated 8th January 1915, for "Henry Thomas Wishart Bonsfield" read "Henry Thomas Wishart Bousfield."

No. 84.—In Army Department Notification No. 62, dated 15th January 1915, for "Charles Melville Buck" read "Charles Melvill Buck."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 85.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 19th December 1914, page 10897.

* * * * *

War Office,
19th December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

* * * * *

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis R. P. Kane, retired pay, *vice* Colonel R. H. Twigg, C.B., retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 14th December 1914.

"London Gazette," dated the 21st December 1914, pages 10903, 10904, 10906, and 10908.

*War Office,
21st December 1914.*

REGULAR FORCES.***Commands and Staff.***

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Personal Staff.**Aide-de-Camp.**

Lieutenant Brian W. Onslow, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), Indian Army. Dated 12th December 1914.

GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS.**1st Grade—**

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Skeen, 24th Punjabis, Indian Army. Dated 12th December 1914.

2nd Grade—

* * * * * * *

Major Charles H. Villiers-Stuart, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force). Indian Army. Dated 12th December 1914.

CAMP COMMANDANT—

(Graded for purposes of pay as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.)

Captain John G. McConaghy, 25th Cavalry Indian Army. Dated 12th December 1914.

CAVALRY.

13th Reserve Regiment.—Captain T. Nisbet, 28th Light Cavalry, Indian Army, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain C. MacG. Dunbar, Reserve of Officers. Dated 25th November 1914.

INFANTRY.***Service Battalions.******The East Yorkshire Regiment. 13th Battalion (4th Hull)—***

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert H. Dewing, retired pay, Indian Army, to command the Battalion. Dated 30th November 1914.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment). 7th Battalion—

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert G. Iremonger, retired pay, Indian Army, to command the Battalion. Dated 4th December 1914.

"London Gazette," dated the 22nd December 1914, pages 10931, 10935, 10937 and 10939.

* * * * *

War Office,
22nd December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

Major Charles H. B. Lees, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force), to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 16th March 1914.

War Office,
22nd December 1914.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military College to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 23rd December 1914 :—

* * * * *

Unattached for Indian Army.

With a view to their appointment to Indian Army :—

Charles Champion Jerome Kellie.

Harry Frederick Cortlandt Anderson.

Drury Ranald Critchley.

William Russell Willoughby Weallens.

Andrew Herbert Irwin.

Montague Hay Hawkes

Sydney Henry Woolf.

Creemer Paul Clare.

"London Gazette," dated the 23rd December 1914, pages 11021, 11022.

War Office,
23rd December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

PERSONAL STAFF.

Honorary Aides-de-Camp—

Honorary Colonel His Highness Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Bikanir, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), Indian Army. Dated 8th December 1914.

Honorary Major His Highness Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharaja Dhiraja of Kishangarh. Dated 8th December 1914.

*

CAVALRY.

Reserve Regiments.

The undermentioned to be temporary Captains :—

Major Thomas Horatio Westmacott, Calcutta Light Horse, Indian Volunteers. Dated 24th December 1914.

"London Gazette," dated 24th December 1914, pages 11037, 11038, 11040, 11043 and 11044.

* * * * *

War Office,
24th December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

* * * *

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made :—

Flying Officers—

Dated 19th November 1914

Lieutenant Eric M. Murray, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's). Indian Army.

Lieutenant Latham V. S. Blacker, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's). Indian Army.

MEMORANDA.

The date of appointment of the undermentioned Colonels to be temporary Brigadier-Generals is as follows, and not as stated in the London Gazette of 30th October 1914 :—

Colonel J. H. V. Crowe, 11th September 1914.

Colonel W. C. Barratt, C.B., D.S.O., 12th September 1914.

Colonel R. G. Strange, 23rd September 1914.

Colonel A. H. Bingley, C.I.E., 24th September 1914.

GENERAL LIST.

* * * * *

The undermentioned to be Lieutenants.

* * * * *

Charles Herbert Payne (late Lieutenant, Madras Volunteer Guards). Dated 6th November 1914.

John Ailwyn Manyon (late Major, Rangoon Volunteer Rifles). Dated 28th November 1914.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 86. The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:

Captains to be Majors.

Howard Challoner Cutler, 8th Rajputs
 John Elliot Moir, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers
 (Hodson's Horse)
 George Cecil Hodgson, D.S.O., 32nd Sikh Pioneers
 James William Sherrard, Supply and Transport Corps
 Edward Leybourne Popham, 26th King George's Own Light
 Cavalry
 Terence Humphrey Keyes, Supernumerary List
 Frederick Gratton Moore, 6th Jat Light Infantry
 Archibald Mactavish, 3rd Brahmans
 Hedley Morton Battye, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force)
 Charles Robert Wilkinson, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force)
 Leslie Cardew Thuillier, Supernumerary List
 Francis Stewart James Murray, Supply and Transport Corps
 George Hutchison, 122nd Rajputana Infantry
 Andrew Galbraith Cowan, 74th Punjabis
 Percy Langdon Beddy, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force)
 Harry Beauchamp Douglas Paired, 12th Cavalry
 George Wright Stratford Sherlock, 6th Gurkha Rifles
 George Hamilton Gunning, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own
 Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse)
 Robert William de Clanay Rennick, 95th Russell's Infantry
 Horace Fairfax Moresby Browne, Civil Employ
 Henry Maurice Butler, 104th Wellesley's Rifles
 Frederick Francis Innes-Lillingston, Supply and Transport Corps
 Hector Campbell, M.V.O., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides
 (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's)
 Charles McGregor Withers, 87th Punjabis
 Robert William Hume Middlemass, Supply and Transport Corps

} Dated 20th January
 1915.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB-BENGAL.

No. 87.—Sub-Conductor Thomas Busby, Assistant Barrack Master, Military Works Services, to be Conductor, *vice* Charles Urquhart, reduced to Sub-Conductor; with effect from the 2nd November 1914.

No. 88.—Sub-Conductor Edgar Flight, Assistant Barrack Master, Military Works Services, to be Conductor, *vice* Thomas William Parr, reduced to Sub-Conductor; with effect from the 13th November 1914.

No. 89.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain William Harvey, Barrack Master, Military Works Services, to be Commissary,

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Francis James Clay, Barrack Master, Military Works Services, to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Conductor Frank Leonard Hilton, Barrack Master, Military Works Services, to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Sub-Conductor Alfred Edward Tobin, Assistant Barrack Master, Military Works Services, to be Conductor, and

Staff-Serjeant Thomas Carroll, Barrack Serjeant, Military Works Services, to be Sub-Conductor,

vice Commissary and Honorary Captain Denis Rennick, borne as supernumerary in his rank and grade; with effect from the 24th November 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 90.—The following promotions are made :—

11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).

Lance-Dafadar Muhammad Zaman to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Nadir Ali Khan, seconded ; with effect from the 4th January 1915.

21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).

Kot-Dafadar Sarab Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Man Singh, seconded ; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.

Ressaidar Dhul Singh to be Rissaldar, Jemadar Balwant Singh to be Bessaidar and Kot-Dafadar Paney Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 3rd November 1914.

2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.

Jemadar Varadaraju II to be Subadar, Havildars Narayanasami and Narasingasami and Havildar-Major Venkatasami to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 14th October 1914.

4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.

Jemadar Hari Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Shiuram Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Gurpershad Singh, seconded ; with effect from the 9th December 1914.

58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Raj Talup to be Subadar and Havildars Indar Singh and Mardan Ali to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 1st November 1914.

Jemadar Suhel Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Harchand Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 3rd November 1914.

Havildar Karm Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 24th November 1914.

99th Deccan Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Rambharos Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Jugrag Singh, seconded ; with effect from the 18th November 1914.

2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Colour-Havildar Asram Thapa to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 30th October 1914.

1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles.)

No. 91.—The promotion of Jemadars Narbahadur Thapa and Shamsher Singh Khawas, should have effect from the 20th September 1914, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No 1166, dated the 24th December 1914.

RESIGNATIONS.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, INDIA.

No. 92.—Sub-Conductor Gerald Joseph Griffin, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Military Works Services, on reversion to regimental duty, is permitted to resign his rank as a Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 4th January 1915, under the provisions of paragraph 382, Army Regulations, India, Volume II.

REDUCTIONS.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB-BENGAL.

No. 93.—Conductor Charles Urquhart, Barrack Department, is reduced to Sub-Conductor, by sentence of a District Court Martial as commuted by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India. Dated the 2nd November 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Assam Valley Light Horse.

No. 94.—Lieutenant Walter Newnham Davis to be Captain, *vice* O. A. Abbott, V.D., transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 12th November 1914.

Second Lieutenant Fredrick Barlow Hannen to be Lieutenant, *vice* W. N. Davis promoted. Dated the 12th November 1914.

Frederick Champ McCombie to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Second Lieutenant Lionel William Middleton resigns his commission. Dated the 20th November 1914.

No. 95.—The third Christian name of Second Lieutenant C. A. S. Perry, is "Stanley" and not "Stan", as notified in Army Department Notification No. 802, dated the 4th September 1914.

*Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.**(Naval Divisions.)*

No. 96.—Sub-Lieutenant Norman Hamilton to be Lieutenant, *vice* T. M. Munro, V.D., transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 3rd November 1914.

Charles Carey Morgan to be Sub-Lieutenant, *vice* B. A. Westbrook transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 4th December 1914.

Madras Artillery Volunteers. "The Duke's Own."

No. 97.—Sydney Ewart Sewell to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 18th December 1914.

Alfred Sydney Todd to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 18th December 1914.

Cossypore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 98.—Captain Graham Kinloch to be Major, supernumerary to the establishment. Dated the 13th September 1914.

Second Lieutenant Frank Reddaway Martin to be Lieutenant, supernumerary to the establishment. Dated the 13th September 1914.

Andrew Donald to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st January 1915.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 99.—Oliver John Sykes to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 29th July 1914.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 100.—Second Lieutenant Henry Lee Norris Cobban to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 5th December 1914.

Second Lieutenant William Charles Raitt to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 5th December 1914.

Rodney Radford Ricketts to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 5th December 1914.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 101.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers :—

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

Major Anthony William Ulysses John.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

Captain Stanley Smith.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 102.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 4, dated the 1st January 1915, promulgating new rates of Indian pay of rank for (a) Majors of British Service in military employ and (b) Captains of the British Service holding appointments as Volunteer Adjutants, it is notified that the Governor-General in Council has decided that unless Majors with under two years' service in that rank elect before the 1st June 1915, to remain under the old rates of pay, they shall come under the new rates.

JUDICIAL.

No. 103.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the officers mentioned in the first column of the sub-joined table as the officers who, during the continuance of the present war, are to exercise, as regards persons subject to the said Act serving under their orders, the powers under the Act and the Rules made thereunder and specified in the second column:—

The Table.

Officers.	Powers.
<i>Europe.</i>	
(a) The Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in the Field.	The powers of an officer commanding an army.
(b) The Inspector-General of Communications	
(c) The General Officer Commanding the Indian Army Corps	
(d) Officers Commanding Divisions in which Indian troops are serving.	The powers of an officer commanding a division.
(e) Officers Commanding Brigades in which Indian troops are serving.	The powers of an officer commanding a brigade.
<i>East Africa.</i>	
The Officer Commanding the Expeditionary Force in East Africa	The powers of an officer commanding a division.
<i>Mesopotamia.</i>	
The Officer Commanding the Expeditionary Force in Mesopotamia.	The powers of an officer commanding a division.

No. 104.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in Form No. I—Combatants—Enrolment of—published as the First Appendix to the Indian Army Act Rules, promulgated in the *Gazette of India*, Army Department, Notification No. 941, dated the 3rd November 1911, as subsequently amended, namely:—

(i) In clause (i) of question No. 14. for the words $\frac{\text{three}}{\text{five}} \frac{\text{ten}}{\text{ten}}$ years* from the date of attestation", the following shall be substituted:—

$\frac{\text{four}}{\text{five}} \frac{\text{ten}}{\text{ten}}$ years* from the date of $\frac{\text{enrolment}}{\text{attestation}}$."

(ii) For footnote*, the following shall be substituted:—

"In the case of bandsmen, trumpeters, drummers, buglers, artificers, armourers, muchis and engine-drivers, the period will be *ten* years from the date of *attestation*; in the case of school-masters, clerks, farriers and tailors, the period will be *five* years from the date of *attestation*; in the case of the men of the Burma Company, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners, *five* years from the date of *enrolment*; in the case of all others, *four* years from the date of *enrolment*."

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 22nd January 1915.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1898, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 13th and 19th January 1915 :—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	REMARKS.
42nd Deoli Regiment	Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Charles Livingston Waller.	14th January 1915.	Lahore	Was Commandant, 42nd Deoli Regiment.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th January 1915.

No. 5.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 36 T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Simla, the 11th January 1915.

Adoption on the Bengal Provincial, Calcutta Port Commissioners, Darjeeling-Himalayan, Dehri-Rohtas, Nadiad-Kapadvanj, and Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur Light Railways, and on such portions of the Bengal Dooars, Bhavnagar, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and Godhra-Lunavada Railway Systems, as are situate in British territory, of certain amendments in Part II of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Agents and Managers of the railways, noted on the margin,* have applied for permission to adopt on those railways the amendments, specified in the enclosures to Railway Board's Circulars Nos. 1555 T. and 1586 T., dated respectively the 5th and 13th October 1914, and published under their Notifications Nos. 267 and 275, dated respectively the 13th and 20th October

*Bengal Dooars Railway.

Bengal Provincial Railway.

Bhavnagar Railway.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

Calcutta Port Commissioners Railway.

Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.

Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway.

Godhra-Lunavada Railway.

Nadiad-Kapadvanj Railway.

Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur Light Railway.

1914, in Part II of the General Rules of 1906, for working open lines of railway in British India, which rules and certain amendments thereto were

Bengal Provincial, Calcutta Port Commissioners, Darjeeling-Himalayan, Dehri-Rohtas, Nadiad-Kapadvanj, Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur Light Railways.

sanctioned for adoption on the marginally noted* railways and on such portions of the Bengal Doocars, Bhavnagar, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Godhra-Lunavada Railway Systems as are situate

in British territory in the following notifications :—

Resolutions Nos. 367 R. T., 1287 R. T., 1585 R. T., and 1863 R. T., dated respectively the 6th June 1907, 26th October 1907, 27th August 1909, and 25th September 1912, and Notifications Nos. 143, 281, 270, and 179, dated respectively the 12th June 1907, 31st October 1907, 2nd September 1909, and 1st October 1912.

Resolutions Nos. 95 R. T., 671 R. T., and 1440 R. T., dated respectively the 15th January 1908, 21st April 1908, and 31st July 1912, and Notifications Nos. 12, 122, and 136, dated respectively the 17th January 1908, 24th April 1908, and 8th August 1912.

Resolution Nos. 553 R. T., 1586 R. T., and 2161 R. T., dated respectively the 19th March 1908, 27th August 1909, and 30th October 1912, and Notifications Nos. 96, 271, and 214, dated respectively the 27th March 1908, 2nd September 1909, and 1st November 1912.

Resolutions Nos. 233 R. T., and 2161 R. T., dated respectively the 13th February 1911, and 30th October 1912, and Notifications Nos. 52 and 214, dated respectively the 21st February 1911, and 1st November 1912.

Resolution No. 1728 R. T., dated the 10th September 1912, and Notification No. 161, dated the 12th September 1912.

Resolutions Nos. 1079 R. T., 143 R. T., and 1863 R. T., dated respectively the 27th September 1907, 26th January 1910, and 25th September 1912, and Notifications Nos. 240, 22, 179, dated respectively the 27th September 1907, 2nd February 1910, and 1st October 1912.

Resolutions Nos. 1070 R. T., and 1440 R. T., dated respectively the 26th September 1907, and 31st July 1912, and Notifications Nos. 239 and 136, dated respectively the 27th September 1907, and 8th August 1912.

Resolutions Nos. 148 R. T., 1213 R. T., 1457 R. T., and 1440 R. T., dated respectively the 3rd May 1907, 16th October 1907, 9th August 1909, and 31st July 1912, and Notifications Nos. 105, 267, 242, and 136, dated respectively the 9th May 1907, 22nd October 1907, 17th August 1909, and 8th August 1912.

Resolutions Nos. 383 R. T., 1170 R. T., 1549 R. T., and 1440 R. T., dated respectively the 10th June 1907, 10th October 1907, 21st August 1909, and 31st July 1912, and Notifications Nos. 150, 263, 265, and 136, dated respectively the 18th June 1907, 18th October 1907, 27th August 1909, and 8th August 1912.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of

†Bengal Provincial, Calcutta Port Commissioners, Darjeeling-Himalayan, Dehri-Rohtas, Nadiad-Kapadvanj, Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur Light Railways.

the amendments cited in paragraph 1 above, on the marginally noted† railways and on such portions of the Bengal Doocars, Bhavnagar, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and Godhra-Lunavada

Railway Systems as are situate in British territory.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published under a Notification

The Government of Bengal, Railway and Marine Departments.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa, Public Works Department.

The Government of the United Provinces, Public Works Department.

The Agents, Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Guzerat Railways.

The Manager, Bhavnagar Railway.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Bengal Doocars Railway.

The Senior Government Inspectors of Railways, Circles Nos. 2 and 5.

The Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association.

in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that a copy of the amended General Rules be kept open for inspection at Railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section ; also that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and to the officers noted on the margin for information.

The 19th January 1915.

No. 6.—Mr. J. H. Chase, District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Traffic Manager in class I of that Establishment, until further orders.

the 21st January 1915.

No. 7.—Mr. B. G. Smith, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, in class III, grade I, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent with temporary rank in class II, grade 5, of that Establishment, with effect from the 5th January 1915, and until further orders.

No. 8.—Mr. Thomas Pinder is appointed an Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and posted to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 9.—The services of Mr. J. M. D. Wrench, District Locomotive Superintendent North Western Railway, are lent to the Gwalior Durbar.

No. 10.—Mr. F. G. Raven, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is transferred to the North Western Railway.

No. 11.—Mr. F. Furnivall, Executive Engineer, is appointed Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 2, Calcutta.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 21st January 1915, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

Unusually steep barometric gradients favouring strong north-easterly winds prevailed over the west of the Bay, and caused widespread rain in the Madras Presidency and Mysore. A disturbance which appeared at the same time in north-west India led to an extension of the rainfall over the northern half of the Peninsula, including the south of the Central Provinces, and gave some precipitation in the United Provinces and the east Punjab. Some rainfall also occurred in the southern half of north-east India. The rainfall of the week was, in consequence, much heavier than usual in the south of the Central Provinces and the whole of the Peninsula, excluding the Konkan.

2. *Burma*.—There were a few falls of rain in Tenasserim.

North-east India, including Orissa.—Light rain fell on the 16th and 17th in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, and the south of Bengal and of Assam.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rainfall was nearly general in the northwest of the United Provinces, and the east and south of the Central Provinces on the 16th and 17th, and light showers were reported from Agra and Cawnpore.

North-west India.—Precipitation occurred at Simla, Delhi, Ambala and Ludhiana.

The Peninsula.—There was nearly general rain on the north Madras coast on the 15th, in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad on the 16th, and in south Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan on the 17th. Local rainfall occurred in Malabar, south-east Madras and Mysore.

3. The chief amounts of precipitation were as follows :—

January 14th—Tavoy 1·42" and Madras 8·38".

„ 15th—Nellore 1·72".

„ 16th—Akola 0·93", Amraoti 1·27", Chanda 1·28", Ludhiana 0·99", Sholapur 1·41", Bijapur 1·68", Belgaum 1·07", Parbhani 1·28", Gulbarga 1·30", and Cuddalore 1·14".

„ 17th—Meerut 1·05", Jagdalpur 1·06", Simla 1·27", Ludhiana 1·15", Nizamabad 1·35", Karnool 1·62", Cuddalore 1·08", and Masulipatam 1·55".

„ 18th—Cochin 1·01" and Coimbatore 0·89".

„ 20th—Nellore 3·60".

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in excess in the divisions of Lower Burma, Orissa, the United Provinces West, the Punjab East and North, the Central Provinces, Berar, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar, Madras South-east, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North. It was within 20 per cent. of the normal in Bengal and Chota Nagpur. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Upper Burma, Gujarat, and the Konkan, but in the remaining divisions rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in defect.

The rainfall from the 4th December to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, Bengal, Berar, the Central Provinces East, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Malabar, Madras Southeast, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North. It differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent. in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces West, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind, the Central Provinces West and Mysore; and is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the rest of the divisions, except in Gujarat, where the absence of rainfall is a normal feature during this period of the year.

Division.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 31st JANUARY 1915.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH DECEMBER 1914 TO 31st JANUARY 1915.			PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0.1	0.3	-0.2	13.1	0.2	+0.9	+111	+120
Lower Burma	0.2	0	+0.2	2.4	0.3	+2.1	+700	+633
Upper Burma	0	0	0	1.8	0.4	+1.4	+350	+350
Assam	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.8	-0.5	-63	-67
Bengal	0.1	0.1	0	0.9	0.2	+0.7	+350	+700
Orissa	0.4	0.1	+0.3	0.7	0.6	+0.1	+17	-40
Chota Nagpur	0.2	0.2	0	0.3	0.7	-0.1	-14	-20
Bihar	0	0.1	-0.1	0	0.3	-0.3	-100	-100
United Provinces, East	0	0.1	-0.1	0	0.7	-0.7	-100	-100
United Provinces, West	0.6	0.2	+0.4	1.0	1.1	-0.1	-9	-56
Punjab, East and North	0.6	0.3	+0.3	1.1	1.5	-0.4	-27	-58
Punjab, South-West	0	0.2	-0.2	0.4	0.7	-0.3	-13	-20
Kashmir	0	0.5	-0.5	3.7	3.2	+0.5	+16	+37
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0.3	-0.3	0.8	0.9	-0.1	-11	+33
Baluchistan	0	0.3	-0.3	0.7	1.9	-1.2	-63	-56
Sind	0	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0	0	+100
Rajputana, West	0	0.1	-0.1	0	0.2	-0.2	-100	-100
Rajputana, East	0	0.1	-0.1	0	0.5	-0.5	-100	-100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central India, West	0	0.1	-0.1	0	0.2	-0.2	-100	-100
Central India, East	0	0.2	-0.2	0	1.1	-1.1	-100	-100
Berar	1.1	0	+1.1	1.5	0.9	+0.6	+67	-56
Central Provinces, West	0.2	0.1	+0.1	0.9	0.8	+0.1	+13	0
Central Provinces, East	1.0	0.1	+0.9	1.5	0.6	+0.9	+150	0
Konkan	0	0	0	1.1	0.2	+0.9	+450	+450
Bombay Deccan	0.8	0	+0.8	1.6	0.5	+1.1	+220	+60
Hyderabad, North	0.4	0.1	+0.3	1.4	0.4	+1.0	+250	+67
Hyderabad, South	0.8	0	+0.8	1.2	0.3	+0.9	+300	+33
Mysore	0.2	0	+0.2	0.5	0.6	-0.1	-1	-50
Malabar	0.5	0.1	+0.4	3.5	1.5	+2.0	+133	+114
Madras, South-East	1.7	0.2	+1.5	5.8	4.8	+1.0	+21	-11
Madras Deccan	0.7	0.1	+0.6	0.9	0.6	+0.3	+50	-60
Madras Coast, North	2.2	0.1	+2.1	2.2	1.3	+0.9	+37	-100

G. C. SIMPSON,

for Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 21st January 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 16th January 1915.

Burma.—Light rain fell in three districts of Lower Burma. Reaping of winter rice has been almost finished. Threshing and winnowing are becoming general in Upper Burma. Cultivation of spring rice and miscellaneous crops is proceeding. Harvesting of groundnut and sesamum and plucking of cotton continue. Standing crops are generally in good condition. The main rice crop is being threshed out. Its outturn will be below normal. The price of unhusked rice remains stationary in Rangoon.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice is nearly finished with outturn generally fair. Plucking of cotton, pressing of sugarcane, hoeing and pruning of tea and harvesting of mustard are in progress. The price of common rice has fallen slightly. Cattle disease is reported in three districts. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Cachar and Kamrup.

Bengal.—Light rain fell in most districts of the Province. Harvesting of winter rice still continues in some districts. Preparation of land for autumn crops and pressing of sugarcane have commenced. Prospects of the standing crops have improved greatly from the rain received during the week. Cattle disease is reported from six districts. The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light rain fell in parts of the Santal Parganas and in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Harvesting of winter rice is approaching completion. Threshing is in progress. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Harvesting of the early spring crops is going on in some districts of Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The recent rainfall in Orissa and Chota Nagpur has proved beneficial to the standing spring crops but in several districts of Bihar the crops are reported to be suffering from want of rain. The average price of common rice has risen slightly as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from thirteen districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—The week was rainless. More rain is urgently needed in parts of the Provinces. Frost has slightly damaged the crops in the eastern, submontane and the Shahjahanpur districts. Weeding and irrigation of spring crops and of poppy, pressing of sugarcane and preparation of lands for the next season's crops are in progress. Standing crops are doing well and prospects are generally favourable. Cattle disease is reported from a few districts but otherwise the condition of the agricultural stock is good. Fodder and water are sufficient everywhere. Markets are full. Prices are fluctuating with a slight upward tendency.

Punjab.—Light to moderate rain fell in the south east and in a few submontane and central districts and greatly benefited the unirrigated crops. Elsewhere rain is urgently wanted. Pressing of sugarcane continues, the yield being average to good. The condition and expected yield of spring crops are generally good on irrigated and average on unirrigated areas. *Toria* is being harvested, with yield average or good. Ploughings for and sowings of extra spring crops have commenced in a few districts. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder and water are sufficient. Prices of food grains range between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless. The weather is cold. Standing crops both on irrigated and unirrigated areas are fair. Harvesting of sugarcane continues. Sowing of spring crops is still in progress in some places. The wheat and gram crops are withering from cold and the absence of rain in Bannu. Rain is badly wanted all over the Province. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are high but are falling in the case of gram in Peshawar and in the case of gram and *bajra* in Dera Ismail Khan and are rising in the case of wheat in Dera Ismail Khan.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 8 to 14 and maize from 10 to 24 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Cattle disease prevails in the Ranbirsinghpura tahsil. Fodder is sufficient.

—*r.*—The Dal lake and other pools have frozen. Cattle disease is reported in Sripartabsinghpura. Prices are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Rajputana.—Slight rain fell in parts of Bharatpur. The weather is cold. Rain is badly needed in eastern Rajputana. Weeding and irrigation of spring crops is progressing. Standing crops are in good condition but they are withering for want of rain in eastern Rajputana and parts of Kotah. Prospects are fair. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices are rising.

Central India.—There was no rain during the week and the weather was clear and cold. Winter showers are badly needed in the Gwalior division. Picking of cotton and harvesting of autumn crops continue. Spring crops are being irrigated. Standing crops are generally in good condition but in Rewa and Garrauli they are suffering for want of rain. Cattle are in good condition. Prices are rising in Gwalior, Bhopal and Baghelkhand, are fluctuating in Indore and are stationary elsewhere. Poppy is being irrigated in Gwalior and Indore and is in good condition in Bhopal.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been cold and towards the end of the week cloudy. Thirteen districts received rain ranging from 12 cents to 1½ inches. Practically no rain, however, fell in the Jubbulpore division where it is badly required to improve the condition of spring crops and in the Nerbudda division where prospects are only fair. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton are approaching completion. Some damage is reported from frost in Jubbulpore, Betul and Chhindwara and from insects in parts of Chhattisgarh. Cattle are in good condition and fodder and water are sufficient. Rice became dearer by 2 seers per rupee in Bilaspur. Wheat has risen in price in fourteen districts by amounts varying between ¼ seer and 2 seers and *juar* by over a seer in five districts.

Feudatory States.—Khairgarh and Nandgaon each had 78 cents of rain. The condition of spring crops is on the whole good but general rain would be welcome. The price of wheat rose by 3 seers per rupee in Jashpur.

Bombay.—Rain fell during the week in Sholapur and the Karnatak, doing slight damage to standing crops. Elsewhere crops are generally in good condition except for slight damage by frost in two talukas of Nawabshah, and are withering in one taluka of Ahmednagar. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Cotton picking is progressing in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Ahmedabad, the Deccan, Kathiawar and Baroda. The fodder supply is sufficient except in the area affected by floods and in the hilly tracts of Karachi and two talukas of Thar and Parkar. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices are generally steady.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Autumn cotton is being picked. The early rice crop is being harvested. Spring crops are fair to good but they have suffered on account of frost in the Bidar district and have been damaged by rats in the Bidar and Aurangabad districts. Late rice is being sown and weeded. Cattle disease prevails in five talukas. Prices :—Wheat 5½, coarse rice 7½, *juar* 15½ seers per rupee. The highest price in districts is *juar* 10½ in Warangal and the lowest 2½ seers in Adilabad.

Mysore.—Slight rain fell during the week in the Bangalore and Hassan districts. The price of *ragi* has fallen in Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug and that of rice in Tumkur and Mysore. Markets are well supplied. The outturn of the harvested paddy, sugarcane, *ragi*, gram, groundnut, coffee and cotton is fair. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Prospects of the season are generally good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall 73 cents. Reaping of rice and picking of coffee continue. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was very heavy in Madras, good in Chingleput, South Arcot and Salem, fair in Nellore, Chittoor and North Arcot, light in the Circars except in the Vizagapatam Agency, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Cochin and the Nilgiris and nil elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good but are withering or have withered or have become diseased in parts of three districts and require rain in parts of two others. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding generally with outturn fair to normal. Sowings of paddy and dry crops are proceeding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is generally sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, the Deccan, Nellore, the central parts except Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevely. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of five districts and is getting scarce in parts of two others. Fodder is generally sufficient except in parts of two districts. Prices are stationary.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAQUE.

Delhi, the 21st January 1915.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 16th January 1915, is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.	
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
	TOTAL		...	...
	Northern.	Bombay City	4	2	
		Kaira District	...	...
		Panch Mahals District	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	5	2	
		Broach	...	...
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	1	1	
		Surat District	11	2	
		Bhiwadi Port	...	...
		Bandra	...	...
		Bassein	...	...
		Thana	...	...
	Kalyan	...	...
	Kurla	...	...
	Thana District	1	1		
	Central	Nasik District	107	75	
		Ahmednagar District	9	8	
		East Khandesh District	7	2	
Poona Town		11	13		
Poona District		48	41		
Satara		50	26		
Sholapur Town		7	10		
Southern.	Kolaba District	...	2		
	Ratnagiri	3	2		
	Belgaum	28	19		
	Dharwar	65	46		
	Hubli Town	...	...
Sind	Bijapur District	5	5		
	Hyderabad Town	...	...
	Hyderabad District	...	...
	Karachi Town and Port	2	2		
	Karachi District	1	2		
	Sukkur	...	...
Political Charges.	Larkana	...	...
	Nawabshah	...	...
	Baroda State	40	27		
	Outch	1	1		
	Mandvi Port	...	...
	Porbandar Port	...	...
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Kathiawar Agency	14	14	
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	103	79	
		TOTAL		525	382
		Anantapur District	15	13	
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	34 (b)	26 (c)	
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	2	...	
		Mangalore Town and Port	1	1	
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem District	16 (a)	16 (a)	
		Nilgiris	...	...
...	Coimbatore Town	...	...
	Coimbatore District	7 (a)	8 (a)		
	Trichinopoly District	14 (b)	12 (a)		
	Chittoor District	...	...
	Tuticorin Town	...	...
	Visagapatam Port	...	...
	TOTAL		89	76	

In the return for the week ending 9th January 1915, against the Broach district read 4 cases, 4 deaths for nil.

(a) One imported. (b) Two imported. (c) Three imported.

The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 2nd and 9th January 1915 :—

2nd January—Sukkur district read 2 imported deaths for nil.

9th " Hyderabad Town " 58 cases, 50 " "

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan District Birbhum Bankura Howrah Town Howrah District	...............	...............
	Presi- dency.	24 Parganahs Calcutta	......	......
	Dacca	Dacca Town Dacca District Mymensingh District Faridpur "	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajahahi	Jalpaiguri District Pabna District	......	......
		TOTAL	...	...
	Patna	Patna Town Patna District Gaya Town Gaya District Shahabad District	45 ... 26 53 ...	48 ... 25 81 ...
	Tirhut	Saran District Champaran District Muzaffarpur " Palamau " Darbhanga Town Darbhanga District	... ... 11 ... 49 ...	... ... 11 ... 28 ...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town Monghyr District Purnea Bhagalpur Town Bhagalpur District Sonthal Parganas District	22 ... 5 30	28 ... 2 37
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Chota-Nag- pur.	Hasaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	401	381
	Meerut	Saharanpur City Saharanpur District Muzaffarnagar District Meerut Bulandshahr	11 4 1 15 10	7 8 ... 14 10
	Agra	Aligarh District Muttra City Muttra District Etah "	... ... ... 18	... ... ... 18
	Rohil- khand.	Bijnor District Moradabad District Shahjahanpur District Farrukhabad City Farrukhabad District Cawnpore City Cawnpore District Fatehpur " Allahabad City Allahabad District	... ... 8 18 ... 11 37 ... 26 ...	... ... 1 13 ... 11 29 ... 18 ...
	Allahabad			
	Jhansi	Jalaun District	...	...
	Benares	Benares District Jannpur " Ghazipur " Ballia "	13 4 106 134	13 4 107 125
	Gorakh- pur.	Gorakhpur District Basti " Azamgarh "	70 51 275	42 30 233
	Lucknow	Lucknow City Lucknow District Unao " Rae Bareilly " Sitapur " Hardoi " Kheri "	10 33 22 17 5 8 ...	10 29 13 16 6 8 ...
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City Fyzabad District Gonda " Bahraich " Sultanpur " Partabgarh District Bara Banki "	18 20 1 21 4 7 30	6 16 1 21 4 7 35
		TOTAL	994	830

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Ambala	Hissar District	39	85
		Gurgaon "	5	5
		Rohatak "	6	4
		Karnal "	18	18
		Ambala "	90	69
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	...
		Hoshiarpur District	561	502
		Jullundur City	64	40
		Jullundur District	175	141
		Ludhiana "	163	88
		Ferozepore "	34	16
	Lahore	Lahore City	6	2
		Lahore District	60	24
		Amritsar City	44	44
		Amritsar District	48	46
		Gurdaspur "	234	209
		Sialkot "	126	119
		Gujranwala "	143	127
	Rawalpindi.	Shahpur District	40	31
		Gujrat "	65	65
		Jhelum "	276	192
		Rawalpindi "	286	288
		Attock "	34	20
	Multan	Montgomery District	...	...
		Lyallpur District	41	28
		Jhang "	12	6
		Multan "	...	...
	Native States	Nabha State	30	27
		Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	49	49
		Kapurthala State	140	88
		Jhind State	30	12
		Kalsia State	4	3
	TOTAL		2,523	2,298
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	7	9
		Insein District	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	22	30
		Pegu District	7	6
		Prome "	73	66
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	12	12
		Bassein District	6	6
		Henzada	24	24
		Myaungmya District	...	...
		Maubin "	1	1
		Pyapon "	...	...
	Tenasserim.	Amherst District	...	...
		Toungoo "	9	7
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	11	11
		Magwe District	2	2
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	...	...
		Mandalay District	5	5
		Katha "	1	1
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	13	11
		Meiktila "	...	...
		Yamethin "	7	6
	Shan States	Myingon "	17	12
		Northern Shan States	...	...
	TOTAL		217	199
ASSAM	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	223	223
		Nagpur District	23	16
		Bhandara Town	...	...
		Bhandara District	3	3
		Wardha Town	...	...
		Wardha District	2	1
		Chanda Town	2	...
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore District	1	1
		Saugor Town	53	48
		Saugor District	3	3
		Saugor Cantonment	20	19
		Damoh Town	1	1
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad Town	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	19	18
		Nimar "	...	...
		Narsinghpur "	26	18
	Chhatargarh	Ohhindwara	1	...
		Raipur "	...	...
	Berar	Amraoti	1	1
	TOTAL		383	353

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
COORG . . .	Coorg . . . . .		...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
MYSORE STATE.	{	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	27	96
		Bangalore City	15	14
		Bangalore District	39	20
		Mysore City	6	4
		Mysore District	43	35
		Hasan	12	7
		Kadur . . . . .	...	...
		Kolar	17	10
		Kolar Gold Fields	19	11
		Tumkur District	3	3
		Shimoga . . . . .	...	...
		Chitaldroog	15	7
		TOTAL	194	187
HYDERABAD STATE.	{	Belohur District . . . . .	...	...
		Bidar	8	7
		Medak	17	11
		Farbhani . . . . .	...	...
		Gulbarga . . . . .	...	...
		Atrafbaldah Sarf-i-Khas . . . . .	...	...
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs . . . . .	...	...
		Bir District . . . . .	...	...
		Adilabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Aurangabad . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	25 (a)	18 (a)
CENTRAL INDIA.	{	Bhopal City	6	4
		Bhopal State	20	20
		Gwalior	1	1
		Indore City	3	2
		Sehore Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	30 (b)	27 (b)
RAJ-PUTANA.	{	Marwar (Jodhpur State)	1*	1*
		Jaipur State . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	1	1
N.-W. F. PROVINCE.	{	Peshawar District . . . . .	...	...
		Abbottabad City . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	35	19
		TOTAL	35	19
		GRAND TOTAL	5,807	4,740

* Imported.

(a) From the 4th to the 10th January 1915.

(b) For the week ending 9th January 1915.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

**Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian
Railways.**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

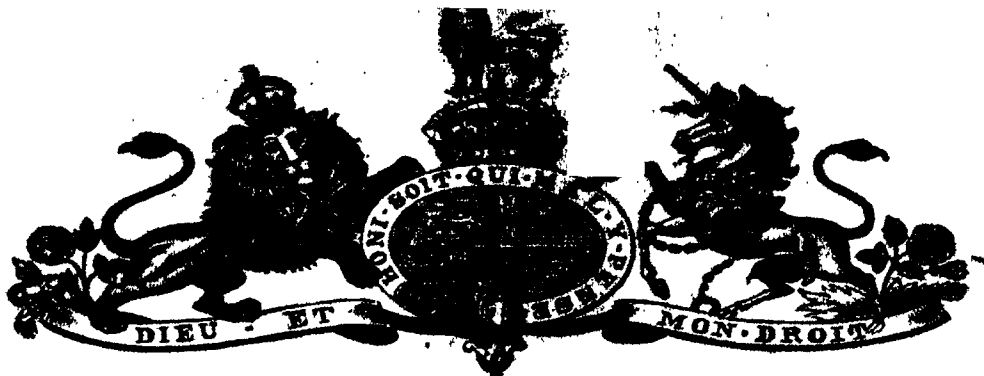
RAILWAYS.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK		MEAN MILEAGE WORKED.		TOTAL EARNINGS FOR WEEK ENDING		EARNINGS PER MILE OPEN FOR WEEK		TOTAL EARNINGS FROM 1ST APRIL TO		REMARKS.
	During official year 1913-14.	Rs.	1914.	1915.	Miles.	Rs.	1914.	1915.	h January 1914.	9th January 1915.	
State and Guaranteed Railways.											
Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines).	302		2,869	2,976	Miles.	Rs.	323	313	Rs.	3,04,89,000	Rs. 10,08,425
Beawada Extension	376		21	21		9,367	446	457		2,93,008	42,992
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	695		998	1,001		6,89,868	680	633		2,66,17,428	18,23,438
Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3½" and 3' 6" gauge lines)	458		1,572	1,570		8,77,737	558	506		2,95,63,419	45,22,419
East India.	775		2,571	2,571		20,07,111	787	829		7,93,91,552	9,82,552
Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	650		2,537	2,552		19,63,949	774	636		6,23,30,203	69,61,203
Agre-Delhi-Chord	352		126	126		49,187	391	476		17,25,821	5,24,179
Baran-Kotah	85		40	40		4,418	110	62		1,24,500	16,500
Rhopal-Itarsi	536		57	57		32,388	571	375		12,48,695	3,83,695
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3½" gauge lines)	278		2,553	2,553		7,17,066	281	261		2,83,01,858	2,84,858
North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	411		4,012	4,012		16,75,609	418	349		6,09,50,555	21,21,555
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Barrhal 3' 3½" link)	289		1,600	1,601		4,44,738	278	247		1,81,22,907	23,99,907
Cawnpore-Banda	39		33	33		1,203	86	68		(a) 46,191	85,809
Hardwar-Dehra	392		32	32		8,000	252	194		3,67,411	10,411
Assam-Bengal	167		812	851		1,43,834	178	161		52,47,774	79,774
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	315		1,828	1,828		6,50,076	356	320		2,21,49,894	7,02,894
Burma	306		1,342	1,342		4,61,932	344	332		1,60,71,411	4,58,411
Burma Extensions	...		187	187		36,420	189	134		15,19,224	3,16,324
Southern Shan States	...		23	23		540	23	20		32,531	14,479
Dhose-Kurnool	...		32	32		2,625	82	63		92,929	12,329
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	202		124	124		21,945	177	148		10,39,046	...
Lacknow-Bareilly	151		292	305		37,866	128	130		16,51,400	2,71,046
Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields 5' 6" gauge lines)	179		411	411		72,947	177	174		29,51,352	2,37,400
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	371		1,454	1,455		5,47,332	376	355		2,17,09,677	75,353
Travancore Branch	161		108	108		15,864	147	136		7,11,461	3,92,677
Tirhoot	351		786	788		1,89,248	241	284		77,35,408	...
Broach-Jambusar *	...		...	30		...	...	20		...	...
Jorhat Provincial	78		33	33		2,604	81	72		99,699	9,599
TOTAL	415		26,261	26,446		1,15,22,694	489	403		43,76,83,769	2,27,64,969

Opened from 23rd November 1914.

* Opened from 28th November 1914.

(a) From 21st April 1914.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th September 1914.

On and after the 7th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 p.m. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India."

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J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 30th January 1915.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 8.

January 18.

- 1995. E. R. Sutcliffe. *Improvements relating to the manufacture of tiles, roof sheets, and the like.*
- 1996. Mohammad Siddique. *Automatic tea preparing apparatus.*
- 1997. B. O. Bergersen. *Improved resilient wheel for vehicles.*
- 1998. C. G. Balabhadra Nayagar. *Improvements in rotary oil mills or chucks.*

January 19.

- 1999. C. Watson. *Improvements in and relating to self-contained buffers for railway and other rolling stock.*
- 2000. N. N. Mukherjee & S. C. Mukherjee. *An improved cooking apparatus.*

January 22.

- 2001. C. F. Graves. *The lockfast curtain rod bracket.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed Form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

- 1958. G. L. Hart. *Improvements in means for locking and sealing treasure and other boxes.*
- 1965. H. Siegmart. *An improved process and machine for the manufacture of reinforced, hollow tubular bodies for instance masts, pipes, piles, etc., from beton.*
- 1969. B. H. Peter. *Improvements in and relating to alternating current track signalling.*
- 1970. B. H. Peter. *Improvements in and relating to alternating current track signalling.*
- 1971. E. W. Turner. *Improvements in and connected with variable speed-driving mechanism applicable to ring-spinning frames.*
- 1973. J. Groom and W. H. Lowers. *Improvements in systems of and apparatus for washing and refilling locomotive boilers.*
- 1975. Uberoi Limited. *Improvements in tennis and the like rackets.*
- 1976. E. G. Smith. *Improvements in and relating to rail connections.*
- 1978. S. M. Rutnagar. *Improvements in doors, windows, screens and the like.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

- 1154. G. Larson. *Automatic sluice gate.*
- 1913. W. J. Vincent. *Improvements in rotary pumps and motors.*

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim Near the Police Post, Hussaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin Near Police Out Post, Hosaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. S. Karim Bakhsh Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL. •

1. M. Faqir Ulla St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. B.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi Bakhshi Muballa Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din 81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Abdul Karim Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.
5. M. Safdar Khan Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasul Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangli Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fasih-Haq Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1. M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harimbari Lane, Calcutta
2. Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4. M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5. M. Abdul Badi	5, Rameshankar Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6. M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7. M. Habibun Nabi Khan Sanlat	9, Ahiripukur 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8. M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bona-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and $3\frac{1}{2}$ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	18 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 „

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE OR PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.

For any quantity	4 per lb.
----------------------------	-----------

Quinine is available in 1-oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.
ngs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels aired by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below :—
r $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 4 As. ; 1 lb. 6 As. ; 2 lbs. 10 As. ; 3 lbs. 12 As. ; 4 lbs. 1 Re. ; 5 lbs. Re. $\frac{1}{2}$ As. 4 ;
6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

1919. D. C. Reinohl. *Improvements in recovering precious metals from their ores.*
 1921. W. H. Beddard. *Improvements in coin testing machines.*
 1930. H. Goldstein. *An improved fuel for internal combustion engines and the like.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed Form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, Rs. 30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1270. Maccaferri.	1789. Rüegger.
1558. Bouchaud-Praceiq.	1811. Hope & San.
1585. Paterson.	1822. Roberts.
1675. Dunham.	1827. Laurent.
1751. Bernard.	1834. Gray.
1754. Continuous Zinc Furnace Co.	1843. Beere and Rough.
1755. Telfer and Boyd.	1851. Findeisen.
1757. Haywood, Kershaw, Saxby & Farmer, Ltd., and Saxby & Farmer (India), Ltd.	1852. New Refractory Ores, Ltd.
	1875. Stoddard.
	1876. United Telegraph & Cable Co.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

- 403 of 1906. Audiffren & anr. (To 6 March 1916.)
 50 of 1910. Spalding. (To 27 April 1916.)
 129 of 1910. Pierpoint. (To 14 April 1916.)
 316 of 1910. Leslie. (To 25 January 1916.)
 495 of 1910. Maxwell. (To 10 February 1916.)
 519 of 1910. Edwards. (To 27 February 1916.)
 538 of 1910. Gain. (To 17 May 1916.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1910.

150 (Taylor). 255 (Hafeez Abdul Razack).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

January 16th to 23rd, 1915.

Class 1. No. 2611. Ernest Otto Gammeter, 7 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. January 16.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. All communications relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AMMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.	DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.	HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.	JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
BOMBAY	Record Office.	KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.	LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Paral.	LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.	MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.	"	College of Engineering.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.	MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.	NAAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
CHENSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.	POONA	College of Engineering.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.	RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.	ROORKEE	Thomason College.
		SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		Rs	s
(a)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0	10
(b)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0 2
(c)	The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0	2
(d)	Weekly Notifications (Extract from the <i>Gazette of India</i>)	0	1
	Annual Subscription with postage	2	0
(e)	Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)	2	0
(f)	Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1907, 1910, 1911	each	1 0
(g)	Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly)	each	0 8
(h)	Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913	each	1 0
(i)	Specifications of Invention	each	0 8

H. G. GRAVES,

Controller of Patents and Designs

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price Rs 6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-------|-------|---------|
| (1) | Collection for 1902-03, | price | Rs 3 | a copy. |
| (2) | " " 1903-04 | " " | " 3 | |
| (3) | " " 1904-05 | " " | " 3 | |
| (4) | " " 1906-09 | " " | " 3 | |
| (5) | " " 1909-10 | " " | " 3-8 | |
| (6) | " " 1910-11 | " " | " 3-8 | |
| (7) | " " 1912-13 | " " | " 2-8 | |
| (8) | " " 1913-14 | " " | " 2-8 | |

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Urdu papers also; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price Rs 3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu; price Rs 2-12.

"Qasani" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price Rs 7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian; price Rs 4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzat-u-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic; price Rs 6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu; price Rs 5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price Rs 5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit; price Rs 2-8.

"Akhlak-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price Rs 5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

- | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|---|---|---|---|--|
| 1. | M. Gulzari Lall | . | . | . | . | Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The Welsh Regiment, Agra Cantonment. |
|----|-----------------|---|---|---|---|--|

ALLAHABAD.

- | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | M. Jawala Prasad, I. | . | . | . | . | Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad. |
|----|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|

AMBALA.

- | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | M. Mo'd. Miyan Khan | . | . | . | . | Sudder Bazar, Ambala. |
| 2. | M. Mo'd. Akbar Khan | . | . | . | . | The Oriental Lodge, Ambala. |
| 3. | M. Sita Ram Mahta. | . | . | . | . | Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala. |
| 4. | M. H. Ahmad Fakhriy | . | . | . | . | Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment. |

AMRITSAR.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq Khamana Gate, Amritsar.

AMRITSAR.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Amritsar.

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II Regimental Munshi, The Black Watch, Sudder Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Ghulam Kibriya 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
 2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
 3. M. Hossain Mirza 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
 4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
 5. M. Syed Nawab Ali 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
 6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
 7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
 8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
 9. M. Abdul Wajid 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
 10. M. Syed Mohammad 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
 11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rasnid, B.A. 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal Regimental Munshi, The 2nd Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal C/o late M. Chunai Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Wala, Delhi.
 2. M. Akbar Khan, Haidari British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAUHL.

1. M. Anand Sarup C/o Munshi Kasbi Nath, Dagsbai Hills, or Depot, Kasauli.

**POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.**

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 22nd January 1915.

No. 1401-D. E.—Mr. S. C. Maulik, Superintendent of Telegraphs, is granted privilege leave for one month and eleven days combined with furlough for one year with effect from the 18th June 1914.

This cancels this Department's notification No. 2841-T., dated 31st July 1914.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

**POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.**

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th January 1915.

No. 374-T.—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 13th January 1915 to 26th January 1915.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
<i>Government Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Dyers Sclan Brewery	Punjab	1st January 1915 . .	Opened.
Kelaniya	Ceylon	19th " " . .	"
Kimari Pier	Bombay Presidency . .	11th " " . .	Closed.
Nainpur	Central Provinces . .	1st " " . .	Opened.
Purandhar	Bombay Presidency . .	17th November 1914 .	Closed.
<i>Railway Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Dhara	Gondal Porbandar State Rail- way	1st April 1911 . .	Opened.
Thaungdainggon	Burma Railways	12th January 1915 . .	

The following alteration in the name of a Government Telegraph Office is notified —
" Kotturu " instead of " Kottur ".

R. MEREDITH,
Deputy Director General, Telegraph Traffic.

FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers:—

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Messrs. Constable & Co., 19, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.C.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 69-74, Carter Lane, E.C.
Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.
Messrs. P. S. King & Sons, 3 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, and 9, Fleet Street, London.
Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, E.W.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 64, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.
Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford
Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.
Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, No. 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.
Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Limited, 115, Grafton Street, Dublin.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 23, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.

AGENTS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.
The Calcutta School Book and Useful Literature Society, 305, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, and 325, Nawabpur, Dacca.
Messrs. Butterworth & Co. (India), Limited, Calcutta.
Rai M. C. Sarcar Bahadur and Sons, 75-1-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
The Walden Library, 18-5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. V. Kalyanaswami Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
Messrs. S. Murthy & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thompson & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Temple & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Cambridge & Co., Madras.
Messrs. P. B. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
Messrs. A. J. Cambridge & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.
Mr. Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.
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Saduktikaranamrita. Fasc. 1, by Radavatera Sarabnam at As. 10.

Smriti Prokas. Fasc. 1, by M. M. Sadasya Mishra at As. 10.

Amar Tika Karmadherub, by M. M. Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana at As. 1.

Tabakat-i-Akbari (English). Rs. 3.

Do. (Text). Rs. 2-8.

Sivaparinaya. Fasc. 1. As. 10.

Calasahasrika Prapaparamita, Part II. Fasc. 1. As. 10.

Upamitibhavaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 14. As. 10.

Akbarnama (English) Vol. III. Fasc. 1. Rs. 1-4.

Nyayabindu of Dharmakirti. Fasc. 2. Rs. 1.

Masira-Lumara. Fasc. 3-4 (11-12). Rs. 2-8.

Maitra or Maitrayaniya Upanishad. Fasc. 1. As. 10.

Visvahitam. Fasc. 1. As. 10.

Kavindravachana Samuccaya. Rs. 3-8.

Sri Surisarvasvaya. Fasc. 2. As. 10.

**LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.**

Monthly Weather Review, May to November 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, O.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 1-8.

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914.**

- Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3,** by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Provinces of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jech and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Rs. 1.
- Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4,** by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palæontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Rs. 1.
- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I.** By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1914.**

- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XL, Part 2.** By E. H. Pascoe, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal. Rs. 3.
- Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 1.** By Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913. A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana (with text figure). Notes on Value of Nummulites as Zonal Fossils, with a description of some Burmese Species. (With plates 1 to 3.) Rs. 1.

**LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.**

- Monthly Weather Review, December 1913.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- Monthly Weather Review, January 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- Monthly Weather Review, February 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- Monthly Weather Review, March 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III. On the criterion for the reality of relationship or periodicities.** Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. Quarto. Paper cover. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Price 0-8-0 (eight annas).
- Monthly Weather Review, April 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- Monthly Weather Review, May 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- Monthly Weather Review, June 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- Monthly Weather Review, July 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- Monthly and Annual Normals of Pressure, Temperature, Relative Humidity, Vapour Tension and Cloud.** Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXII, Part III. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A. Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1 and 1 anna 8.
- Monthly Weather Review, August 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

**LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1914.**

- Monthly Weather Review, August 1913 to January 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.
- Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912.** (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.
- A further study of relationship with Indian monsoon rainfall—Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII,** by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 0-8-0.

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JUNE 1914.**

Records of Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 2, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. IV. The Country around Yunnan Fu (with Plate 4). Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Pench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara District, Central Provinces (with text figures 2 and 3). Statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913. Rs. 1.

**LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE COORG ADMINISTRATION DURING THE
HALF-YEAR WHICH ENDED ON THE 30TH JUNE 1914.**

Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding. Price 8a. or 9d. (6 pies.)

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.**

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

**LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.**

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 1 per month.

A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.**

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palaeontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Rs. 1.

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.**

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monazite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Gieumal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenburg, B.S., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarctos Satmontanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidae (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hosdo (with plate 21). Rs. 1.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 25th January 1915.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd January 1915.

RESERVE.													
TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			COIN AND BULLION.						SECURITIES (PURCHASED PRICES).				REMARKS.
In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	In India.	In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Held in India.	Held in England.	TOTAL.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta .	1,81,15,500	22,52,31,920	12,33,57,770	27,75,585	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,945	4,00,00,000	34,20,66,101
Cawnpore .	...	2,45,02,440	2,47,92,357	60,64,905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,07,67,263
Lahore .	...	3,43,99,995	1,35,59,855	1,23,56,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,50,07,275
Bombay .	31,46,635	15,01,79,615	2,85,86,818	5,43,38,945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,29,23,763
Karnool .	...	2,10,19,445	51,90,443	30,74,745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,65,188
Madras .	34,41,695	6,66,88,515	3,67,79,630	20,75,565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,88,55,195
Bangalore .	...	4,48,77,355	5,99,26,376	36,75,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,36,01,946
			29,21,24,132	8,43,62,332	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,945	4,00,00,000	59,29,86,730
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue													
4,75,000													
TOTAL CIRCULATION R													
59,25,11,730													
TOTAL RESERVE R													
59,25,11,730													

Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another

£20,000 (£17,50,000) was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 22nd January 1915.
 The total held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 22nd January 1915 to 6,72 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
 Controller of Currency

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16TH TO 32ND JANUARY 1915.

(In Lakhs of Standard Toles.)

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIA GOVERNMENT COINS.																			
NAME OF MINT.	BALANCE OF BULLION AND COIN.																		
	RECEIPTS.				COINAGE.			COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.									SUBSIDIARY COINAGE FOR THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT.		
	Pur- chased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	TOTAL.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	TOTAL.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Govern- ment Bullion.	With- drawn and un- current coins.	TOTAL.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bul- lion.	Receipt of Bullion for sub- sidiary coinage.	Sub- sidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.	
Calcutta	2	...	2	1	...	10	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	2	...	13	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

G. H. WILLIS, CAPT., R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 27th January 1915.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th January 1915.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities . .	5,14,19,230	0 0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0 0	Other authorised Investments .	1,00,59,570	0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,04,77,886	13 9	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities .	3,59,37,139	2 9
Public Deposits at Branches	1,32,33,876	11 8	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities .	4,68,47,867	8 11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	20,71,76,408	15 9	Bills discounted and purchased	2,08,85,252	4 7
Bank Post Bills, etc. . . .	11,96,753	2 6	Balances with other Banks .	8,49,209	12 9
Sundries	12,88,033	3 9	Bullion	27,15,955	10 10
RUPEES	27,38,72,456	15 5	Dead Stock	13,876	2 8
			Stamps	6,40,459	14 4
			RUPEES	27,38,72,456	15 5
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	6,48,37,810	12 5
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	3,91,66,585	10 2
			RUPEES	10,40,03,896	6 7

* Includes Sovs. & $\frac{1}{2}$ Sovs. value Rs. 3,20,767 8 0

† Do. do. do. " 7,21,672 8 0

Rs. 10,42,440 0 0

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 28th January 1915.H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.By order of the Directors,
L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent
Percentage 44.56**CURRENCY NOTES.**

The following Currency Note of the Calcutta Circle is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Register No.	Number of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
W. D. 3 of 14-15	PB 15 77935 . .	Rs. 100	Land haura Co-operative Societies, c/o the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, United Provinces, Lucknow.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT;

The 27th
28th January 1915.

N. B. DEANE,

Deputy Controller in charge Paper Currency.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.**NOTIFICATION.**

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
 - (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
 - (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

**HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA,
1911.**

December 1911, including illustrations and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAID P. O., MANBHUM.
Indian Mines Act, 1901.**NOTICE.**

An examination for first and second class Coal Mine Managers' certificates of competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbaid, on the 17th, 18th and 19th March 1915.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age, and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age, and have had at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The periods of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year, respectively, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates.

Applications and fees will be received up to the 1st March 1915, after which date no application will be considered.

G. F. ADAMS,
Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

**THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL
IN BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 20th January 1915.

No. 173-R.—Rattan Chand, an Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, was promoted sub. *pro tem.* Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, from 25th June 1914 to 24th December 1914 (inclusive), *vice* Mirza Izazuddin Ahmad Khan.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,

First Assistant.

**THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 19th January 1915.

No. 352-P. W. D.—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to approve of the renewal of the certificate of approval granted to Mian Mohamed Ismail for the grant of licenses to prospect for minerals and for mining leases throughout Baluchistan for the year 1915.

J. C. RIMINGTON, Colonel,

Secretary to Hon'ble the A. G. G. in Baluchistan, P. W. D.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 22nd January 1915.

No. 477-Home.—The following returns of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Delhi Province for the month of December 1914, are published for information :—

Births registered during the month of December 1914.

Names of Towns of the District.	CHRISTIANS.			HINDUS.			MUHAMMADANS.			OTHER CLASSES.			TOTAL.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Delhi City	3	3	230	232	462	247	246	493	...	...	...	477	481	958
Notified Area	5	4	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	5	10
TOTAL OF THE DISTRICT	3	3	235	236	471	247	246	493	...	1	1	480	486	968

G. Statement showing deaths registered according to classes and from different causes in the Towns of the Delhi District during the month of December 1914.

1	CAUSES OF DEATH.																				20																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	CHOLERA.				SMALL-POX.												INJURIES.					16	17	18	19	20																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Under one year.		1-10.		10 and over		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Respiratory.		Suicide.		Wounding.		Accidents.								Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.		All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.

No. 473-Home.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Delhi Province for the week ending 16th January 1915 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17		
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.													Infants under one year of age.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
	Delhi . . .	235,471	98	98	191	89	58	147	...	...	...	66	5	59	1	16	1	14	15	29	42.2	23.2
	Notified Area .	3,673	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.8	27.8
	Total	...	98	100	193	89	60	149	...	...	...	68	5	59	1	16	1	14	15	29	...	...

The 23rd January 1915.

No. 506-R. & A.—The following list of Revenue Agents, who are qualified to appear in the Court of the Chief Commissioner of the Province of Delhi, and subordinate courts and offices, is published for general information :—

Names.	Father's Name.	Grade.	Place of business.	Date of first admission as Revenue Agent.	Date on which the certificate was renewed for the year 1915.
Din Dayal . . .	Parmesari Das	2nd Grade .	Delhi .	13th February 1879 .	2nd January 1915.
Gopal Das . . .	Jagan Nath .	" .	" .	21st February 1881 .	" .
Kanhaya Lal . .	Gumani Lal .	" .	" .	2nd May 1903 .	" .
Jamna Das . . .	Zorawar Singh .	" .	" .	26th May 1904 .	" .

Supplementary list showing the names of persons who have failed to renew their certificate since publication of the last list of the Revenue Agents—Notification No. 773-Rev., dated the 2nd January 1914.

Name.	Father's Name.	Grade.	Place of business.	Date of first admission as Revenue Agent.
Mithan Lal . . .	Shambhu Dayal .	2nd Grade .	Delhi .	8th January 1912.

No. 510-C. & I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (14) of the Punjab Excise Act, I of 1914, as applied to the Delhi Province, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare, in supersession of Punjab Government notification No. 95, dated 12th January 1886, that the substance commonly known as *Lahan* of whatsoever ingredients such substance may be composed, whether it has undergone the process of distillation or not, shall be "liquor" for the purposes of the said Act.

The 25th January 1915.

No. 548-Home.—In continuation of notification No. 4174-Home, dated the 17th June 1914, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Major M. Corry, I.M.S., as officiating Chief Medical Officer, Delhi Province, with effect from the 1st December 1914.



The Gazette of India.

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No. 5.} DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 29th January 1915.

No. 502-C.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. 5, Cap. 18), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. F. Napier, Barrister-at-Law, to be a temporary Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, with effect from the date on which his present appointment as an Officiating Judge of that Court terminates, until the commencement of the recess of 1915.

No. 504-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 527, sub-section (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the criminal case *Lala Thakur Datta versus Diwan Mangal Sen*, Managing Director of the Hindustan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society, Gujranwala, and another, accused under sections 500, 501 and 502, Indian Penal Code, from the court of the Magistrate of the first class, Dera Ismail Khan, to that of the District Magistrate, Lahore.

MEDICAL.

The 27th January 1915.

No. 471-C.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. M. Davidson, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Lahore, is appointed to be Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, Lahore, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st December 1914.

No. 472-C.—Captain R. H. Bott, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., is appointed to be Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Lahore, substantively *pro tempore*, with effect from the 1st December 1914.

No. 473-C.—Captain R. H. Bott, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Lahore, substantively *pro tempore*, is appointed to be Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, from the afternoon of the 2nd to the afternoon of the 10th December 1914.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

EDUCATION.

Delhi, the 28th January 1915.

No. 203.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8, sub-section (1), clause (e), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1914), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate Saiyid Ross Masood, B.A., Bar-at-Law, to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University.

H. SHARP,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

LAND SURVEYS.

Delhi, the 27th January 1915.

No. 248-C.—With reference to this Department's Notification No. 185-C., dated the 31st December 1914, in column 3 opposite Lieutenant H. M. McKay, R.E., for "forenoon of 18th August 1914" read forenoon of 28th August 1914".

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th January 1915.

No. 128-Est. A.—Mr. G. J. Rogers, I.S.O., Extra Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, is appointed temporarily to officiate as Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Leh with effect from the 10th November 1914.

The 27th January 1915.

No. 106-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. W. A. Walker, as acting Consular Agent for France at Madras, in place of Mr. G. K. Walker and during the absence of Mr. F. E. L. Worke.

Delhi, the 26th January 1915.

No. 546-D.—Mr. H. N. Bolton, of the Political Department is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, with effect from the 13th January 1915.

The 26th January 1915.

No. 581-D.—The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.S.I., C.I.E., a Resident of the 1st class, is granted furlough for six months under Article 308 (b), Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave granted to him in Foreign and Political Department Notification No. 21-D., dated the 5th November 1914.

The 29th January 1915.

No. 598-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914 (V of 1914), in so far as it may be applicable, to Berar.

Provided, first, that in the Ordinance as so applied references to British India shall be read as including Berar.

Provided, secondly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Ordinance, any Court or authority exercising jurisdiction in Berar may construe the provisions of the said Ordinance with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before it.

Provided, thirdly, that in section 2 of the said Ordinance, after the word "Ordinance" where it appears for the second time, the following words shall be inserted, namely:

"or who, after the fifth day of September 1914, have entered British India (including Berar) from some place outside India."

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPART

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

RAILWAYS.

Delhi, the 26th January 1915.

No. 84-A.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 36, sub-section (a), clause (3) of the Presidency Banks Act (XI of 1876), as amended by section 3 (ii) of Act I of 1907, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the stock or debentures of, or shares in, the undermentioned State-aided railway company as those upon the security of which the Presidency Banks are authorised to advance and lend money and open cash credits under section 36 (a) of the Act:—

1. Sialkot-Narowal Railway Company, Limited.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 29th January 1915.

No. 243-E.—Camp.—Commissary and Captain W. D. Gray, Chief Clerk, Military Secretary's Branch, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Financial Adviser, Military Finance, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. H. Rolfe, with effect from the 25th January 1915.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 27th January 1915.

No. 119-F. E.—Mr. S. C. Tomkins, an officer in Class III of the Public Works List of the Indian Finance Department, has been placed on Special Duty, with effect from the 16th January 1915.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXPLOSIVES.

Delhi, the 30th January 1915.

No. 708-39.—In supersession of the Home Department Notification No. 3291-(Public), dated the 7th December 1900 and this Department Notification No. 30-39, dated the 13th January 1912, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 17 and 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884):—

1. The Governor-General in Council is pleased hereby to declare that acetylene, when liquid or when subject to a pressure above that of the atmosphere capable of supporting a column of water exceeding two hundred and fifty inches in height, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, or when in admixture with atmospheric air or with oxygen gas in whatever proportion and at whatever pressure, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, subject to the following exception that if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Governor-General in Council that acetylene declared to be an explosive by this Notification when in admixture with any substance, or in any form or condition, is not possessed of explosive properties, the Governor-General in Council may, by order, exempt such acetylene from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act.

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to acetylene in admixture with air when such admixture takes place only in a burner or contrivance in which the mixture is intended to be burnt:

Provided also, that nothing in this Notification shall be held to apply to an admixture of acetylene and air which may unavoidably occur in the first use or recharging of an apparatus, properly designed and constructed with a view to the production of pure acetylene.

Provided also, that, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, acetylene, when in admixture with oil-gas (that is to say, a gas manufactured from mineral oil), shall not be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, when under compression—

- (1) The acetylene shall be generated only by the Atkins Dry Process.
- (2) The proportion of acetylene shall not exceed fifty parts by volume in every one hundred parts of the mixture of acetylene and oil-gas.
- (3) The acetylene and oil-gas shall be mixed together in a chamber or vessel before the gases are subjected to compression.
- (4) The mixture shall not be compressed to a pressure exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds per square inch.

Provided also that, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, acetylene, when contained in a homogeneous porous substance, with or without acetone, shall not be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act—

- (1) The pressure shall not exceed one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch.

- (2) The porous substance shall fill, as completely as possible, the cylinder or other vessel into which the acetylene is compressed, and the porosity of the substance shall not exceed eighty per cent.
- (3) Every cylinder or other vessel into which acetylene is to be compressed shall be thoroughly tested to a pressure of not less than double that to which the vessel is to be subjected in use, and shall be fitted with a fusible plug designed to act at or below a temperature of 212°F .
- (4) Every cylinder or vessel in which acetylene is compressed shall be permanently and conspicuously marked with the name of the manufacturer and the words—
“Acetylene compressed into porous substance exempted by Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 706-39, dated the 30th January 1915”, and shall bear a label giving the date when it was last filled together with the name and address of the filler.
- (5) When acetone is used for absorbing the acetylene due precaution shall be taken that the quantity of acetone is such that when fully charged with acetylene it does not completely fill the porosity of the porous substance.

When the operation of compressing the acetylene is carried out in British India :—

- (6) The apparatus by means of which the acetylene is compressed into a porous substance shall be fitted with a safety valve designed to act at a pressure of 200 lbs. per square inch, and shall be surrounded by rope mentlets in such a manner as efficiently to protect the operators.

11. The Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit absolutely the manufacture, possession and importation of such acetylene as is declared by paragraph I of this Notification to be an explosive.

No. 729-39.—In supersession of this Department Notification No. 391-39, dated the 13th January 1912, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 17 and 8 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), as applied to Berar by Government of India, Foreign Department Notification No. 4742-1, dated the 4th November 1887 :—

I. The Governor General in Council is pleased hereby to declare that acetylene when liquid or when subject to a pressure above that of the atmosphere capable of supporting a column of water exceeding two hundred and fifty inches in height, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, or when in admixture with atmospheric air or with oxygen gas in whatever proportion and at whatever pressure, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, subject to the following exception; that if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Governor-General in Council that acetylene declared to be an explosive by this Notification when in admixture with any substance, or in any form or condition, is not possessed of explosive properties, the Governor General in Council may, by order, exempt such acetylene from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act.

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to acetylene in admixture with air when such admixture takes place only in a burner or contrivance in which the mixture is intended to be burnt.

Provided also, that nothing in this Notification shall be held to apply to an admixture of acetylene and air which may unavoidably occur in the first use or recharging of an apparatus, properly designed and constructed with a view to the production of pure acetylene.

Provided also, that, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, acetylene, when in admixture with oil-gas, (that is to say, a gas manufactured from mineral oil), shall not be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, when under compression—

- (1) The acetylene shall be generated only by the Atkins Dry Process.
- (2) The proportion of acetylene shall not exceed fifty parts by volume in every one hundred parts of the mixture of acetylene and oil-gas.
- (3) The acetylene and oil-gas shall be mixed together in a chamber or vessel before the gases are subjected to compression.
- (4) The mixture shall not be compressed to a pressure exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds per square inch.

Provided also, that, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, acetylene, when contained in a homogeneous porous substance, with or without acetone, shall not be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act.

- (1) The pressure shall not exceed one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch.
- (2) The porous substance shall fill, as completely as possible, the cylinder or other vessel into which the acetylene is compressed, and the porosity of the substance shall not exceed eighty per cent.
- (3) Every cylinder or other vessel into which acetylene is to be compressed shall be thoroughly tested to a pressure of not less than double that to which the vessel is to be subjected in use, and shall be fitted with a fusible plug designed to act at or below a temperature of 212°F .

- (4) Every cylinder or vessel in which acetylene is compressed shall be permanently and conspicuously marked with the name of the manufacturer and the words—
“Acetylene compressed into porous substance exempted by Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 729-39, dated the 30th January 1915,” and shall bear a label giving the date when it was last filled together with the name and address of the filler.
- (5) When acetone is used for absorbing the acetylene due precaution shall be taken that the quantity of acetone is such that when fully charged with acetylene it does not completely fill the porosity of the porous substance.

When the operation of compressing the acetylene is carried out in Berar :—

- (6) The apparatus by means of which the acetylene is compressed into a porous substance shall be fitted with a safety valve designed to act at a pressure of 200 lbs. per square inch, and shall be surrounded by rope mantlets in such a manner as efficiently to protect the operators.

II. The Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit absolutely the manufacture, possession and importation, of such acetylene as is declared by paragraph I of this Notification to be an explosive.

No. 736-39.—In modification of the Foreign Department Notification No. 1286-I.B., dated the 22nd March 1901, so far as it relates to acetylene in the Cantonment of Secunderabad and in supersession of this Department Notification No. 1195-8, dated the 10th February 1912, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 17 and 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), as applied to the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad, by the Foreign Department Notification No. 582-I.B., dated the 22nd March 1913 :—

1. The Governor General in Council is pleased hereby to declare that acetylene, when liquid or when subject to a pressure above that of the atmosphere capable of supporting a column of water exceeding two hundred and fifty inches in height, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, or when in admixture with atmospheric air or with oxygen gas in whatever proportion and at whatever pressure, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, subject to the following exception : that if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council that acetylene declared to be an explosive by this Notification when in admixture with any substance, or in any form or condition, is not possessed of explosive properties, the Governor-General in Council may, by order, exempt such acetylene from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act.

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to acetylene in admixture with air when such admixture takes place only in a burner or contrivance in which the mixture is intended to be burnt :

Provided, also, that nothing in this Notification shall be held to apply to an admixture of acetylene and air which may unavoidably occur in the first use or recharging of an apparatus, properly designed and constructed with a view to the production of pure acetylene :

Provided also, that, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, acetylene, when in admixture with oil-gas, (that is to say, a gas manufactured from mineral oil), shall not be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, when under compression—

- (1) The acetylene shall be generated only by the Atkins Dry Process.
- (2) The proportion of acetylene shall not exceed fifty parts by volume in every one hundred parts of the mixture of acetylene and oil-gas.
- (3) The acetylene and oil-gas shall be mixed together in a chamber or vessel before the gases are subjected to compression.
- (4) The mixture shall not be compressed to a pressure exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds per square inch.

Provided, also, that subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, acetylene, when contained in a homogeneous porous substance, with or without acetone, shall not be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act—

- (1) The pressure shall not exceed one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch.
- (2) The porous substance shall fill, as completely as possible, the cylinder or other vessel into which the acetylene is compressed, and the porosity of the substance shall not exceed eighty per cent.
- (3) Every cylinder or other vessel into which acetylene is to be compressed shall be thoroughly tested to a pressure of not less than double that to which the vessel is to be subjected in use, and shall be fitted with a fusible plug designed to act at or below a temperature of 212° F.
- (4) Every cylinder or vessel in which acetylene is compressed shall be permanently and conspicuously marked with the name of the manufacturer and the words—

"Acetylene compressed into porous substance exempted by Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 736-39, dated the 30th January 1915," and shall bear a label giving the date when it was last filled together with the name and address of the filler.

- (5) When acetone is used for absorbing the acetylene due precaution shall be taken that the quantity of acetone is such that when fully charged with acetylene it does not completely fill the porosity of the porous substance.

When the operation of compressing the acetylene is carried out in the cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad :—

- (6) The apparatus by means of which the acetylene is compressed into a porous substance shall be fitted with a safety valve designed to act at a pressure of 200 lbs. per square inch, and shall be surrounded by rope mantlets in such a manner as efficiently to protect the operators.

II. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit absolutely the manufacture, possession and importation of such acetylene as is declared by paragraph I of this Notification to be an explosive.

POST OFFICE.

The 30th January 1915.

No. 773-14.—In pursuance of the proviso to Section 2 (b) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898) as amended by the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Act, 1903 (II of 1903) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be omitted from the list of places specified in clause (1) of the Note to Rule I of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, namely :—

- (1) Bagdad.
- (3) Busrah.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 30th January 1915.

No. 944-19-C.—Mr. P. Anantha Krishnama Charlu, B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Director-General of the Post Office in the grade of Rs. 800 with effect from the 9th January 1915 and until further orders.

No. 992-18-C.—Mr. M. G. Simpson, Electrical Engineer-in-Chief, Indian Telegraph Department, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 1st January 1915.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 29th January 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 105.—Major-General C. G. Donald, C.B., British Service, to be Inspector of Territorials, temporary (graded for purposes of pay as a Divisional Commander). Dated 10th November 1914.

No. 106.—The undermentioned Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers to be Second Lieutenants, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 24th January 1915 :—

Royal Engineers.

Regimental Serjeant-Major Robert Boal.
Quartermaster-Serjeant Michael John Dolan.
Quartermaster-Serjeant Harry Edwin Johnson.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 107.—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants from the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Godfrey Hugh St. Pierre Bunbury, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs. Dated the 18th December 1914.

Heber Jackson Ackland, 1st Brahmans. Dated the 15th December 1914.

Berthold Wells Key, 45th Rattray's Sikhs. Dated the 18th December 1914.

Vernon Hamilton Raynor, 87th Punjabis. Dated the 22nd December 1914.

John Wolseley Ansell, 5th Rajputs. Dated the 15th December 1914.

Gerald Alexander Leith Farwell, 122nd Rajputana Infantry. Dated the 16th December 1914.

George Geoffrey Voelcker, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles. Dated the 19th December 1914.

William Reginald Bridgewater Williams, 7th Gurkha Rifles. Dated the 19th December 1914.

Cyril Muncaster Percy-Jones, 21st Punjabis. Dated the 17th December 1914.

Gerald Carr-White, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force). Dated the 15th December 1914.

Alan David Eugene Reiche, 38th Dogras. Dated the 19th December 1914.

Eric Giles Savage, 112th Infantry. Dated the 23rd December 1914.

Edmund Leonard James Barstow, 35th Sikhs. Dated the 26th December 1914.

Geoffrey Raymond Clarke, 72nd Punjabis. Dated the 17th December 1914.

Hilton Light, 84th Punjabis. Dated the 16th December 1914.

Arthur Ulric Molyneux Spottiswoode, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated the 17th December 1914.

Henry Rauthwells Traill, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles. (The Sirmoor Rifles). Dated the 17th December 1914.

Robert Louis Victor Flemming, 116th Mahrattas. Dated the 18th December 1914.

George Eric FitzGerald Shute, 19th Punjabis. Dated the 19th December 1914.

Alick Hector Winson Ramsay, 37th Dogras. Dated the 22nd December 1914.

John Rochfort Armstrong Henry, 10th Jats. Dated the 18th December 1914.

Roger Gillies Ekin, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated the 16th December 1914.

Edward Richard Kennedy, 18th Infantry. Dated the 16th December 1914.

Maurice Henry Howard Smith, 6th Gurkha Rifles. Dated the 17th December 1914.

William Ivon Parsons Feltham, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated the 18th December 1914.

Henry Richmond Crichton, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated the 17th December 1914.

Mervyn Robert Keene, 97th Deccan Infantry. Dated the 16th December 1914.

Lewine Charles James Boudyshe Walton, 4th Gurkha Rifles. Dated the 16th December 1914.

Wilfred Barnard O'Shea, 8th Gurkha Rifles. Dated the 17th December 1914.

Joseph Osborne Hanwell, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse). Dated the 15th December 1914.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 108.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

*Infantry Branch.**To be Major.*

Edward Carey Tyndale-Biscoe. Dated 5th January 1915.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Hunter Inniss Phillips

Charles William Belcher

Alfred Brooke Webb

John Sendal Wood

Charles Francis Whitaker

Paul Henry Mangin

Charles Clarence Crimmin

George Hermann Raschen

Arthur Cyril Greenfield

Reynolds Lament Lecky

Thomas James Grey Stewart Walters

Basil James Magnus

Donald Eric Reid

Frederick William George Keatinge

⌋ Dated 29th January 1915.

Dated Delhi, the 27th January 1915.

No. 615.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Destruction of Records Act, 1879 (Act III of 1879), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (Act IV of 1914), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confirm the following rules which have been made by the Hon'ble Judges of the Chief Court in supersession of Rules XVI to XIX of the Rules published with Punjab Government notification No. 932, dated 15th November 1907, and subsequently amended by notification No. 715, dated 27th September 1912, for the disposal by destruction of such records, books and papers belonging to or in the custody of the courts of Civil and Criminal jurisdiction subordinate to the Chief Court as the said Chief Court considers useless or unworthy of being permanently preserved :—

Registers to be preserved in perpetuity.

XVI.—The following Judicial Registers shall be preserved in perpetuity :—

Civil Register No. I.

" " " II.
" " " III.
" " " IV.
" " " V.
" " " XV.
" " " XXVI.

Criminal Register No. VIII.

" " " IX.
" " " X.
" " " XX.

XVII.—The following Judicial Registers shall be preserved for fifty years from the date of the last entry and shall then be destroyed :—

Registers to be destroyed after fifty years.

Civil Register No. XI.

Civil and Criminal Register No. I.

" " " K.

XVIII.—The following Judicial Registers shall be preserved for twenty years from the date of the last entry and shall then be destroyed :—

Registers to be destroyed after twenty years.

Civil Register No. X.

" " " XI.
" " " XIII.

Criminal Register No. II.

" " " VII.
" " " XII.

Civil and Criminal Register A, J and L.

XIX.—The following Judicial Registers shall be preserved for twelve years from the date of the last entry and shall then be destroyed :—

Registers to be destroyed after twelve years.

Civil Register No. VI.

" " " XIV.
" " " XX.

Criminal Register No. I.

" " " III.
" " " IV.
" " " XVII.

Civil and Criminal Register B.

XX.—The following Judicial Registers shall be preserved for six years from the date of last entry and shall then be destroyed :—
Registers to be destroyed after six years.

Civil Register No. XVI.

" " " XVIII.

" " " XIX.

" " " XXII.

Criminal Register No. XVI.

" " " XVIII.

Civil and Criminal Registers C and D.

XXI.—The following Judicial Registers shall be preserved for three years from the date of last entry and shall then be destroyed :—
Registers to be destroyed after three years.

Civil Registers No. VII.

" " " VIII.

" " " IX.

" " " XII.

" " " XVII.

" " " XXIII.

" " " XXIV.

" " " XXV.

Criminal Register No. V.

" " " VI.

" " " XIII.

" " " XIV.

" " " XV.

" " " XIX.

Civil and Criminal Register E.

" " " F.

" " " G.

" " " H.

XXII.—Civil Register No. XXI and Civil and Criminal Register M should be treated as follows :—
Special treatment of certain registers.

When a book is full the names of the peons still in service or of the petition-writers still holding licenses should be copied into a new register and the old register destroyed.

XXIII.—No Judicial Registers shall be destroyed except as directed above.
No other Judicial Registers to be destroyed.

No. 628.-C. & I.—Under the provisions of section 247 (5) of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, and with reference to notification No. 7511-C. & I., dated the 22nd October 1914, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify that the Union Assurance and Banking Corporation, Limited, Delhi, has been struck off as a defunct Company.

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

SECOND SCHEDULE—(Rule XVII).

Class of Railway-carriage.	FARES BY TIME. (a)										Fares by distance within local limits. (b)	EXPLANATIONS.
	FOR A DAY OR MORE HOURS.		FOR HALF A DAY OF FIVE HOURS.		FOR QUARTER DAY OF THREE HOURS.		FOR TWO HOURS.		FOR ONE HOUR OR LESS.			
	Mhow, Nimnesh, Indore Residency Basmari.	Nowgong.	Mhow, Nimnesh, Indore Residency Basmari.	Nowgong.	Mhow, Nimnesh, Indore Residency Basmari.	Nowgong.	Mhow, Nimnesh, Indore Residency Basmari.	Nowgong.	Mhow, Nimnesh, Indore Residency Basmari.	Nowgong.		
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		
1st Class	4 0	4 0	2 8	1 12	1 8	1 8	1 4	1 4	0 12	0 8	Rs. A.	(a) Night fares are 2 annas extra for each hour or part of an hour between 8-30 P.M. and 4 A.M. in Nowgong, and between 7 P.M. and 6 A.M. elsewhere.
2nd Class	2 8	3 0	1 8	1 6	1 2	1 2	0 14	0 14	0 8	0 6	Rs. A.	(b) In Mhow, Nimnesh and the Indore Residency Basmari fares by distance are for a single journey to or from the Railway Station from or to any place within local limits. In Nowgong, fares by distance are charged per mile for any journey within local limits.
3rd Class	1 12	1 12	1 2	1 0	0 12	0 10	0 10	0 6	0 3	0 4	Rs. A.	

By order,
R. H. CRUMP,
for First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the
Governor-General in Central India.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 14th January 1915.

No. 244.—The following promotions and reversions of Officers in the Northern India Salt Revenue Department are ordered with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion or reversion.	With effect from
Mr. A. Gardner	Inspector, 2nd grade.	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Promotion.	4th September 1914, consequent on the grant of leave to Mr. H. H. Bryan, Superintendent.
Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Reversion.	21st September 1914. Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim has been appointed Superintendent, 4th grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i> in another vacancy.
Mr. H. A. H. Scott	Superintendent, 3rd grade.	Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Promotion.	21st September 1914, consequent on Mr. A. M. Young, Superintendent, being seconded for military duty.
Mr. J. Rollo	Superintendent, 4th grade.	Superintendent, 3rd grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Ditto.	
Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Superintendent, 4th grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Ditto.	
Mr. G. L. Fanthome	Probationary Assistant Superintendent.	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Appointment.	
Mr. Hargobind Singh	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Inspector, 2nd grade.	Reversion.	5th October 1914 consequent on return from leave of Mr. H. A. H. Scott, Superintendent.
Mr. A. Gardner	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Inspector, 2nd grade.	Ditto.	9th October 1914, consequent on return from leave of Mr. H. H. Bryan, Superintendent.
Mr. Parash Dayal	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Inspector, 2nd grade.	Ditto.	16th October 1914, consequent on return from leave of Mr. W. O. Davey, Superintendent.
Mr. R. N. Haygarth	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Ditto.	18th October 1914, consequent on return from leave of Mr. E. D. Bennett, Superintendent.
Mr. Ojagar Singh	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Inspector, 1st grade.	Ditto.	
	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.	Promotion.	18th October 1914. In the leave vacancy of Mr. P. C. S. O'Connor, Assistant Commissioner.

No. 550-B.—The following return of deaths registered in Delhi Province during the half month ending 15th January 1915 is published for information :—

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half month.	Total in present half month.	Deaths registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	73	33	...	...	...	25	...	12	...	...	1	...	9	2	11
Nangloi	45	28	...	...	...	21	...	7	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
Najafgarh	53	46	...	...	...	32	1	13	...	...	...	...	3	10	13
Subsahmudi	6	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paharganj . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	36	36	...	...	...	18	...	15	...	...	8	1	4	8	12
Raisina	4	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total of the District	217	180	...	...	...	108	1	47	...	...	4	1	23	22	45

No. 553-C. & I.—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current at the headquarters of Delhi Province are published for information :—

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Delhi Province during the fortnight ending 15th January 1915.

ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.	ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Rice, unhusked . . . . .	...	Ghi	44 0 0
„ husked	6 10 0	Flour (Wheat)	5 8 0
Wheat, white	5 5 0	Tobacco leaf	9 0 0
Barley	3 8 0	Turmeric	7 0 0
Oats . . . . .	...	Salt, Sambhar	1 12 0
Jowar	3 11 0	Hides (Cow)	45 0 0
Bajra, white	4 1 6	Bran	3 0 0
Maize	3 8 0	Grass	1 2 3
Gram	4 3 0	Straw (Bhusa)	1 9 0
Arhar Dál	6 0 0	Bengal coal	0 10 0
Linseed	6 0 0	Jowar stalks	0 13 0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	6 0 0	Kerosine Oil (per tin, stating the brand) (Victoria Brand).	2 3 0
Poppyseed . . . . .	...	Plough Bullocks, per pair	150 0 0
Til (Jinjili seed), white	6 8 0	Sheep, per score	80 0 0
Sugar (raw), Gur	4 4 0	Cotton seed	2 5 6
Cotton (cleaned)	11 8 0	Bejhar	3 12 0

Detail Prices Current of Food-grain, etc., at the headquarters of the Delhi Province at the close of the half month ending 15th January 1915.

ITEMS.		ITEMS.	per
	Srs. Chks.		Srs. Chks.
Wheat, white	7 0	Maize	11 0
Barley	11 0	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dal)	6 8
Rice { Best sort	8 0	Firewood	70 0
{ Common sort	5 12	Bengal coal	53 0
Jowar (Andropogon sorghum) . . .	10	Salt { Wholesale	23 0
Bajra (Pennisetum typhoides) . . .	9	{ Sambhar { Retail	22 0
Mandwa (Eleusine Coracana) . . .	} Not procurable.	Gur	8 8
Kangni (Setaria Italica)		Cotton (unginned)	8 8
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked) .	9 0	Bejhar	10 0

No. 577-Home.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Punjab Panchayat Act, 1912, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to establish a panchayat in that part of the district of Delhi comprised within the police station boundaries of the police stations of Alipur and Nangloi, and to fix the maximum number of members for the said panchayat to be seven.

2. Under section 5 of the Act, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that the pecuniary limit of jurisdiction of the said panchayat shall be Rs. 50.

No. 580-Home.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 34 of the Punjab Panchayat Act (VI of 1912), the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is pleased to make the following rules :—

APPOINTMENT, NUMBER AND QUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBERS OF PANCHAYATS.

1. Members shall be appointed by the Deputy Commissioner.

2. No person not residing within the area over which the Panchayat has jurisdiction shall be appointed a member, and any member ceasing to reside within such area of jurisdiction shall cease to be a member.

3. A member may be suspended or removed for incapacity, neglect of duty, misconduct, or other just and sufficient cause.

4. An appeal from an order of suspension or removal shall lie to the Chief Commissioner.

PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT.

5. (a) Members shall ordinarily hold office for a period of one year from the date of their appointment, but all appointments shall terminate at the end of the calendar year.

(b) Members shall be eligible for re-appointment.

(c) Any member of a Panchayat who is a member of a Bench at the close of the calendar year may be retained by order of the Deputy Commissioner as a member of a Panchayat until the suit for which the Bench has been constituted has been disposed of.

PUBLICATION OF LISTS OF MEMBERS.

6. The Deputy Commissioner shall send a list of members to each Munsif and each officer appointed to exercise the powers of a Munsif under section 2 (4) of the Act, who shall cause it to be kept posted in a conspicuous position outside his court or place of business.

The Deputy Commissioner shall cause a list of members to be posted in like manner at each place of sitting appointed for the Panchayat under section 18 of the Act.

FORMS OF REGISTERS, PARTICULARS TO BE ENTERED THEREIN, AND SUBSIDIARY RULES AS TO PROCEDURE UNDER THE ACT.

7. The Deputy Commissioner shall appoint some one at head-quarters to perform the duties of Panchayat mahantir. The Panchayat mahantir shall maintain in Form A appended

to these rules the register of suits required by section 8 of the Act. It shall be his duty to receive, check and register all Panchayet records and to see that they are duly consigned to the record-room of the district.

It shall be no part of his functions to attend the sittings of the Panchayets.

8. Each Munsif shall maintain or cause to be maintained a "Register of Applications" in Form B appended to these rules.

9. On making an application under section 9 of the Act, the plaintiff shall state the following particulars: name, parentage, caste and place of residence of the plaintiff and of the defendant, a concise statement of the matter in dispute, when it arose, and the relief claimed; and the Munsif shall cause these particulars to be entered in the appropriate columns of the Register of Applications (Form B). He shall also note therein the date of the application and the date fixed for the appearance of the defendant.

10. If the defendant consents to the suit being tried by a Bench, the Munsif shall record such consent in the Register of Applications and shall cause the defendant to sign or affix his thumb impression in the appropriate column of the register as evidence of such consent.

11. When the parties have nominated a Bench, the Munsif shall cause the names of the members to be entered in the appropriate column of the register.

12. In referring a suit to a Bench under section 11, the Munsif shall address to each member an Order of Reference (Form C).

13. When sending Form C the Munsif shall at the same time send to one of the members of the Bench a Judgment Sheet in Form D, and shall fill up the first 9 columns thereof from the Register of Applications. He shall also send a blank Decree Sheet (Form E) and two blank Certificates of Execution (Form F).

14. The Bench shall record its decision on the dispute in column 10 of the Judgment Sheet, it shall note which parties were present and which absent, and the names of the witnesses if any examined on behalf of each party, give briefly the reasons for the decision, and state the relief granted.

Each member of the Bench shall sign the Judgment Sheet.

15. The Bench shall also duly fill up and sign the Decree Sheet.

16. The Bench shall certify on the Certificate of Execution (Form F) that it has endeavoured to effect satisfaction of the decree, and shall record to what extent, if any, the decree has been satisfied.

17. If the Bench is not able to effect satisfaction of the decree, it shall grant a Certificate of Execution in Form F to the plaintiff.

18. After endeavouring to effect satisfaction of the decree, and in no case later than three months from the date of the decree, the Bench shall fill in and forward to the Deputy Commissioner in Form H, together with the Judgment Sheet, Decree Sheet and one copy of the Certificate of Execution.

19. The Panchayet muharrir shall compile the "Register of Panchayet Suits" from the Judgment Sheets, Decree Sheets and Certificates of Execution thus forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner.

20. Each Panchayet shall maintain in Form G, a Register of Applications for references under section 18.

PROCEEDING UNDER SECTION 18.

21. When the parties to a suit nominate a Bench under section 18, the Bench shall register the suit in the Register of Applications, Form G, filling up the necessary columns. The Bench shall record its decision on a Judgment Sheet, Form D, the entries in the first 9 columns being copied from the Register of Applications, Form G.

When the suit is decided, the Bench shall fill up the Decree Sheet (Form E) and the Certificate of Execution (Form F), complete the entries in the Register of Applications, and shall then forward the Judgment Sheet, Decree Sheet and a copy of the Certificate of Execution, to the Deputy Commissioner.

If the Bench is not able to effect satisfaction of the decree, it shall give one copy of the Certificate of Execution to the plaintiff.

SERVICE OF SUMMONS.

22. For the purpose of serving any summons or notice the Bench may employ the chaukidar of any village within its area of jurisdiction, and it shall be the duty of the chaukidar to serve any summons or notice delivered to him by a Bench under this rule.

23. Whenever it may be necessary to serve a summons beyond the area of Panchayet jurisdiction, or whenever it may be convenient, the Bench may forward any summons to a Munsif having jurisdiction, and such Munsif shall cause it to be served as if it were a summons issued by himself.

24. A summons may direct the person either to appear and give evidence, or to produce or cause the production of a document.

FORM B.

Register of Applications presented to Munsif under section 9.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Serial No.	Date of application.	Name of Munsif.	Name, etc., of plaintiff.	Name, etc., of defendant.	Particulars of claim.	Date fixed for appearance of defendant.	Whether defendant agrees to Panchayat jurisdiction.	Thumb impression of defendant in token of assent.	Names of members nominated as Bench.	Court-fee stamp.	Place and date fixed for hearing.	Date of reference to Bench.	REMARKS.

FORM C.

Order of Reference by a Munsif of a suit for trial by a Bench under the Punjab Panchayat Act, VI of 1912.

FROM

To

No.

Dated

In the matter of

A. B.,

C. D.,

of _____

versus

of _____

Plaintiff.

Defendant.

Claim for _____

Names of Members of Bench.

You are hereby informed that you have been nominated, under section 10 of the Punjab Panchayat Act, VI of 1912, as a member of the above Bench for the decision of the above-mentioned suit. A copy of Form D, together with blank Forms E and F, ^{is herewith} ~~has been~~ sent to you and in Form D you will find particulars of the claim. You are requested to be present on the _____ day of _____ at _____ and to decide the suit in accordance with the provisions of the Punjab Panchayat Act.

You should enter your decision in the Judgment Sheet (Form D) and should fill up the Decree Sheet (Form E) and the Certificate of Execution (Form F), and forward them to the Deputy Commissioner without delay after your decision.

You should also fill up the duplicate Certificate of Execution (Form F), and deliver it to the plaintiff.

A form of letter of return (Form H) ^{is herewith sent to you} ~~has been sent to~~

Dated _____

Signature.

Judgment Sheet in Panchayat Suit.

FORM E.

Decree Sheet in Panchayat Suit.

C. D.,

PERSONS

of _____
Defendant.

Claim for _____

Names of Members of Bench.

The above suit having been disposed of by us in the presence of _____
_____, plaintiff, and of _____, defendant,
it is hereby ordered that _____

Given under our hand this _____ day of _____

FORM F.

Certificate of Execution of Decree in a Panchayat Suit.

A. B.,

C. D.,

of _____ versus

of _____

*Plaintiff.**Defendant.*

Claim for _____

Names of Members of Bench.

This is to certify that We, the Members of the Bench, who decided the above suit on the _____ day of _____ have endeavoured to the best of our ability to effect satisfaction of the decree granted by us.

We have effected satisfaction to the extent noted below.

Given under our hand this _____ day of _____

*Place.**Signature.**Extent to which Decree has been satisfied.*

Nature of Decree.	Satisfaction

.FORM G.

Register of Applications made to a Panchayat under section 18.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Serial No.	Date of application.	Name of Panchayat.	Name, etc., of plaintiff.	Name, etc., of defendant.	Particulars of claim.	Names of Bench nominated.	Court-fee stamp.	Place and date fixed for hearing.	Decision of Bench.	Date of forwarding Judgment Sheet to Panchayat Muharri.	Signature of Member of Bench making entries

FORM H.

Letter forwarding Judgment Sheet, etc., in Panchayat Suit instituted under the Punjab Panchayat Act.

FROM

The Deputy Commissioner.

To

Date

A. B.,

C. D.,

of _____

versus

of _____

*Plaintiff.**Defendant.*

Claim for _____

Names of Members of Bench.

We hereby inform you that we decided the above suit on the _____ day
of _____

The following papers, duly completed, are herewith forwarded to you for record :—

1. Judgment Sheet, Form D.
2. Decree Sheet, Form E.
3. Certificate of Execution, Form F.

Signatures.

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion or reversion.	With effect from
Mr. Raja Lal	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Inspector, 2nd grade .	Reversion .	26th October 1914, consequent on return from leave of Mr. Sri Kishen Munshi, Superintendent.
Mr. C. S. Haygarth . .	Officiating Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 900.	Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 500—30—800.	Ditto .	17th November 1914, consequent on return from leave of Mr. P. C. S. O'Connor, Assistant Commissioner.
Mr. E. D. Beatson . . .	Officiating Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 500—30—800.	Superintendent, 1st grade.	Ditto	
Mr. R. N. Haygarth . .	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Ditto .	
Mr. G. W. C. Lisle . . .	Officiating Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 500—30—800.	Superintendent, 1st grade.	Ditto .	18th November 1914, consequent on return from leave of Mr. F. D. Reid, Assistant Commissioner.
Mr. N. Daly	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Ditto .	
Mr. Isharat Husain . .	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Inspector, 1st grade .	Ditto .	
Mr. N. Daly	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Promotion .	18th November 1914, in the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. Lakhmir Singh, as Assistant Commissioner, sub. <i>pro tem.</i> , consequent on the retirement of Mr. G. Buckley.

J. F. CONNOLLY,

Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.**NOTIFICATION.**

Simla, the 22nd January 1915.

No. 2.—The services of 1st class Assistant Surgeon E. V. Duckworth, I.S.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Director, Medical Services in India, with effect from the 22nd July 1914.

JAY GOULD, Lieut-Col., I.M.S.,

for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.
Insolvency Jurisdiction.

Case No. 5 of 1915.

Rangoon, the 15th January 1915.

In the matter of Abdul Rahman Hajee Ahmed Patail, Mahomed Abdul Rahman and Ebrahim Abdul Rahman, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by the firm of Abdul Latiff Jamal, of Rangoon, a creditor of Abdul Rahman Hajee Ahmed Patail, Mahomed Abdul Rahman and Ebrahim Abdul Rahman, traders, lately carrying on business in co-partnership at No. 139, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, under the style of Abdul Rahman Hajee Ahmed Patail, on the 7th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said Abdul Rahman Hajee Ahmed Patail, Mahomed Abdul Rahman and Ebrahim Abdul Rahman was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day.

Case No. 6 of 1915.

Rangoon, the 11th January 1915.

In the matter of U. K. E. Abdul Rahiman, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Maksad Ali Nadir Ali of Rangoon, a creditor of U. K. E. Abdul Rahiman, crockery merchant, of No. 136, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 7th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said U. K. E. Abdul Rahiman was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 8th day of January 1915.

4.

Case No. 8 of 1915.

Rangoon, the 12th January 1915.

In the matter of Maduran Anthony Adisayam, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maduran Anthony Adisayam, switchboardman, residing at No. 37, 118th Street, Rangoon, on the 11th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maduran Anthony Adisayam.

Case No. 9 of 1915.

Rangoon, the 12th January 1915.

In the matter of Subdar Ali *alias* Subdar Hossain, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Subdar Ali *alias* Subdar Hossain, trader, of No. 45, 25th Street, Rangoon, on the 11th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Subdar Ali *alias* Subdar Hossain.

Case No. 11 of 1915.

Rangoon, the 18th January 1915.

In the matter of Sana Anna Vanna Peer Mahomed, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Sana Anna Vanna Peer Mahomed carrying on business as general trader at No. 8, China Street, under the name and style of S. A. V. Peer Mahomed & Co., Rangoon, on the 15th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Sana Anna Vanna Peer Mahomed.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 32 of 1915.

Dated the 23rd January 1915.

Re Sarju Prosad, residing at No. 17, Sikdarpara Lane in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business in woolen goods at No. 196, Cross Street in Calcutta aforesaid, under the name and style of Babu Lal Sarju Prosad. *Ex parte* the debtor. Broja Lal Mukherjee, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 22nd day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Sarju Prosad as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta*.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 170 of 1914.

Dated the 22nd January 1915.

Re Gour Chand Dey, lately a clerk in the employ of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., but at present of no employment and residing at No. 17, Ram Kristo Bagchi's Lane in the town of Calcutta. *Ex parte* the debtor. Babu Hari Pada Dutt, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 2nd day of July 1914, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta*.

C. GREY,

Official Assignee of Calcutta.

10, OLD POST OFFICE STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.**In Insolvency.**

No. 45 of 1915.

Dated the 20th January 1915.

Re Gani Esmail and Abdula Esmail, lately carrying on business at Khalasi Chukla without the Fort of Bombay under the name of Gani Esmail, the said Gani Esmail residing at Chanded in Berar and the said Abdula Esmail residing at the said Khalasi Chukla : Adjudged Insolvents.

Whereas the abovenamed Gani Esmail and Abdula Esmail have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

R. B. PATEL,

Chief Clerk.

SURVEY OF INDIA.**NOTIFICATION.**

Calcutta, the 28th January 1915.

No. 739.—Mr. J. O. Greiff, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Superintendent with effect from the 14th December 1914, *vice* Mr. Syed Aulad Hossein, Khan Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent on leave.

S. G. BURRARD, Colonel, R.E.,

Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—SOUTHERN CIRCLE.**NOTIFICATION.**

Bangalore, the 20th January 1915.

No. 22.—Mr. A. V. Dickson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for two months in extension of the period sanctioned by notification No. 21, dated 18th December 1914, under Articles 246 and 260, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th January 1915.

J. H. NICHOL, Dy. Supdt.,
for Superintendent, Southern Circle.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATION.**

Lahore, the 22nd January 1915.

No. 2.—Mr. F. V. Mahony, Assistant Store-keeper, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted extension of leave on medical certificate for 4 days, in continuation of the leave notified in Agent's notification No. 42, dated 18th August 1914.

C. H. COWIE, Colonel,
Agent, N.W. Railway.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATION.**

Calcutta, the 18th January 1915.

No. 1.—Captain A. S. Hannah, Marine Superintendent, is granted, under Articles 336 and 339, Civil Service Regulations, leave on medical certificate for fifteen days and extraordinary leave without allowance for 10 days in continuation with effect from 2nd December 1913, and is also granted, under Article 336, Civil Service Regulations, leave on medical certificate for twenty-two days with effect from 14th January 1914.

C. A. R. BROWNE, Colonel,
Agent, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
POST OFFICE.
NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1915.

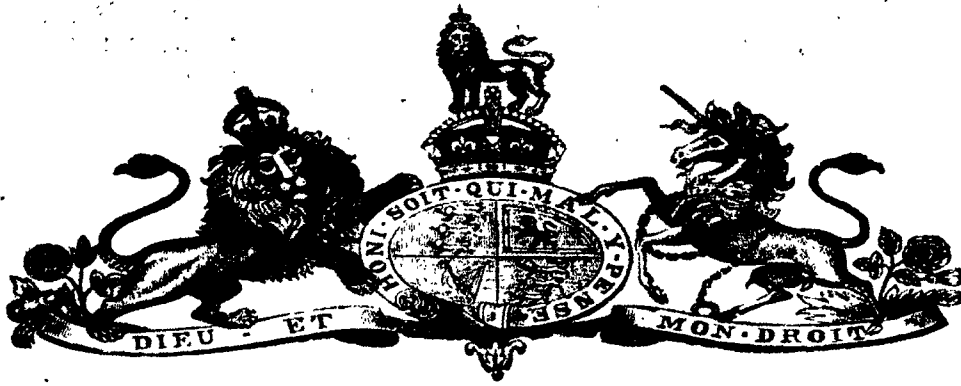
No. 253-Ap.—Mr. Darashaw P. Dewan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for 24 days with effect from the 9th January 1915.

Mr. Shankar Lal, Head Assistant, office of the Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service and Sorting, Western Circle, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Darashaw P. Dewan, or until further orders.

No. 266-Ap.—Mr. Nisar Ahmad Khan, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 26th December 1914.

Mr. S. G. Little, Deputy Postmaster, Cawnpore, pay Rs. 150—200, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, with effect from the 5th January 1915 and until further orders, *vice* Mr. Nisar Ahmad Khan, on privilege leave.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 4.} DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 20th January 1915.

No. 183-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Delhi Main Station by special train on Thursday, the 21st January 1915, for Bombay. His Excellency's departure from Delhi and arrival at Bombay will be private.

His Excellency will leave Bombay on the 25th January, the departure being private.

Viceregal salutes will be fired to announce His Excellency's departure from Delhi and arrival at, and departure from, Bombay.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and party during the tour should be addressed 'Viceroy's Camp' without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency will be:—

The Hon'ble A. Hardinge.

Sir Valentine Chirol, Kt.

Sir James DuBoulay, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary.

Lt.-Colonel Sir James Roberts, Kt., C.I.E., I.M.S., Surgeon.

Major J. Mackenzie, C.I.E., Comptroller.

The Hon'ble Captain W. L. Graham, A.-D.-C.

Captain J. O. C. Hasted, A.-D.-C.

Captain W. A. Brown, A.-D.-C.

All communications, *other than those of an urgent nature*, should as usual be addressed to the headquarters of the several Departments at Delhi.

By Command,

F. A. MAXWELL, *Lt.-Colonel*,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 16th January, 1915.

AN ORDINANCE FURTHER TO AMEND THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1910.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

24 and 25
Vict., c. 67.

ORDINANCE No. I OF 1915.

1. This Ordinance may be called the Indian Paper Currency Amendment Ordinance, 1915.
Short title.

2. In section 22 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, for the words "one hundred and forty millions" the words "two hundred millions" shall be substituted.
Amendment of section 22, Act II of 1910.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,

*Viceroy and Governor General.**The 22nd January 1915.*

No. 3.—The services of Mr. J. Nissim, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government with effect from the 29th January, 1915.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JAILS.

Delhi, the 21st January 1915.

No. 351-C.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the dates noted against their names:—

Major A. W. Greig, I.M.S.,—22nd October 1914 afternoon.

Major H. M. Dalziel, M.B., I.M.S.,—25th October 1914 afternoon.

Captain W. T. Finlayson, I.M.S.,—27th October 1914 afternoon.

JUDICIAL.

The 22nd January 1915.

No. 401-C.—The Hon'ble Justice Sir H. W. C. Carnduff, Kt., C.I.E., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough on medical certificate with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties, to the 2nd September 1915, inclusive.

No. 404-C.—The Hon'ble Sir H. W. C. Carnduff, Kt., C.I.E., having been granted furlough on medical certificate with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties to the 2nd September 1915 inclusive, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the

15. The following ores :—Wolframite, scheelite, molybdenite, manganese ore, nickel ore, chrome ore, hæmatite iron ore, zinc ore, lead ore, bauxite.

16. Aluminium, alumina, and salts of aluminium.

17. Antimony, together with the sulphides and oxides of antimony.

18. Copper, unwrought and part wrought, and copper wire.

19. Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe.

20. Barbed wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same.

21. Warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

22. Submarine sound signalling apparatus.

23. Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use in connection with balloons and aircraft.

24. Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.

25. Tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.

26. Rubber (including raw, waste, and reclaimed rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber.

27. Iron pyrites.

28. Mineral oils and motor spirit, except lubricating oils.

29. Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or war material for use on land and sea.

SCHEDULE II.

1. Foodstuffs.

2. Forage and feeding stuffs for animals.

3. Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.

4. Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.

5. Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.

6. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.

7. Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones.

8. Fuel, other than mineral oils. Lubricants.

9. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.

10. Horseshoes and shoeing materials.

11. Harness and saddlery.

12. Hides of all kinds, dry or wet; pig-skins, raw or dressed; leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots.

13. Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

(Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign

GOD SAVE THE KING.

CUSTOMS.

The 23rd January 1915.

No. 709-W.—The following Order in Council is republished for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

The 23rd day of December 1914.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November 1914, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November 1914, should be amended by making the following additions to and alterations in the same :—

(1) That the heading " Explosives of all kinds " should be deleted from the list of prohibitions to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal.

(2) That the export of the following articles should be prohibited to all destinations :—

Explosives of all kinds ;

Valencia ;

Grindery used in the making of boots and shoes.

(3) That the export of " Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds, floating docks, parts of docks and their component parts " should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.

Now, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 23rd January 1915.

No. 677-2-C.—Mr. A. H. P. Wolferstan, an officiating Assistant Collector in Class I of the Imperial Customs Service, reverted to his substantive appointment in Class II, with effect from the 7th January 1915.

GENERAL.

The 23rd January 1915.

No. 695-3-C.—Mr. C. E. Low, C.I.E., I.C.S., is placed on special duty in the Department of Commerce and Industry with effect from the 2nd January 1915 to the date on which he takes over charge as Secretary of that Department.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 23rd January 1915.

No. 674-222-C.—Mr. R. Meredith, C.I.E., is temporarily appointed as Deputy Director General of Telegraph Traffic, with effect from the 15th December 1914, *vice* Mr. H. S. Styan, on leave, transferred to the Engineering Branch.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on
Thursday, the 28th January 1915, based on the Indian
Daily Weather Reports of the period.**

1. A depression appeared over Gujarat and Rajputana on the 23rd and moved eastwards, giving widespread rain in Rajputana, the east Punjab, the United Provinces and Central India, with local showers in Gujarat, the north of the Central Provinces and Bihar. A few falls of rain occurred in the Peninsula on the 21st and snow fell in Kashmir on the 24th.

2. *Burma.*—Weather was dry.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Purnea and Patna had light falls of rain.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain fell in Central India West on the 23rd and the east of the United Provinces on the 27th; local rainfall occurred in the west of the United Provinces, Central India East and the north of the Central Provinces.

Northwest India.—Precipitation was nearly general in Rajputana on the 23rd, in the east Punjab on the 23rd and 24th, and in Kashmir on the 24th. Deesa and Rajkot had light rain on the 23rd.

The Peninsula.—There were scattered falls of rain on the 21st.

3. The chief amounts of precipitation were as follows :—

January 21st—Nellore 3·40" and Cuddapah 0·89".

„ 23rd—Nemuch 1·55", Ajmer 0·73", Kotah 1·41", Udaipur 1·49" and Mount Abu 0·67".

„ 24th—Roorkee 0·84", Dehra Dun 0·66", Mussooree 1·29", Hissar 0·54", Ludhiana 0·64", Simla 0·74" and Sonamarg 1·20".

„ 27th—Benares 0·80", Allahabad and Cawnpore each 0·50", Lucknow 0·41" and Seoni 0·46".

4. The rainfall of the week was 20 per cent. or more in excess in the United Provinces East, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces West, the Bombay Deccan, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North; and was normal in Malabar. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Berar, the Konkan and Hyderabad; in the remaining divisions rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in defect.

The rainfall from the 4th December to date differs by less than 20 per cent. from the normal in Orissa, United Provinces West, Kashmir, Rajputana West and Madras Southeast. It is 20 per cent. or more in defect in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces East, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, Central India East and Mysore; and is 20 per cent. or more in excess in the rest of the country.

Division.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 28TH JANUARY 1915.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH DECEMBER 1914 TO 28TH JANUARY 1915.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
							This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0.2	-0.2	18.1	6.4	+6.7	+105	+111
Lower Burma	0	0.1	-0.1	2.4	0.4	+2.0	+50	+700
Upper Burma	0	0.1	-0.1	1.8	0.5	+1.3	+260	+350
Assam	0	0.3	-0.3	0.8	1.1	-0.3	-73	-63
Bengal	0	0.2	-0.2	0.9	0.4	+0.5	+125	+350
Orissa	0	0.2	-0.2	0.7	0.8	-0.1	-13	+17
Chota Nagpur	0	0.2	-0.2	0.6	0.9	-0.3	-33	-14
Bihar	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.5	-0.4	-80	-100
United Provinces, East	0.7	0.3	+0.4	0.7	1.0	-0.3	-30	-100
United Provinces, West	0.3	0.4	-0.1	1.3	1.5	-0.2	-13	-9
Punjab, East and North	0.3	0.5	-0.2	1.4	2.0	-0.6	-30	-27
Punjab, South-West	0	0.2	-0.2	0.4	0.9	-0.5	-56	-43
Kashmir	0.3	1.1	-0.8	4.0	4.3	-0.3	-7	+16
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0.4	-0.4	0.8	1.3	-0.5	-38	-11
Baluchistan	0	0.3	-0.3	0.7	2.2	-1.5	-68	-63
Sind	0	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.1	-33	0
Rajputana, West	0.3	0.1	+0.2	0.3	0.3	0	0	-100
Rajputana, East	1.0	0.1	+0.9	1.0	0.6	+0.4	+67	-100
Gujarat	0.1	0	+0.1	0.1	0	+0.1	—	0
Central India, West	0.9	0.1	+0.8	0.9	0.3	+0.6	+200	-100
Central India, East	0.4	0.2	+0.2	0.4	1.3	-0.9	-69	-100
Berar	0	0	0	1.5	0.9	+0.6	+67	+67
Central Provinces, West	0.2	0.1	+0.1	1.1	0.9	+0.2	+22	+13
Central Provinces, East	0	0.2	-0.2	1.5	0.8	+0.7	+87	+150
Konkan	0	0	0	1.1	0.2	+0.9	+450	+450
Bombay Deccan	0.1	0	+0.1	1.7	0.5	+1.2	+240	+220
Hyderabad, North	0	0	0	1.4	0.4	+1.0	+250	+250
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	1.2	0.3	+0.9	+300	+300
Mysore	0	0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.7	-0.2	-29	-17
Malabar	0.1	0.1	0	3.6	1.6	+2.0	+125	+133
Madras, South-East	0	0.2	-0.2	5.3	5.0	+0.3	+16	+21
Madras Deccan	0.3	0	+0.3	1.2	0.6	+0.6	+100	+50
Madras Coast, North	0.7	0.1	+0.6	2.9	1.7	+1.2	+71	+37

G. C. SIMPSON,
for Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 28th January 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Ambala	Hissar District	43	29
		Gurgaon "	8	7
		Rohtak "	6	4
		Karnal "	55	55
		Ambala "	189	100
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	...
		Hoshiarpur District	204	171
		Jullundur City	61	44
		Jullundur District	173	134
		Ludhiana "	162	84
	Lahore	Forosepore "	119	57
		Lahore City	2	3
		Lahore District	80	43
		Amritsar City	45	45
		Amritsar District	281	281
	Rawalpindi.	Gurdaspur "	471	471
		Shalkot "	125	125
		Gujranwala "	302	227
		Shahpur District	62	51
		Gujrat "	40	40
	Multan	Jhelum "	128	116
		Rawalpindi "	252	244
		Attock "	7	13
		Montgomery District	...	...
		Lyallpur District	44	23
BURMA.	Pegu	Jhang "	36	12
		Multan "	...	...
		Nabha State	5	5
		Patiala City	1	...
		Patiala State	198	180
	Native States	Kapurthala State	220	131
		Jhind State	12	5
		Kalsia State	1	...
		TOTAL	3,332	2,700
	Irrawaddy	Rangoon Town	15	17
		Insein District	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	38	37
		Pegu District	11	8
		Prome "	82	79
	Tennis-ecrim.	Bassein Town	11	8
		Bassein District	6	6
		Hensada	17	17
		Myaungmya District	1	1
		Maubin "	...	...
	Magwe	Pyapon "	...	...
		Amherst District	...	...
		Tonngoo "	19	18
		Thayetmyo District	11	11
		Magwe District	3	2
ASSAM	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	1	1
		Mandalay District	8	8
		Katha "	...	...
		Kyaukse District	2	3
		Meiktila "	9	9
	Meiktila	Yanethin "	10	10
		Myingan "	14	13
		Northern Shan States	...	...
		TOTAL	261	248
	Cochin	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	241	241
		Nagpur District	32	32
		Bhandara Town	...	...
		Bhandara District	2	...
		Wardha Town	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Wardha District	5	3
		Chanda Town	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	...	...
		Saugor Town	40	39
		Saugor District	15	12
	Nerbudda	Saugor Cantonment	12	11
		Damoh Town	2	1
		Hoshangabad Town	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	39	31
		Nimar "	1	...
	Chhatnagarh	Narsinghpur "	20	12
		Chhindwara "	...	1
		Raipur "	...	...
		Amraoti Town	1	...
		Amraoti District	3	3
BERAR.	Berar	Buldana "	1	1
		TOTAL	414	387

In the return for the week ending 16th January 1915, against Rangoon Town read 11 cases for 7 cases.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
COORG	Coorg . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
MYSORE STATE.	{	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	24	17
		Bangalore City	10	4
		Bangalore District	13	17
		Mysore City	6	3
		Mysore District	55	44
		Hassan "	7	7
		Kadur "	3	2
		Kolar "	20	22
		Kolar Gold Fields	8	10
		Tumkur District	1	1
		Shimoga "	4	2
		Chitaldroog "	17	8
		TOTAL	168	137
HYDERABAD STATE.	{	Balohur District	12	5
		Bidar "	25	20
		Medak "	12	7
		Parbhani "	...	...
		Gulbarga "	1	1
		Atrafbaldah Sarf-i-Khas	...	...
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad "	...	...
		TOTAL	50 (a)	33 (a)
CENTRAL INDIA.	{	Bhopal City	2	1
		Bhopal State	36	24
		Gwalior "	13	14
		Indore City	2	3
		Sehore Cantonment	8	4
		TOTAL	61 (b)	46 (b)
RAJ-PUTANA.	{	Marwar (Jodhpur State)	...	...
		Jaipur State	2*	1*
		Bharatpur State	...	...
		TOTAL	2	1
N.-W. F. PROVINCE.	{	Peshawar District	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	21	8
		TOTAL	21	8
GRAND TOTAL			6,807	5,581

* Imported.

(a) From the 11th to the 17th January 1915.

(b) For the week ending 16th January 1915.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 5. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30th 1915.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, of which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN SELECTED ARTICLES IN NOVEMBER 1914.

The object of the tables below is to show the quantities of the principal staples of agricultural produce imported from the various provinces, etc., and from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and the Madras ports during the month of November 1914, and for the eight months April to November 1914, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1913. The statistics include foreign seaborne and coasting trade as well as inland (rail and riverborne) trade. They have been furnished by Collectors of Customs, Steamer Companies, Railway Audit Officers, the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, etc.

SUMMARY TABLE.

Imports, by rail, river, and sea into Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and the Madras ports in November 1914 and in the eight months ending November 1914.

(1) Articles.	(2) Imports, November 1914	(3) Imports, April to November 1914	(4) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in November 1914 as compared with November 1913	(5) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in eight months April to Novem- ber 1914 as com- pared with eight months, April to November 1913
	cwts	cwts	Per cent	Per cent
Cotton, raw	304,260	6,530,775	—78·4	— 8·4
Wheat	1,539,949	18,576,360	+ 32·5	—34·9
Rice (including paddy)	1,709,893	17,198,190	+ 24	+10·6
Gram and Pulse	797,086	4,758,942	+ 36·4	—31·2
Edible	148,688	4,996,455	— 5·6	—34·1
Rape and Mustard seed	161,706	2,209,165	—41·1	—32·1
Jute	1,997,372	8,127,028	— 38	—45·9
Tea	889,381	1,755,197	+ 60·8	+18·2

TABLE II.—Cotton, raw

Whence exported.	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Madras ports		TOTAL	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Imports in November										
By Rail and River—	owts	owts	owts	owts	owts	owts	owts	owts	owts	owts
Assam	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...
Bengal	2,326	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,326	176
Bihar and Orissa	171	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	4
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	44,713	40,616	357,625	104,635	9,618	...	...	...	411,951	145,251
Punjab	800	...	61,670	4,133	173,934	173	...	...	235,934	4,306
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	23,478	19,476	...	...	23,478	19,476
Raj. and C. India	...	229	41,426	...	...	...	...	...	41,426	229
Bombay	...	88	258,082	11,746	...	...	707	1,601	258,789	12,355
Central Provinces and Berar	45,868	8,695	257,103	66,018	...	...	...	...	392,471	74,711
Nizam's Territory	231	...	37,225	5,848	...	...	1,670	...	37,726	5,848
Madras	...	...	250	1,354	...	...	34,095	6,653	34,345	8,507
Mysore	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	39	...
TOTAL	93,161	49,758	1,014,029	194,232	207,075	19,649	36,472	8,254	1,250,728	271,893
By Sea—										
Bengal	201	...	707	...	...	...	179	...	1,087	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bombay	4,496	...	...	...	...	852	4,207	878	8,703	1,760
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	246	...	11,078	4,010	...	...	...	...	11,324	4,010
Madras	1,581	...	1,812	4,339	...	...	...	...	2,893	4,339
Burma	1,784	931	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,784	931
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	23,683	2,311	67	...	...	...	23,700	2,311
Foreign countries	...	640	7,344	13,344	...	...	...	...	7,344	13,344
TOTAL	8,308	1,583	46,074	29,024	67	883	4,386	878	56,835	32,367
TOTAL IMPORTS	101,469	51,341	1,060,094	223,256	207,142	20,531	40,858	9,132	1,409,563	304,260
Imports from April to end of November										
By Rail and River—										
Assam	8,956	6,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,956	6,365
Bengal	86,853	71,713	...	4	...	...	...	...	86,853	71,717
Bihar and Orissa	10,617	9,409	...	1	...	...	...	...	10,617	9,410
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	117,886	55,126	799,665	127,659	12,973	2,872	...	...	930,534	185,157
Punjab	7,330	1,168	117,490	17,930	357,363	292,419	...	...	464,353	311,467
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	187,134	212,976	...	...	187,134	212,976
Raj. and C. India	1,861	1,824	294,527	375,770	...	14,184	...	1	296,469	391,779
Bombay	1,456	1,463	1,667,189	1,795,029	...	...	13,345	12,178	1,681,990	1,808,672
Cent. Provs. and Berar	114,078	101,991	896,996	710,088	...	...	...	...	1,011,074	812,679
Nizam's Territory	697	1,643	196,573	344,293	...	...	34,802	16,363	231,572	364,300
Madras	607	2,490	34,653	98,023	...	...	8-3,208	797,018	918,463	896,181
Mysore	...	...	954	11,879	...	...	14,611	2,621	15,555	14,500
TOTAL	350,371	233,194	4,006,947	3,483,248	557,670	521,951	945,461	828,780	5,861,549	5,067,173
By Sea—										
Bengal	20,943	24,137	5,212	225	...	...	179	...	26,334	24,362
Bihar and Orissa	65	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	44
Bombay	22,334	7,641	3,446	11,709	386	17,167	32,487	21,607	58,708	58,124
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	1,308	...	74,460	62,676	...	...	...	...	75,768	62,676
Madras	23,918	34,753	95,359	96,747	...	...	3	...	119,366	121,500
Burma	40,094	83,749	11,473	1,655	...	...	14	422	51,581	35,486
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	882,768	1,054,867	67	...	...	3	883,335	1,054,870
Foreign countries	4	640	46,710	74,212	...	...	2,173	1,346	49,897	76,300
TOTAL	109,711	100,964	1,120,423	1,502,091	453	17,167	34,656	23,360	1,254,443	1,443,902
TOTAL IMPORTS	459,093	354,368	5,126,475	4,785,339	207,142	20,531	980,517	852,160	7,125,997	6,510,775

N.B.—Provinces named in the first column include their chief port or ports. "Madras ports" includes the ports of Madras, French Ports (Pondicherry and its suburb Villianur and Karaikal, exclusive of sea imports from Non-British Ports and Foreign countries), Nagapatnam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cochin, Cannanore, Visakhapatnam, Ondaalure, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Marakkantham, Mangalore, Quilon, Porto Novo and Bedugur.

TABLE III.—Wheat

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		TOTAL	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Imports in November								
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—								
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,718	1,819
Bengal	2,718	1,819	...	...	...	...	14,809	80,026
Bihar and Orissa	14,809	80,026	...	...	...	...	119,010	223,631
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	119,010	202,914	206	1,699	...	19,018	580,555	798,365
Punjab	224,247	48,032	16,951	44,107	339,357	706,228	61,609	110,170
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	681	...	...	...	60,928	110,170	148,293	132,483
Raj. and C. India	5,603	1,466	142,030	181,187	...	...	2,578	40,909
Bombay	...	...	2,578	40,909	...	...	196,234	138,864
Cent. Provs. and Berar	183,927	62,991	62,339	75,873	...	...	68	799
Nizam's Territory	...	...	66	799	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	501,055	397,248	224,770	294,574	400,283	835,414	1,126,110	1,527,236
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	150
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	12,000	...	17,762	9,890	...	...	29,762	9,890
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	6,886	2,443	...	230	6,886	2,673
Foreign countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	12,000	...	24,148	12,433	...	230	36,148	12,713
TOTAL IMPORTS	513,055	397,248	248,918	307,057	400,283	835,644	1,162,258	1,539,949
Imports from April to end of November								
By Rail and River—								
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,650	41,031
Bengal	34,647	41,032	3	...	...	...	175,929	496,771
Bihar and Orissa	175,929	496,771	...	...	...	...	6,441,396	1,232,485
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	2,911,657	958,392	426,410	92,518	3,103,829	801,525	14,597,769	14,579,878
Punjab	269,228	682,512	18,262	604,792	14,255,279	18,342,574	638,363	773,778
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	681	...	...	...	637,682	773,778	2,673,668	392,224
Raj. and C. India	108,886	3,541	2,559,765	328,352	10,013	331	241,645	93,039
Bombay	216	1	241,429	98,088	...	...	8,285,168	353,014
Cent. Provs. and Berar	808,848	211,866	2,474,772	141,648	1,548	...	229	1,265
Nizam's Territory	...	...	229	1,265	...	...	...	2,260
Madras	...	2,260	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4,355,092	2,345,895	5,755,870	1,261,613	18,007,850	14,818,208	28,088,812	17,925,716
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	112	...	...	...	112	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	104	4,549	979	248	135	4,787	1,918
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	12,000	...	46,022	465,913	...	9	58,032	405,921
Madras	...	...	793	12	...	...	761	12
Burma	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	69
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	349,590	176,478	20,443	3,724	876,033	180,202
Foreign countries	...	79	130	3,113	11	30	141	3,221
TOTAL	12,000	252	401,184	646,494	20,702	3,898	433,886	630,614
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,367,092	2,346,147	6,157,054	1,908,107	18,028,552	14,822,106	28,522,693	18,576,330

TABLE IV.—Rice (including paddy)*

Whence exported	Calcutta		Karachi		Madras ports		TOTAL	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Imports in November								
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
<i>By Rail and River—</i>								
Assam	297	10	...	...	...	...	297	10
Bengal	402,783	340,859	...	...	4,545	374	407,328	341,233
Bihar and Orissa	70,669	100,323	...	...	4,832	...	75,501	100,323
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	36	109	...	2	...	...	36	111
Punjab	240	155	20,644	4,380	...	2	20,894	4,497
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	1	...	102,614	103,745	...	...	102,615	103,745
Raj. and C. India . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	23	106	23	106
Central Provinces and Berar	8,808	20,363	...	...	...	...	8,808	20,363
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	...	...	...	179	47	179	47
Madras	1,151	1,292	...	...	351,047	507,690	352,198	508,937
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	96	323	96	323
Kashmir . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	488,465	463,111	123,258	113,077	361,342	598,542	968,065	1,174,730
<i>By Sea—</i>								
Bengal . . . . .	...	...	78	...	2,092	304	2,170	304
Bihar and Orissa	4,187	925	...	...	...	...	4,187	925
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	354	855	22,476	16,181	22,830	17,036
Sind and Br. Baluchistan . . . . .	...	...	4,860	2,576	3,412	946	7,772	3,322
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	13,424	3,320	13,424	3,320
Burma	242,690	455,247	...	...	115,815	54,092	358,505	509,339
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	...	253	...	253	...
Foreign countries	1,975	90	53	...	188	627	2,216	717
TOTAL	249,052	456,262	4,845	3,431	157,160	75,470	411,057	535,163
TOTAL IMPORTS	732,517	919,373	128,103	116,508	518,502	674,012	1,379,122	1,709,893
Imports from April to end of November								
<i>By Rail and River—</i>								
Assam	4,778	533	...	...	...	...	4,778	533
Bengal	3,547,422	2,818,515	...	290	42,618	8,403	3,590,040	2,827,214
Bihar and Orissa	715,150	410,502	...	...	110,541	7,106	825,691	417,608
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	6,032	1,084	384	85	...	...	7,016	1,119
Punjab	1,994	2,470	103,440	24,336	...	6	107,457	24,312
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	1	5	1,012,870	666,987	...	...	1,012,871	666,987
Raj. and C. India . . . . .	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bombay	1	2	...	2	171	908	172	912
Cent. Provs. and Berar	62,792	36,626	...	...	8,513	49	71,305	36,675
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2,374	1,620	2,374	1,620
Madras	16,999	15,048	...	...	2,611,545	3,838,628	2,628,514	3,838,678
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1,583	745	1,583	745
Kashmir . . . . .	...	...	...	...	105	...	105	...
TOTAL	4,355,769	3,284,938	1,118,714	691,706	2,777,453	3,872,456	3,231,936	7,349,100
<i>Sea—</i>								
Bengal	1,508	520	215	23	198,241	116,233	200,124	116,765
Bihar and Orissa	110,245	40,902	...	...	8,792	...	119,037	40,902
Bombay . . . . .	...	50	2,814	5,281	64,806	62,574	67,020	68,803
Sind and Br. Baluchistan . . . . .	...	...	23,324	8,660	227,145	178,785	255,469	126,994
Madras	18,089	922	3	...	58,748	34,672	71,590	34,672
Mysore	3,807,588	6,107,285	458	...	2,770,748	3,909,197	6,578,789	9,308,488
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	1,794	...	715	18	2,509	18
Foreign countries	5,825	89,375	183	4	1,223	4,350	6,713	95,729
TOTAL	3,942,765	6,239,054	23,773	12,307	3,234,951	3,196,169	7,301,491	9,549,990
TOTAL EXPORTS	3,298,394	6,328,393	1,132,487	794,073	3,102,406	3,908,625	15,339,437	17,193,130

* One pound of paddy is taken as equivalent to 35 pounds of rice.

TABLE V.—Gram and Pulse

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Kamohi		TOTAL	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Imports in November								
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—								
Assam	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
Bengal	88,105	61,727	...	317	...	...	88,105	62,044
Bihar and Orissa	139,375	143,189	...	...	...	...	139,375	143,189
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	54,560	60,208	10,244	9,708	...	3,008	64,804	72,916
Punjab	4,609	22,110	61,539	84,748	66,573	95,838	132,721	202,194
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	21	...	...	...	6,314	8,329	6,335	8,329
Raj. and C. India	948	1,173	8,332	51,569	653	1,945	9,928	54,637
Bombay	793	1,796	49,056	104,380	...	...	49,854	106,336
Cent. Provs. and Berar	31,956	14,904	44,103	56,949	...	...	76,059	71,853
Nizam's Territory	...	10,207	624	9,971	...	...	634	20,173
Madras	9,616	20,119	...	119	...	...	9,616	20,238
Mysore	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	15
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	325,008	355,433	173,893	317,919	73,540	108,620	572,441	781,973
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	367	...	...	...	...	...	367
Bombay	...	...	1,062	550	215	1,254	1,377	1,804
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	1,450	7,033	59	66	1,509	7,099
Madras	806	537	30	...	...	...	336	637
Burma	490	873	232	...	...	...	722	873
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	3,350	2,164	27	67	3,377	2,231
Foreign countries	2,879	3	2,173	2,700	93	...	4,645	2,703
TOTAL	3,175	1,280	8,297	12,447	394	1,387	11,866	15,114
TOTAL IMPORTS	328,178	356,713	182,195	330,366	73,934	110,007	584,307	797,086
Imports from April to end of November								
By Rail and River—								
Assam	231	390	...	...	...	...	231	390
Bengal	894,309	714,441	...	5,085	...	...	894,309	719,526
Bihar and Orissa	905,938	950,495	...	2,819	...	...	905,938	953,314
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,659,938	449,055	274,019	18,988	48,313	14,805	2,022,270	482,848
Punjab	10,084	112,072	276,951	452,864	1,165,034	618,516	1,452,069	1,183,422
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	37	13	...	...	115,627	82,345	115,844	82,358
Raj. and C. India	18,989	9,369	185,688	83,669	45,866	5,453	248,763	96,511
Bombay	6,060	5,362	295,791	414,416	...	13	301,831	419,811
Cent. Provs. and Berar	276,478	178,002	566,961	815,897	...	...	642,489	496,899
Nizam's Territory	554	13,077	1,356	18,397	...	...	1,912	31,474
Madras	87,079	54,090	313	294	...	...	37,392	54,394
Mysore	328	...	267	15	...	...	595	15
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,847,025	2,479,406	1,601,548	1,320,444	1,375,080	721,132	6,823,653	4,520,932
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	3	...	...	463	...	463
Bihar and Orissa	...	5,110	...	...	...	...	...	5,110
Bombay	...	...	8,513	9,333	5,657	19,870	14,202	29,205
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	9,728	39,328	240	924	9,966	40,347
Madras	26,192	9,412	40	32	...	16	26,231	9,460
Burma	9,082	29,461	4,058	37,740	...	...	13,130	67,201
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	14,593	11,027	183	198	15,076	11,225
Foreign countries	5,396	7,621	6,073	66,702	1,688	736	13,156	75,049
TOTAL	40,632	51,606	48,305	164,157	7,798	22,197	91,755	237,960
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,887,657	2,531,012	1,649,853	1,484,601	1,382,878	743,329	6,915,408	4,758,942

TABLE VI.—Linseed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		TOTAL	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Imports in November						
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—						
Assam	118	...	...	...	118	...
Bengal	6,825	1,462	...	...	6,825	1,462
Bihar and Orissa	50,191	93,134	6	...	50,301	93,134
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	30,343	25,930	6,351	1,569	36,594	27,559
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj and C. India	...	...	8,550	1,722	8,550	1,722
Bombay	...	...	6,141	1,752	6,141	1,752
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1,665	48	28,116	5,914	29,781	5,969
Nizam's Territory	...	...	15,706	4,073	15,706	4,073
Madras	...	...	49	...	49	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	88,946	120,632	62,919	15,030	151,835	135,668
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	74	...	74	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	250	26	250	26
Foreign countries	...	...	5,252	18,000	5,252	18,000
TOTAL	...	...	5,576	18,026	5,576	18,026
TOTAL IMPORTS	88,946	120,632	68,495	28,056	157,411	148,694
Imports from April to end of November						
By Rail and River—						
Assam	2,997	31,420	...	...	2,997	31,420
Bengal	479,887	291,439	...	...	479,887	291,439
Bihar and Orissa	1,784,510	2,354,685	338	548	1,785,248	2,355,183
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,201,755	958,827	734,778	173,243	1,936,533	1,132,079
Punjab	825	...	450	86	775	86
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	280	...	280	...
Raj and C. India	107,440	...	1,460,983	306,952	1,568,423	306,952
Bombay	...	...	96,864	81,598	96,864	81,598
Cent. Provs. and Berar	135,204	28,449	885,818	226,694	1,020,822	311,143
Nizam's Territory	...	...	594,914	374,923	594,914	374,923
Madras	...	1	8,306	3,470	8,306	3,471
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,662,618	3,655,771	3,801,131	1,227,514	7,463,149	4,883,235
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	659	404	...	...	659	404
Bombay	...	...	72	...	72	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	953	4,009	953	4,009
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	102,889	74,230	102,889	74,230
Foreign countries	36	40	9,548	84,477	9,584	84,517
TOTAL	695	444	113,462	112,726	114,157	113,179
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,662,713	3,656,215	3,914,593	1,340,240	7,577,306	4,996,414

TABLE VII.—Rape and Mustard Seed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		TOTAL	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Imports in November						
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
<i>By Rail and River—</i>						
Assam	8,447	727	...	...	8,447	727
Bengal	9,628	3,189	...	...	9,628	3,189
Bihar and Orissa	109,737	22,936	...	...	109,737	22,936
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	124,788	80,744	1,079	...	125,867	80,744
Punjab	607	3,387	...	...	607	3,387
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	6,875	99	...	99	6,875
Raj. and C. India	9,783	10,783	1,251	334	10,984	11,119
Bombay	...	23,087	13,070	3,001	13,070	26,089
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	60	656	830	656	910
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	56	...	56
Madras	288	255	...	...	288	255
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	258,228	152,065	16,155	4,321	274,383	156,386
<i>By Sea—</i>						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	1,414	...	1,414
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	1	6	1	6
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	4,000	...	4,000
Foreign countries	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	1	5,420	1	5,420
TOTAL IMPORTS	258,228	152,065	16,156	9,641	274,384	161,706
Imports from April to end of November						
<i>By Rail and River—</i>						
Assam	96,628	262,504	...	...	96,628	262,504
Bengal	29,297	21,294	...	...	29,297	21,294
Bihar and Orissa	502,016	414,243	92	...	502,038	414,243
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,637,585	929,437	398,252	110,338	2,095,797	1,039,760
Punjab	22,979	7,837	5,927	1,982	28,906	9,819
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	6,875	99	...	99	6,875
Raj. and C. India	118,763	48,576	145,267	29,661	259,029	78,237
Bombay	8	53,588	195,635	235,293	195,673	288,871
Cent. Provs. and Berar	5,615	10,641	26,201	10,637	31,816	21,278
Nizam's Territory	...	...	370	2,646	370	2,646
Madras	3,842	22,449	...	...	3,842	22,449
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,471,680	1,777,484	771,903	390,552	3,243,483	2,167,936
<i>By Sea—</i>						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	1,880	9	...	9	1,880
Bombay	...	2,255	7,977	29,214	7,977	31,439
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	1,896	...	...	...	1,896
Madras	1,291	32	...	...	1,291	32
Burma	...	...	2,143	1,786	2,143	1,786
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	24	34	4,003	36	4,025
Foreign countries	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,293	6,177	10,163	35,002	11,455	41,179
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,472,973	1,783,661	781,966	425,554	3,254,938	2,209,165

TABLE VIII—Jute

Whence exported	Calcutta	
	1913	1914
	Imports in November	
	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—		
Assam	167,803	51,757
Bengal	2,513,151	1,906,456
Bihar and Orissa	205,638	119,220
U. P. of Agra and Oudh . . . . .	...	...
Punjab . . . . .	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan . . . . .	...	...
Raj. and C. India . . . . .	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar . . . . .	...	...
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	...
Madras . . . . .	...	...
Mysore . . . . .	...	...
TOTAL	3,136,832	1,977,432
By Sea—		
Bengal	4,930	...
Bihar and Orissa	28,330	19,940
Bombay . . . . .	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan . . . . .	...	...
Madras . . . . .	...	...
Burma . . . . .	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...
Foreign Countries . . . . .	...	...
TOTAL	37,260	19,940
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,230,102	1,997,372
Imports from April to end of November		
By Rail and River—		
Assam	479,580	163,611
Bengal	18,555,928	7,488,787
Bihar and Orissa	902,690	494,430
U. P. of Agra and Oudh . . . . .	...	...
Punjab . . . . .	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan . . . . .	...	...
Raj. and C. India . . . . .	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar . . . . .	...	...
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	...
Madras . . . . .	...	...
Mysore . . . . .	...	...
TOTAL	14,938,198	8,066,828
By Sea—		
Bengal	18,120	...
Bihar and Orissa	56,000	40,180
Bombay . . . . .	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan . . . . .	...	...
Madras	180	...
Burma . . . . .	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...
Foreign Countries	8,700	20
TOTAL	88,120	40,300
TOTAL IMPORTS	15,026,318	8,127,028

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 25th January 1915.

No. 146--269.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Rai Bahadur Babu Mul Chand Kapur to be an Honorary Magistrate and to invest him with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class to be exercised in regard to cases generally within the Municipal Limits of the City of Ajmer for a term of three years.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is also pleased to direct that the name of Rai Bahadur Babu Mul Chand Kapur be included in the list of the Honorary Magistrates published in this office Notification No. 236, dated the 18th February 1909, under sections 15 and 261 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898).

By order,

R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 148—1217.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 110 (a) of the Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation, II of 1877, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to add the following rule to the rules published in his Notification No. 438—1217, dated the 19th May 1911:—

34. When a proprietor ordinarily receives a fixed rent in cash or kind from a tenant in respect of land for which remission of revenue is proposed under rule 22, or which, under rules 5, 13 or 14, is not assessed to revenue, the revenue should not be remitted unless the proprietor agrees in writing to remit a proportional amount of the rent due for the same harvest; and, if it should at any time be found that he has realized any portion of the rent so remitted, the whole of the revenue remitted in his favour, calculated at the rates applicable to the same class of soil as that for which the tenant has paid rent to the proprietor, may immediately be realized and the details reported to the Commissioner. The amount realized should be shown in the statement of demand and collection for the month as recoveries made under rule 34 of the variable assessment rules.

No. 1919-C.—10-A.—Under rule 1, Order XXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the Government Pleader of Ajmer-Merwara to sign and verify plaints or written statements filed in courts in the district in connection with any suit by or against the Secretary of State for India in Council.

By order,

R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana,
and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 7th January 1915.

No. 16-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Hackney-carriage Act, 1879 (XIV of 1879), as applied to the Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong and the Indore Residency Bazaars, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to make the rules hereto appended for the regulation and control of hackney-carriages for the conveyance of passengers within those areas.

2. The following notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department are hereby cancelled:—

No. 3204-I., dated the 25th September 1890, as subsequently amended.

Nos. 2632-I. and 2635-I., dated the 15th August 1895.

R U L E S.

I.—For the purpose of these rules—

(i) 'Local Authority' means the Cantonment Authority in the Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong, and the Bazar Authority in the Indore Residency Bazaars.

(5) 'Local limits' means the limits of the Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach and Newgong and of the Indore Residency Bazzars, respectively.

II.—No hackney-carriage shall be let to hire, or taken to ply, or offered for hire except under a carriage-license.

III.—No person shall act as driver of a hackney-carriage except under a driver's-license.

IV.—Hackney-carriages shall be of three classes, of the descriptions specified in the second column of the first schedule hereto annexed, and the number of passengers and weight of property which each may carry and the license fee to be paid in respect of each shall be as stated in the corresponding entries in the third, fourth and fifth columns of that schedule. But the Local Authority may establish a special class, and prescribe a special license on such terms as it may think fit, for carriages of a distinctly superior type, and may exempt carriages of that class from all or any of the provisions of these rules.

V.—The licenses required by rules II and III shall be granted by a Licensing Officer appointed for the purpose by the Local Authority, and shall be issued for the financial year namely, from the 1st April to the 31st March, or the portion thereof still remaining at the date of the grant of the license.

VI.—Applications for carriage-licenses shall be submitted to the Licensing Officer stating the class in which it is desired that the carriage may be licensed, and the carriage, together with the animals and harness to be used with it, shall be produced for the inspection of the Licensing Officer at such time and place as he may appoint. It shall be in the discretion of the Licensing Officer, after such inspection, whether to grant the application or not.

VII.—When an application under rule VI is granted, the Licensing Officer shall forthwith issue a license under his signature, together with a card or metal plate which he shall cause to be affixed to the carriage in some conspicuous place, and shall enter thereon, as also in a register to be maintained by him, the following particulars:—

- (1) The number assigned to the carriage.
- (2) The class in which it is licensed.
- (3) The name and residence of the person to whom the license is issued, who thereupon shall be deemed for the purposes of these rules to be the owner of the carriage.
- (4) The description, number and height of the animals to be employed in drawing the carriage, or the number only if it is to be drawn by camels or bullocks.
- (5) The number of passengers and the weight of luggage that the carriage may carry.
- (6) The date of issue and the date of expiry of the license.

The entries in the license and in the register shall be in English, and on the card or metal plate in English and Hindi.

VIII.—On the issue of a license under rule VII, the owner shall cause its number and class to be distinctly painted on the outside of the carriage in Hindi, and also in English if it is of the first or second class, and shall also affix in a conspicuous place in the inside of the carriage a schedule in English and Hindi of the rates of fare chargeable under these rules for carriages of its class.

IX.—Camel and bullock carriages and *ekkas* must carry one good and sufficient light placed, in the case of *ekkas*, on the right hand side. All other hackney-carriages must carry two carriage lamps of the usual pattern, properly fixed with clean glasses.

X.—(1) If the owner of a licensed hackney-carriage ceases to ply it for hire, or changes his residence, he shall notify the fact in writing to the Licensing Officer within one week.

(2) If the owner of a licensed hackney-carriage disposes of it to any other person, the license shall cease to be in force, until such person notifies the transfer, together with his name and residence, in writing to the Licensing Officer, who thereupon shall amend the license and the register accordingly on payment of a fee of one rupee.

XI.—Applications for driver's-licenses shall be presented in person to the Licensing Officer, in whose discretion it shall rest whether to grant sanction thereto or not. Sanction shall be refused if the Licensing Officer considers an applicant incompetent to drive.

XII.—When an application under rule XI is granted, the Licensing Officer shall forthwith sign and issue to the applicant, on payment of a fee of eight annas, a numbered license specifying his name and father's name, the class of carriage which he is licensed to drive, and the date of issue and the date of expiry of his license together with a non-transferable metal badge or ticket bearing the number of his license. The Licensing Officer shall also enter the licensee's name and father's name, age, and residence, together with the number of his license in a register to be maintained by him for the purpose.

XIII.—Every licensed driver—

- (a) must, while on duty, be sufficiently and cleanly clad;
- (b) must maintain his badge or ticket and license in good and legible condition, must carry the same with him while on duty and must produce his license when required by a Magistrate or other person authorised in that behalf by the Local Authority; and
- (c) must deposit his badge or ticket with the Licensing Officer if he discontinues his employment temporarily or otherwise.

The Licensing Officer may suspend or revoke a driver's-license for any breach of these requirements.

XIV.—It shall be the duty of the owner of a licensed hackney-carriage—

- (a) to maintain in a good and legible condition the card or plate affixed to the carriage under rule VII, and the painted sign and schedule of fares required by rule VIII;
- (b) to see that the carriage, animals and harness are in a serviceable condition and properly kept, and to carry out any instructions that he may receive from the Licensing Officer in that respect;
- (c) to see that the yard, premises and stabling in which the carriage and animals are kept are clean and in good order, and to carry out any instructions that he may receive in that respect from any officers appointed in that behalf by the Local Authority; and
- (d) to attend in person, or to cause some responsible person to be present, on the premises to supply the carriage when required.

The Licensing Officer may suspend or revoke a carriage-license for any breach of these requirements.

XV.—An appeal shall lie to the Local Authority from any order of the Licensing Officer under these rules.

XVI.—The Local Authority may determine the places where hackney-carriages shall be allowed to wait for hire and may prohibit them from doing so at any other place.

XVII.—The rates of fare specified in the second schedule hereto annexed shall be charged and paid for the hire of hackney-carriages. Fares for distances beyond local limits must be settled by private agreement. Nothing contained in these rules shall prevent any owner of a hackney-carriage from contracting for the hire of such carriage by the day or month on such terms as may be arranged between the owner and the hirer.

XVIII.—The driver of a hackney-carriage is entitled to claim his discharge from any hirer after having been employed by such hirer for a whole day of nine hours, or at any time in case of himself being sick or his animal being lame or sick, provided that in either case he supplies another hackney-carriage to the hirer, if required to do so and if another can be found. A driver or owner may refuse to let his carriage in the same circumstances or when asked to ply beyond local limits, and shall be bound to do so when asked to carry a greater number of passengers or a greater weight of property than he is licensed to carry, or any person suffering from a contagious or infectious disease or a corpse or dead body. Should it come to the knowledge of any owner or driver that his carriage has been used to convey a person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease he shall at once report the fact to the Licensing Officer and shall not allow his carriage again to be used until it has been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Licensing Officer.

XIX.—It shall be incumbent on the driver and owner of a hackney-carriage in which any property is left to take it, unless sooner claimed by the owner, to the nearest Police Station within twenty-four hours. The Police officer in charge shall thereupon forward the property to the District Magistrate, or such officer as he may appoint, who shall forthwith enter in a book to be kept for that purpose the description of it and the name and the address of the driver who found it. The property may be returned to any person claiming it on satisfactory proof that he is the owner, after payment of all expenses incurred and of a reasonable reward to the driver to be fixed by the said Magistrate; but if it is not claimed and title to it established within one year after it has been deposited, it may be sold or otherwise disposed of and the proceeds, after deducting the expenses, shall be given half to the driver and half to the funds of the Local Authority.

XX.—Licenses may be suspended or revoked by order of a Magistrate, in any case which may come before him, on proof of any breach of these rules or of any of the following acts:—

- (1) Allowing an unlicensed hackney-carriage to ply for hire.
- (2) Employing or permitting an unlicensed driver to drive a hackney-carriage.
- (3) An owner or driver of a hackney-carriage, beating cruelly, ill-treating, over-driving, torturing or causing or procuring or permitting any animal drawing the same, to be cruelly beaten, ill-treated, over-driven, or tortured, or carrying a greater number of passengers or a greater weight of property than he is licensed to carry.
- (4) An owner or driver of a hackney-carriage harnessing or driving, or permitting to be harnessed or driven, any animal which from sickness, age, wounds or other causes is unfit to be harnessed or driven.
- (5) Being the driver of a hackney-carriage who shall be drunk during his employment or make use of insulting or abusive language, or gesture, or who shall wilfully obstruct or hinder the driver of any other carriage in taking up or setting down any person, or who shall wrongfully prevent or endeavour to prevent the driver of another hackney-carriage from being hired, or who being hired by time shall desert from the hiring before he has been discharged by the hirer.
- (6) Being the owner or driver of a hackney-carriage who shall demand more than the proper fare to which he is entitled under these rules or who shall refuse to ply for hire or to admit and carry in his carriage a number of persons and amount of property for which it is licensed, except on reasonable and sufficient grounds.
- (7) Being the owner of a hackney-carriage and omitting to produce the driver employed thereon, when ordered by a Magistrate to do so.

FIRST SCHEDULE.—(Rule 17).

1	2		3		4		5
Classes of Hackney-carriages.	DESCRIPTIONS OF HACKNEY CARRIAGES.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PASSENGERS TO BE CARRIED.		MAXIMUM WEIGHT OF PROPERTY TO BE CARRIED.		License fees per annum.
	Mhow, Nimnesh, Indore Residency Bazar.	Nowgong.	Mhow, Nimnesh, Indore Residency Bazar.	Nowgong.	Mhow, Nimnesh, Indore Residency Bazar.	Nowgong.	
1st Class	Carriages drawn by one horse of the height of 15 hands or over, or two horses of the height of 13 hands or over, regard being had to the condition of the horse or horses and the state of the carriage which must be such as to entitle it to rank in the first class	Four-wheeled carriages drawn by two horses or one horse and superior tongas drawn by two ponies (not under 13—24 hands).	3	4	Maunds. 3	Maunds. 3	Rs. 4
2nd Class	Carriages drawn by one horse of the height of 14 hands or over, or two horses of the height of 13 hands or over. Provided that when any horse or horses are not of the stipulated height, but are nevertheless, in the opinion of the Licensing Officer, fit to draw the carriage of the class for which the license is applied for, the license may be granted for that class.	Tongas drawn by two ponies and superior two-wheeled carriages drawn by one pony (not under 13—2 hands).	3	4	3	2	3
3rd Class	Carriages of descriptions other than the above	Inferior tongas drawn by two ponies, inferior carriages drawn by one pony, vehicles drawn by one bullock, and bullock coaches and bullock carts drawn by two bullocks.	3	4	3	2	1

CASE No. 12 OF 1915

Rangoon, the 20th January 1915.

In the matter of S. A. V. Peer Mahomed and others trading as S. A. V. Peer Mahomed & Co., earthenware dealers at No. 3, China Street, Rangoon, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Chas. R. Cowie & Co., Rangoon, a creditor of S. A. V. Peer Mahomed and others trading as S. A. V. Peer Mahomed & Co., earthenware dealers at No. 3, China Street, Rangoon, on the 14th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the firm of S. A. V. Peer Mahomed & Co., was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 16th day of January 1915.

CASE No. 13 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 18th January 1915.

In the matter of Maung Po Han, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Han, Clerk, residing at No. 13, 15th Street Rangoon, on the 16th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Han.

CASE No. 14 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 20th January 1915.

In the matter of Maung Kywai, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Kywai, Fitter, Burma Oil Company Ltd., residing at No. 27, Phomye Quarter, Rangoon, on the 18th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Kywai.

CASE No. 15 OF 1915

Rangoon, the 21st January 1915

In the matter of Maung Ba On, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba On, Petty Broker, residing at No. 18, Oliphant Street, Rangoon, on the 20th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba On.

CASE No. 16 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 22nd January 1915.

In the matter of Maung Bya, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Bya, of No. 27, Magyudan Quarter, Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 21st day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Bya.

CASE No. 17 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 22nd January 1915.

In the matter of Kalara Rahaman, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Kalara Rahaman residing at 10th Street, Laumadaw, Rangoon, on the 21st day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Kalara Rahaman.

CASE No. 19 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 22nd January 1915.

In the matter of Sidney Wilbur Madden, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Sidney Wilbur Madden, Bank Secretary, residing at No. 3, Forest Road, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Sidney Wilbur Madden.

CASE No. 20 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 22nd January 1915.

In the matter of Jotish Chandra Ghose, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Jotish Chandra Ghose of No. 56, Botataung Street, Rangoon, clerk in the office of Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Burma, on the 22nd day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Jotish Chandra Ghose.

J. HORMASJI,

Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 4 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 21st January 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Musammat Manbhari, daughter of Tika, widow of Daulat Ram, in person and as guardian of Ram Chand, Net Ram and Mansingh, her minor sons, of Delhi Kashmiri Gate.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Musammat Manbhari to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 3rd February 1915.

SUIT No. 5 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 21st January 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Mohomed Latif, son of Mohomed Husain, of Delhi Kalan Mahal.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Mohomed Latif to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on the 5th of February 1915.

SUIT No. 6 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 26th January 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Pokhar Mal, son of Fagir Chand, of Delhi, Keria Pull.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Pokhar Mal to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 16th of February 1915.

SUIT No. 7 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 26th January 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Lakhpat Rai, son of Nathan Lal, Caste Jaini, of Delhi Lahore Gate.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Lakhpat Rai to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 19th of February 1915.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JANUARY 30, 1915.

SPT No. 8 of 1915.

Delhi, the 26th January 1915.

In the matter of Insolvency of Mohammed Ishaq, son of Daood Khan, Caste Pathan, of Delhi Mon Gate.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Mohammed Ishaq to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 18th of February 1915.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that an order has been made by this Court adjudging the person hereunder mentioned Insolvent and vesting the estates and effects of the said Insolvent in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said Insolvent, or who have any of his estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay and deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

Number of Petition.	Date of Presentation.	Name, address and description of Insolvent.	Date of Adjudication.	Date of Public Examination of the Insolvent.
20 of 1915	12th January 1915	Sevar Krishnasawmi Naidu, earning his livelihood by teaching and writing accounts and residing at No. 27, Nagappier Mudali Street, Komaleesvaranpet, Madras.	15th January 1915	19th February 1915.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, MADRAS; }
The 22nd January 1915.

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM
IN BENGAL.
In Insolvency.**

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 16 of 1915.

The 22nd January 1915.

Re Narain Chunder Roy, residing at No. 19, Kaliprosad Chuckerbutty's Street in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business as dealer in straw at No. 19, Kaliprosad Chuckerbutty's Street in Calcutta aforesaid, and at present without any employment. *Ex parte* the debtor. Kumar Krishna Dutt, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 12th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta*.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 22 of 1915.

Dated the 27th January 1915.

Re Sarat Chandra Ray, Jotindra Nath Ray, and Akshoy Kumar Bose, members of the Firm of Sarat Chandra, Jotindra Nath Ray of 26-2, Prasanno Kumar Tagore Street, Calcutta,

and lately carrying on business at No. 212, Darumahatta Street, Calcutta. *Ex parte* Akshoy Kumar Sirkar the creditor. Jugneswar Sen—Creditor's Attorney.

On the 14th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Sarat Chandra Ray, Jotindra Nath Ray and Akshoy Kumar Bose as insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta*.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 26 of 1915.

Dated the 23rd January 1915.

Re Azmat Ali, of No. 14, Hyat Khan's Lane in the town of Calcutta, without occupation. *Ex parte* the debtor. Mitter and Bural, Insolvent's Attorneys.

On the 15th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta*.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 28 of 1915.

Dated the 23rd January 1915.

Re Gurudeb Singh, residing at No. 154, Mechhoo Bazar Street in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business as a dealer in piece-goods at No. 75, Cotton Street in Calcutta aforesaid. *Ex parte* the debtor. Subodh Chunder Mitter, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 18th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta*.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 29 of 1915.

Dated the 23rd January 1915.

Re Harvey St. John Jackson, residing at No. 45, Chowringhee Road in the town of Calcutta, a journalist, lately in the employ of the *Englishman* Office in Calcutta aforesaid. *Ex parte* the debtor. Orr, Dignam & Co., Insolvent's Attorneys.

On the 19th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta*.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 31 of 1915.

Dated the 25th January 1915.

Re Birendra Kumar Sirkar and Brojendra Kumar Sirkar, lately carrying on business in co-partnership with each other in piece-goods at No. 207-3, Harrison Road, in the town of Calcutta, under the name and style of Birendra Kumar Sirkar, Poresb Chandra Sirkar, residing at No. 6, Mathura Sen's Garden Lane in Calcutta aforesaid, at present of no occupation. *Ex parte* the debtors. Brojendra Lall Mukerjee, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 19th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Birendra Kumar Sirkar and Brojendra Kumar Sirkar as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta*.

TABLE IX.—Tea

Whereas exported		Imports in November	
1918		1914	
Calcutta			
By Rail and River— Assam Bengal Bihar and Orissa U. P. of Agra and Oudh Punjab Sind and Br. Baluchistan Bal. and G. India Bombay Cent. Prov. and Berar Nizam's Territory Madras Mysore Kashmir	Total	135,170	209,718
		90,897	157,894
		320	509
		1,613	1,479
cwt.		cwt.	
By Sea— Assam Bengal Bihar and Orissa Sind and Br. Baluchistan Bal. and G. India Bombay Cent. Prov. and Berar Nizam's Territory Madras Mysore Kashmir	Total	227,389	369,330
	
	
		69	51
Total		2,109	51
Total Imports		229,698	369,381
Imports from April to end of November			
By Rail and River— Assam Bengal Bihar and Orissa U. P. of Agra and Oudh Punjab Sind and Br. Baluchistan Bal. and G. India Bombay Cent. Prov. and Berar Nizam's Territory Madras Mysore Kashmir	Total	898,482	1,123,945
		576,496	690,357
		2,313	2,286
		3,891	3,035
cwt.		cwt.	
By Sea— Assam Bengal Bihar and Orissa Sind and Br. Baluchistan Bal. and G. India Bombay Cent. Prov. and Berar Nizam's Territory Madras Mysore Kashmir	Total	1,478,399	1,753,435
	
		2	4
		...	1
Total		1,485,127	1,753,197
Total Imports		1,485,127	1,753,197

G. FINDLAY SHIRAS,
Director of Statistics

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH DECEMBER 1914.**

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 4. By W. A. K. Christie, B.Sc., Ph. D., Chemist, Geological Survey of India, Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent, Survey of India, Captain J. L. Grinlinton, R.G.A., F.R.G.S. Notes on the Salt Deposits of the Cis-Indus Salt Ranges. Description of teeth referable to the Lower Siwalik Creodont genus *Dissopsalis*, Pilgrim. Notes on some Glaciers of the Dhaulī and Lissar Valleys, Kumaon Himalaya, September 1912. Miscellaneous Notes, Index. Rs. 1.

**LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1914.**

Monthly Weather Review, March to July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 1 per month.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the Reality of relationships or Periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 23rd January 1915.

Burma.—Very light rain fell in the three most northern districts of the Mandalay division. Reaping of winter rice has been completed, but threshing and winnowing are still proceeding in Upper Burma. Sowing of spring rice and miscellaneous crops is progressing. Harvesting of sesamum, groundnut and millet continues. Plucking of cotton has been completed. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Winter rice is being threshed out. The price of unhusked rice in Rangoon has risen very slightly.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable. Light to moderate rain fell in all districts except Nowgong and the Garo Hills. Harvesting of winter rice and plucking of cotton have been practically finished with outturn generally fair. Hoeing and pruning of tea, pressing of sugarcane, harvesting of mustard and ploughing of lands for autumn rice are in progress. The average price of common rice has risen slightly. Cattle disease is reported from three districts. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Cachar.

Bengal.—Light and scattered showers fell in most districts of the Province, doing considerable good to the standing spring crops. Harvesting of winter rice is nearly over and that of mustard is in progress. Pressing of sugarcane continues. *Boro* paddy is being transplanted. The condition and prospects of the crops are fairly good. Cattle disease is reported from seven districts. The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light rain fell in Orissa and in Palamau and in parts of Bhagalpur, Hazaribagh and the Santal Parganas. Threshing of winter rice and pressing of sugarcane continue. Harvesting of the early spring crops is in progress in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Standing crops are suffering from want of rain in some districts of Bihar. In Orissa and Chota Nagpur they are generally doing well. The average price of common rice has fallen as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from thirteen districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—Light rain fell in the north and west but more rain is still urgently needed in parts of the Provinces. Crops have been slightly damaged by frost in parts of the Naini Tal, Farrukhabad, Fyzabad, Gonda and Gorakhpur districts. Irrigation of spring crops, pressing of sugarcane and preparation of lands for the next season's crops continue. Standing crops are doing well and their prospects continue to be favourable. Agricultural stock is in good condition but cattle disease has increased slightly. Fodder and water are ample. Markets are well stocked except in a few places where the stocks are low owing to the absence of imports. The level of prices is generally high.

Punjab.—Light rain fell in all the reporting districts except in the west. It was beneficial for the standing crops but more is still wanted. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress, the yield being average to good. The condition and expected yield of irrigated crops are generally average to good. Ploughing for and sowing of spring crops continue. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder and water are sufficient. Prices of food grains range between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless. Standing crops both on irrigated and unirrigated areas are fair. Harvesting of sugarcane continues in Banau. Spring crops are still being sown in Peshawar. Rain is badly wanted all over the Province. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are procurable. Prices are high and are rising in Peshawar, but are falling in the case of gram and *bajra* in Dera Ismail Khan.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 8 to 15 and maize from 10 to 24 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Cattle disease of a mild type prevails in the Jammu tahsil. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—Rain and snow fell in the Anantnag *wasarat*. Cattle disease prevails in Sripartabsinghpura. Prices are slightly falling in Baramulla and are normal elsewhere. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Rajputana.—The rainfall was general. The weather is cool and cloudy. Spring crops are doing well. Weeding and irrigation continue. Prospects are generally normal. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle are healthy. Prices are rising.

Central India.—During the week 28 cents of rain fell in the Rampura Bhanpura district of Indore and 40 cents in Manpur. General rain was received in Gwalior and partial in Bhopal. Picking of cotton and harvesting of autumn crops continue. Spring crops are being irrigated. Standing crops are generally in good condition but are suffering for want of rain in Bhopal, Rewa, Garrauli, and Dewas Senior. Agricultural stock is in good condition, except for cattle disease in some villages of the Indore State and in parts of Dhar and Alirajpur. Prices are high and are rising throughout. Poppy is being irrigated in Gwalior, Indore, and Bhopal.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been cool and occasionally cloudy. No rain was registered at headquarters but a fall of over 3 inches was received in the interior of the Yeotmal district. Rain is badly needed in parts of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda divisions. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton still continue in some districts. Want of rain in the Vindhyar districts, frost in Mandla, cloudy weather in Chanda, rains in Bilaspur, and rats in Buldana did some damage to spring crops in places, otherwise their prospects are fair to good. Agricultural stock is in good condition. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Wheat rose by 2 seers per rupee in Buldana and in thirteen other districts it was sold dearer by $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 seer per rupee.

Feudatory States.—Kanker and Bastar had 1 and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches of rain respectively. Eight other States also received light showers, nowhere exceeding 78 cents. Kawardha and Jashpur require more rain. Prospects of spring crops are generally favourable. *Kodon* in Kawardha and rice in Jashpur rose by $2\frac{1}{4}$ and 2 seers per rupee respectively. Wheat has fallen by 3 seers and rice by 2 seers in Jashpur.

Bombay.—Rain fell during the week in the Presidency proper, damaging the standing crops in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Sholapur and Belgaum. Elsewhere the crops are generally in good condition, except for slight damage by insects and disease in parts of Karachi, by frost in two talukas of Nawabshah and by rats in one State of Rewa Kantha and in one taluka of East Khandesh. Cotton picking is progressing in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Ahmedabad, West Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Kathiawar and Baroda. The fodder supply is sufficient except in the area affected by floods and the hilly tracts of Karachi and two talukas of Thar and Parkar. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices have risen slightly in Sind, have fallen in the Deccan and are steady elsewhere.

Hyderabad.—General rain fell during the week. The highest fall was 4.68 inches. The early rice crop is being harvested in parts. Spring crops are mostly in good condition and are being harvested. The rainfall proved injurious to some extent. Late rice is being sown and weeded. Cattle disease prevails in four talukas. Prices:—Wheat 5, coarse rice 7 and *juar* 15 seers per rupee. The highest price in districts is *juar* 11 seers in Warangal and the lowest, 24 seers, in Adilabad.

Mysore.—Slight rain fell during the week in all districts. Prices of *ragi* and rice have fallen in Bangalore. Markets are well supplied. The outturn of the harvested paddy, *ragi*, sugarcane, gram and coffee is fair. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects of the season are generally good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Reaping of rice has been completed and threshing has commenced. Picking of coffee continues. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—No rain fell during the week in Banganapalle, Sandur and South Canara. Light rain fell in Ganjam, the Vizagapatam littoral, Godavari, Bellary, Tanjore and Malabar. The fall was very heavy in Nellore, heavy in Cochin and fair to good elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good but are withering or require rain in parts of three districts. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding generally with outturn fair to normal. Sowings of paddy and dry crops are proceeding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is generally sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, the Deccan and the central parts except Coimbatore and the south except Ramnad. Pasture is sufficient except in Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur and in parts of three other districts. Fodder is generally sufficient. Prices show a tendency to fall.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

. Delhi, the 28th January 1915.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 23rd January 1915, is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	3	8
		Kaira District	1	...
		Panch Mahals District	35	19
		Ahmedabad District	7	6
		Broach	...	...
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	1	1
		Surat District	13	4
		Bhiwandi Port	...	...
		Bandra	...	...
		Bassein	...	...
		Thana	...	...
		Kalyan	...	...
		Kurla	...	...
		Thana District	10	9
	Central	Nasik District	110	93
		Ahmednagar District	11	11
		East Khandesh District	7	6
		Poona Town	22	18
		Poona District	72	51
		Satara	64	40
		Sholapur Town	5	4
	Southern	Kolaba District	...	...
		Ratnagiri	...	...
		Belgaum	52	31
		Dharwar	103	48
		Hubli Town	...	...
	Sind	Bijapur District	7	3
		Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	2	2
		Karachi District	5	4
		Sukkur	...	...
		Larkana	...	...
	Political Charges.	Nawabshah	...	...
		Baroda State	18	13
		Outch	2	2
		Mandvi Port	...	...
		Porbandar Port	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	5	3
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	109	71
		TOTAL	685	442
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Anantapur District	21	19
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	61 (a)	46 (a)
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	5 (c)	2 (a)
		Mangalore Town and Port	3	3
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem District	20 (a)	12 (a)
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	20 (c)	12 (b)
		Trichinopoly District	25 (d)	18 (e)
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Visagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	155	112

(a) One imported. (b) Two imported. (c) Three imported. (d) Seven imported. (e) Eleven imported.

In the return for the week ending 16th January 1915 against the Broach district read 3 cases, 1 death *for nil*.

In the return for the week ending 16th January 1915, against Hyderabad Town read 47 cases, 29 deaths *for nil*.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan District Birbhum Bankura Howrah Town Howrah District	...............	...............
	Presi- dency.	24 Parganas Calcutta	... 1	... 1
	Dacca	Dacca Town Dacca District Mymensingh District Faridpur	............	............
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District Pabna District	......	......
		TOTAL	1	1
	Patna	Patna Town Patna District Gaya Town Gaya District Shahabad District	2 59 ... 37 63	2 69 ... 27 59
	Tirhut	Saran District Champaran District Muzaffarpur Palamau Darbhanga Town Darbhanga District	216 ... 25 ... 23	164 ... 25 ... 24
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town Monghyr District Purnea Bhagalpur Town Bhagalpur District Sonthal Parganas District	90 ... 7 20 1	73 ... 6 17 1
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Chota-Nag- pur	Hasaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	543	467
	Meerut	Saharanpur City Saharanpur District Muzaffarnagar District Meerut Bulandshahr	3 12 ... 36	5 11 ... 31
	Agra	Aligarh District Muttra City Muttra District Etah	13 ... 4 ...	13 ... 2 1
	Rohil- khand.	Bijnor District Moradabad District Shahjahanpur District Farrukhabad City Farrukhabad District Cawnpore City	5 4 4 11 ... 4	5 4 2 11 ... 4
	Allahabad	Cawnpore District Fatehpur Allahabad City Allahabad District	... ... 1 26	... 30 1 23
	Jhansi	Jalaun District	...	...
	Benares	Benares District Jaunpur Ghazipur Ballia	29 8 104 164	21 13 97 161
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District Basti Azamgarh	17 32 363	15 19 302
	Lucknow	Lucknow City Lucknow District Unao Rae Bareilly Sitapur Hardoi Kheri	... ... 38 45 47 10 ...	... ... 32 39 37 9 ...
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City Fyzabad District Gonda Bahraich Sultanpur Partabgarh District Bara Banki	8 46 ... 20 7 8 38	7 39 ... 20 6 3 36
		TOTAL	1,134	999

In the return for the week ending 16th January 1915, against the Darbhanga district read 38 deaths for 28 deaths.

**Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian
Railways.**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(RAILWAY BOARD.)**

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAYS.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK		MEAN MILEAGE WORKED.		TOTAL EARNINGS FOR WEEK ENDING		EARNINGS PER MILE OPEN FOR WEEK		TOTAL EARNINGS FROM 1ST APRIL TO		REMARKS.
	During official year 1913-14.		1914. 1915.		16th January 1914. 16th January 1915.		1914. 1915.		16th January 1914. 16th January 1915.		
	Ra.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	
State and Guaranteed Railways.											
Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines).	302	2,689	2,678	8,54,789	8,08,000	320	302	3,23,52,214	3,12,97,000	Ra.	
Bewah Extensions.	376	21	21	7,472	7,000	359	313	3,04,330	3,43,000	...	10,55,214
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	695	998	1,001	7,31,243	6,52,000	732	651	2,73,48,674	2,54,46,000	...	19,02,674
Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3 1/2" and 2' 6" gauge lines).	438	1,572	1,570	7,05,703	7,41,000	497	472	3,03,39,122	2,57,82,000	...	45,47,122
East Indian.	775	2,571	2,571	10,82,048	20,34,040	771	791	8,16,38,659	8,04,43,000	...	11,95,659
Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland).	650	2,537	2,552	18,98,737	18,01,000	749	706	6,42,28,980	5,71,70,000	...	70,58,980
Agra-Delhi Chord.	353	126	136	51,146	61,000	496	484	17,76,967	23,11,000	...	...
Baran-Kotah.	85	40	40	4,047	2,900	101	72	1,24,547	1,11,000	5,34,083	...
Bhopal-Itarsi.	536	57	57	30,974	23,900	543	418	12,79,669	8,89,000	...	17,547
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3 1/2" gauge lines).	278	2,553	2,553	6,69,098	6,32,000	262	248	2,89,71,556	2,87,02,000	...	3,90,669
North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines).	411	4,012	4,010	16,62,393	14,00,000	414	349	6,86,12,948	6,62,29,000	...	2,69,556
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Barhalwa 3' 3 1/2" link).	289	1,600	1,601	4,99,436	2,43,000	305	152	1,84,12,373	1,59,66,000	...	23,83,948
Cawnpore-Banda.	39	33	33	1,211	4,900	37	64	(a) 47,492	1,37,000	89,598	26,46,373
Hardwar-Dehra.	292	32	32	8,659	7,000	271	219	3,76,070	3,64,000	...	...
Amarnagar.	187	812	851	1,43,834	1,34,000	178	157	58,91,008	52,97,000	...	12,070
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	315	1,928	1,928	6,34,186	6,07,000	847	332	2,27,81,080	2,20,54,000	...	94,808
Barnas.	306	1,343	1,342	5,01,391	4,43,000	374	330	1,65,72,802	1,60,55,000	...	7,30,080
Barnas Extensions.	...	187	187	37,961	24,000	202	128	15,57,085	12,27,000	...	5,17,802
Southern Shan States.	...	23	61	693	1,000	30	16	23,214	38,000	...	3,30,085
Dhose-Kurnool.	...	82	82	2,435	1,900	76	50	95,364	83,900	...	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section).	209	124	124	31,944	20,200	177	163	10,60,990	7,89,000	...	12,084
Lucknow-Bareilly.	151	304	305	38,876	40,700	128	133	16,10,376	14,57,000	...	...
Myore (including Kolar Gold Fields 5' 6" gauge lines).	179	411	411	68,036	66,700	166	162	30,19,383	29,46,000	...	...
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines).	371	1,454	1,445	4,88,451	4,32,000	393	297	3,21,98,138	2,17,49,000	...	2,71,990
Travancore Branch.	161	108	108	13,950	12,200	123	113	7,25,411	7,32,000	...	73,388
Tirhoot.	251	785	788	1,98,461	2,13,000	253	270	79,33,869	75,55,000	...	4,49,138

Nagda-Ujjain	186	34	34	1,18,859	1,01,000	356	302	48,68,706	43,05,000	...	...	5,62,706
Nizam's Guaranteed State	376	334	334	6,985	5,600	176	165	2,32,617	2,32,000	...	...	617
Petlad-Cambay	168	34	34	65,795	30,000	608	278	14,83,680	10,31,000	...	...	4,32,680
Rajoura-Bhatinda	352	108	108	1,38,839	1,10,000	827	359	43,74,685	42,81,000	...	...	1,41,685
Southern Punjab	262	425	425	24,854	24,000	160	155	10,52,095	9,64,000	...	...	98,095
Southern Punjab--" Ludhiana " Extension	167	155	155	12,317	9,000	59	43	5,20,602	4,56,000	...	...	64,602
Sekli Valley	63	208	208	45,948	37,200	286	240	11,51,728	9,97,000	...	...	1,54,728
Taped Valley	193	155	155	2,191	1,900	65	56	1,00,454	96,600	...	...	3,854
Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	8,225	7,500	93	84	3,03,429	3,15,000	...	...	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Branshabad Extension)	87	89	89	2,03,327	2,27,000	164	183	84,30,318	83,57,000	...	11,571	73,318
Bengal and North-Western	166	1,239	1,240	30,470	30,300	193	198	13,61,343	12,78,000	...	...	83,843
Bengal-Dooars	206	133	153	6,497	7,300	125	140	2,76,947	3,06,000	...	29,053	...
Berwada-Masulipatam	131	52	52	29,855	27,000	132	110	11,61,626	12,65,000	...	1,06,374	...
Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	129	227	246	6,615	5,500	200	167	3,38,280	2,18,000	...	...	10,280
Cooch Behar	175	33	33	24,537	24,100	285	280	10,63,617	10,39,000	...	...	24,617
Dibru-Sadiya	303	86	86	14,140	13,300	77	72	6,18,907	6,34,000	...	...	...
Gadkwar's Mchena (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	184	184	32,667	32,200	107	101	10,68,726	10,72,000	...	3,274	...
Gondal-Portabdar (including Jetalar-Rajkot)	124	211	220	1,11,000	83,900	251	190	31,74,755	32,91,000	...	1,16,244	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	194	442	442	5,659	5,000	30	77	2,36,717	2,14,000	...	...	22,717
Jaipur	82	73	73	5,361	4,000	99	71	2,26,716	2,30,000	...	3,384	...
Jamnagar	104	54	54	98,825	9,700	96	92	43,29,206	35,20,000	...	...	7,09,206
Jodhpur-Bikaner	102	1,074	1,074	11,950	11,000	106	96	4,61,791	4,60,000	...	...	1,791
Junnagar	105	113	114	7,207	4,800	348	166	2,52,008	2,28,000	...	...	24,038
Kolhapur	226	29	29	5,418	3,900	54	39	1,71,529	1,62,000	...	...	9,529
Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	43	100	100	13,941	13,700	140	117	6,21,263	6,11,000	...	...	10,263
Morri (including Vankar-Morri 2 nd & gauge)	161	93	93	10,592	12,900	194	235	3,98,771	3,91,000	...	...	7,671
Mymensingh-Jamulpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	30,345	32,200	135	120	16,42,380	13,81,000	...	...	2,61,389
Rohilkund and Kunson	149	268	268	881	600	176	130	29,331	27,900	...	...	1,631
Saugli	163	5	5	11,352	9,900	175	152	5,14,987	5,18,000	...	3,013	...
Shoranur-Cochin	195	65	65	15,014	13,100	149	127	7,88,481	7,48,000	...	...	40,481
Tanjore District Board	183	103	103	7,175	5,600	107	84	2,33,518	2,13,000	...	...	20,518
Udaipur-Chittorgarh	92	67	67	32,786	22,200	283	191	9,30,730	8,25,000	...	...	1,05,730
Bareil	219	116	116	...	300	...	23	...	6,800	...	6,800	...
Billmora-Kala-Amba (b)	...	13	13	...	500	...	45	...	28,100	...	28,229	...
Bowringpet-Kolar (c)	...	11	11	334	1,000	30	50	1,871	49,100	...	...	19,114
Champur-Shivrajpur	...	20	20	2,593	1,100	105	50	68,214	37,100	...	...	...
Dhond-Baramati (d)	...	27	27	...	12,600	...	41	...	5,32,000	...	...	...
Gadkwar's Dabhoi	...	142	142	12,474	800	88	89	5,00,807	33,400	...	...	...
Godhra-Lunavada	...	25	25	630	1,000	26	32	20,097	6,600	...	...	...
Jacobabad-Kashmore (f)	...	115	115	...	400	...	9	...	19,000	...	...	1,097
Koanba-Zankhwar	...	26	26	420	7,000	16	15	22,495	2,01,000	...	...	...
Murtajapur-Ellichpur including Karanja sec.	...	48	68	9,356	1,900	196	112	78,985	90,700	...	...	...
Nadiad-Kapadvanj	...	28	28	1,708	1,900	61	68	...	11,715	...	...	...
Nadiad-Kapadvanj	...	15	15	2,143	400	...	28	...	2,200	...	...	...
Petlad Vaso (h)	...	37	37	19,487	11,300	382	221	9,70,967	9,35,000	...	...	...
Rajpipla	...	51	51	...	1,000	...	24	...	29,000	...	...	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	462	462	...	900	...	12	...	18,900	...	...	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan Extension (i)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pipar-Bilars	...	20	25	462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	186	7,516	7,853	13,26,653	11,77,200	177	150	4,97,85,108	4,72,60,100	...	...	25,35,003
GRAND TOTAL	389	33,779	34,297	1,26,36,446	1,15,98,900	374	388	48,89,42,764	48,25,30,100	3,64,12,664

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

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[12TH JANUARY, 1915.]

[*Sir Harcourt Butler ; Raja Kushalpal Singh ;
Sir Reginald Craddock.*]

organization of excursions. The following facts, however, may prove of interest to the Hon'ble Member :—

(i) The Government of India are anxious to encourage practical and visual instruction. Attention is invited to the Government of India Resolution No. 301-C. D., dated the 21st February, 1913, paragraphs 8 (2), 11 (iv), 22 (e) and 34.

(ii) The Government of India have at various times addressed Local Governments regarding the provision of lanterns and slides, and in 1907 they provided sets of slides. A reference may be made to paragraph 234 of No. 1 of the Occasional Reports published by the office of the Director-General of Education in India, called *Rural Schools in the Central Provinces*. It is understood that there is now considerable activity in provinces in this matter. Attention is invited to paragraph 688 of the Sixth Quinquennial Review of the Progress of Education in India, to paragraphs 31, 44 and 49 of the report of Director of Public Instruction in Bombay for 1913-14, and to paragraph 28 of the report for Bengal.

"In some provinces, schools are provided with gardens wherever possible. An account of the nature and intention of such gardens is to be found in section X of *Rural Schools in the Central Provinces*. Attention is also invited to paragraphs 55 and 28 and page 12 of the reports of the Directors for 1913-14 in Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces, respectively. Gardens were included as one of the objects for which the Government of India recently gave a non-recurring grant of Rs 25,00,000.

"There are numerous allusions to excursions made by schools in the report of the Director of Public Instruction in Bombay for 1913-14. Paragraph 38 of the report speaks of grants of Rs 500 each to high schools for this purpose. The Indian Museum in Calcutta is being used for educational purposes.

"The Government of India made in 1913 grants for manual training totalling 7 lakhs of rupees capital and 1 lakh recurring. Attention is invited to the following passages in the reports of Directors of Public Instruction for 1913-14, in various provinces :—Madras, paragraph 2 of the report ; Bombay, paragraph 129 ; Bengal, paragraph 32 ; United Provinces, page 8 ; and Burma, page 24."

The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh asked :—

7. "Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement giving the salaries of munsifs and subordinate judges in all major provinces of India?"

Salaries of munsifs and sub-judges in all major provinces of India.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"A statement* giving the desired information is laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh asked :—

8. "Has the attention of Government been drawn to letter which Mr. Abdulla ibn Yusuf Ali has written on the subject of "Indian Soldiers and Indian Usurers," and which is published in the *Pioneer* of the 9th November, 1914? Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of making the concessions suggested therein?"

Indian soldiers and Indian usurers.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"The whole question is at present under the consideration of the Government of India who hope to be in a position to take action shortly."

[*Raja Kushalpal Singh; Mr. Clark; Sir [12TH JANUARY, 1915.]
Harcourt Butler; Sir Reginald Craddock;
Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur.*]

The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh asked :—

Proceedings
of Cotton
and Wheat
Conferences
at
L

9. " Will the Government be pleased to say whether they propose to place on the table a copy of the proceedings of the Cotton and Wheat Conferences held at Delhi ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replied :—

" Government regret that they are unable to lay reports of these Conferences on the table, as the proceedings were of a confidential nature. The decision arrived at by Government as a result of the discussion at the Wheat Conference formed the subject of a press communiqué issued on the 28th December last. As regards the Cotton Conference, a communiqué was also issued to the Press a few days ago indicating broadly the views in regard to the cotton question which were elicited at the Conference and publishing the decisions at which the Government of India have arrived."

The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh asked :—

Study of
vernacular
languages
into colleges.

10. " (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the Resolution No. IV passed at the meeting of the fifth Hindi Literary Conference held at Lucknow ?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to say whether they propose to draw the attention of the Universities of Allahabad and the Punjab to the desirability of introducing the study of the vernacular languages into colleges as soon as practicable ? "

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

" (a) The Government of India have not seen the Resolution referred to.

(b) The matter would be more appropriately referred to the Local Governments concerned than to the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur asked :—

Modification
of the Elec-
tion Rules
in regard to
date of
general
election.

11. " Is it a fact that some inconvenience might result from holding a general election for the return of members to the Local and the Imperial Councils in the middle of the winter sessions? If so, do Government propose to change the rules so as to provide that the date fixed for general election shall be after the close of the sessions ? "

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

" The Government of India are aware that the present date for the expiry of the three-years' term of the elected members of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils may cause inconvenience, and are at present considering, in consultation with Local Governments and Administrations, how the difficulty can best be met."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur asked :—

Payment of
travelling
and halting
expenses to
members of
Municipal
and Local
Boards at-
tending
meetings to
see for
their repre-

12. " Is it a fact that the Government invited the opinion of the Local Governments as to the desirability of prohibiting the payment of travelling and halting expenses of members of Municipalities and Local and District Boards attending meetings of voters for the purpose of electing their representatives on the Local Legislative Councils? If so, will the Government be pleased to state their final decision in the matter ? "

[12TH JANUARY, 1915.]

[*Sir Reginald Craddock; Maharaja Ranajit Sinha; Sir Robert Carlyle.*]**The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock** replied :—

"The Government of India addressed the Local Governments and Administrations concerned on the question whether the payment or offer of payment of the travelling expenses of voters by candidates for election to the various Provincial Legislative Councils should be definitely prohibited. Their replies have been received and the matter is under the consideration of the Government of India"

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur asked :—

13. "Is it a fact that the river Jumna does not remain navigable throughout the year? If so, do Government propose to dredge it so as to keep it navigable from Delhi to Allahabad all the year round?" Dredging of the r. Jumna.

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle replied :—

"(a) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.

(b) In regard to the second part of the question, Government do not propose to undertake dredging operations in order to maintain a navigable channel in the river Jumna throughout the year between Delhi and Allahabad. Dredging alone would be ineffective for the purpose and the extensive works which would be necessary would involve expenditure out of all proportion to the resulting benefits."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur asked :—

14. "(a) Have the Government of India received information that cattle in British India have deteriorated in recent years?" Grazing grounds for cattle in each village.

(b) If so, is it a fact that want of grazing grounds is one of the causes of the deterioration of cattle?

(c) If so, do the Government propose to arrange for common grazing grounds in each village?"

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle replied :—

"On the reports received from Local Governments, it is impossible to decide whether taken as a whole Indian cattle have deteriorated of recent years. In some localities deterioration is believed to have taken place and one of the causes to which this has been attributed is the want of sufficient pasturage. On the other hand, in one province at least, it is stated that with any system of communal grazing the quality of the stock cannot be maintained.

"The improvement of the fodder supply whether by the provision of additional grazing grounds or in any other manner is a matter for Local Governments; but I may mention that the whole question was considered by the Board of Agriculture at its last meeting. Stress was laid on the fact that as the problems to be attacked were essentially of a local character which must be worked out from the point of view of particular localities, nothing more than very general recommendations could be made. Among the recommendations it was suggested that in each province investigations should be made regarding the existing sources of fodder supply and their utilization to the best advantage. Local Governments have accordingly been requested by the Government of India to institute such inquiries in order that the subject may further be considered by the Board of Agriculture at its next meeting. When the final recommendations of the Board are received they will receive careful attention as the Government of India are fully alive to the great importance of this question. It must, however, be realized that the provision of additional pasturage is only one aspect of a problem which is essentially local in character and which each Local Government must endeavour to solve with due regard to local conditions."

[*Raja Abu Jafar; Sir Harcourt Butler; Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Clark; Mr. Asad Ali.*] [12TH JANUARY, 1915.]

The Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar asked :—

Appoint-
ment of
moderators
by Univer-
sities.

15. "Would the Government be pleased—

- (a) to state which of the Indian Universities appoint moderators for the examination papers, and
- (b) to state whether they propose to recommend the adoption of a similar system to such Universities as have no moderators ? "

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

"(a) The Regulations of all the Indian Universities except the University of Madras make provision for the appointment of Moderators.

(b) The reply is in the negative "

The Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar asked :—

Agra
and Agra
Settled
Estates
Bills.

16. "Has the Government finally allowed the Agra Estates Bill and the Agra Settled Estates Bill to be laid before the United Provinces Legislative Council ? Are these Bills to be consolidated ? When are they likely to be introduced in the United Provinces Legislative Council ? "

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"Correspondence relative to the Agra Estates and the Agra Settled Estates Bills has passed between the Government of India and the Local Government, and an expression of the final views of the latter is awaited. Pending the consideration of it no more definite statement can be made."

The Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar asked :—

Prohibition
of rise in
price of
edibles.

17. "Have the Home Government and other European States strictly prohibited any abnormal rise in the price of edibles, and, if so, what steps have been taken by such countries to enforce such prohibition ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replied :—

"So far as the Government of India are aware His Majesty's Government have not prohibited increase of prices of foodstuffs but they have taken powers by Act of Parliament enabling the Board of Trade to take possession, subject to compensation, of such articles of commerce as they consider to be unreasonably withheld from the market. It is not known whether any action has been taken in pursuance of these powers.

"The Government of India have no official information regarding action taken by other European States with a view to prevent an abnormal rise in the price of food-stuffs. It has, however, been stated in the Press that the German Government have fixed maximum prices in respect of certain articles of consumption."

The Hon'ble Mr. Asad Ali asked :—

Free ele-
mentary
education
amongst
poorer

18. "Will Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken during the last two years in each of the Indian provinces to promote free elementary education amongst the poorer classes in general and Mussalmans in particular ? "

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the Provincial reports on Public Instruction. With a view to supplementing the information contained in these reports, inquiries will be made from Local Governments and the result will be laid on the table."

[12TH JANUARY, 1915.] [*Mr. Asad Ali; Sir Harcourt Butler; Raja Kushalpal Singh; Mr. Clark; Raja Abu Jafar; Sir Robert Carlyle*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Asad Ali asked :—

19. "With reference to my question (8-9-14) regarding the provincial educational grants to Muhammadan education, have the Government obtained information on the subject, and, if so, will they please lay it on the table?"

Provincial educational grants to Muhammadan education.

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

"The Government of India have not yet received replies from all Local Governments."

The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh asked :—

20. "Has the attention of Government been drawn to the letter headed "The Case of Indian Cotton," which is published on page 9 of the *Pioneer* of the 1st October, 1914? Will the Government be pleased to state what action, if any, they propose to take in the matter?"

Indian cotton.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replied :—

"The attention of Government has been drawn to the letter referred to. The action which Government propose to take with reference to the cotton situation is summarised in the Press Communiqué* of the 5th instant, a copy of which is laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar asked :—

21. "Will the Government be pleased to state how much (if any) grain has, since the promulgation of the recent Articles of Commerce Ordinance, 1914, been brought into the open market as the result of the exercise of powers conferred on Government by the Ordinance?"

Purchase of grains since the promulgation of Articles of Commerce Ordinance.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replied :—

"So far as the Government of India are aware, no grain has as yet been brought into the open market as a result of the exercise of powers conferred by the Articles of Commerce Ordinance. Local Governments are, however, fully aware of their powers under the Ordinance and will doubtless exercise them should necessity arise. It is understood that returns under the Ordinance have already been called for in certain districts."

The Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar asked :—

22. "(a) Is it a fact that the indigo industry in India has been nearly destroyed by the free importation of German chemical dyes?"

Indigo industry.

(b) Would the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to afford some protection or encouragement to the indigo industry?"

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle replied :

"Natural indigo has undoubtedly suffered severely from competition with the synthetic product and the Government of India are at present considering to what extent and in what manner assistance can be rendered to growers of indigo. To enable them to come to a decision it has been arranged to hold a conference shortly in Delhi."

The Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar asked :—

23. "(a) Is it a fact that the present war or false rumours connected with the war have caused an abnormal rise in the price of grains?"

Steps to be taken in connection with the rise in price of grains.

(b) If so, what steps (if any) do the Government propose to take with respect to such abnormal rise?"

[*Mr. Clark; Raja Abu Jafa.; Sir Reginald Craddock.*] [12TH JANUARY, 1915.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replied :—

“(a) The price of grains has risen in parts of India as a result of tendencies connected with the outbreak of war.”

“(b) On the analogy of measures taken in the United Kingdom, the Governor-General promulgated the Articles of Commerce Ordinance, IX of 1914, on the 30th of November last. The Ordinance empowers the Governor-General in Council, for the whole or any part of British India, and each Local Government for the whole or any part of the Province, to require any owner or owners of any article of commerce to give full information regarding stocks in his or their possession. The Governor General in Council and Local Governments are further empowered to notify any article of commerce which appears to be unreasonably withheld from the market and to take possession, on payment of compensation, of stocks of any article unreasonably withheld. The Government of India have not yet exercised their powers under the Articles of Commerce Ordinance. Local Governments will doubtless exercise their powers under the Ordinance should necessity arise, and it is understood that action has already been taken in certain districts.

“A supplementary measure calculated to prevent an abnormal rise in the price of wheat has been the issue of a statutory notification restricting the export of wheat and wheat flour from British India before 1st April to a total amount of 78,000 tons. By this means it is hoped to ensure an approximation of the Indian supply to the Indian demand, and to guard against the danger of any reduction in the local price of wheat merely leading to increased exports.”

The Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar asked :—

Exports since August 1914 to December 1914.

24. “Will the Government be pleased to state whether the exports since August 1914 to the end of December 1914 have increased or decreased in comparison with the corresponding five months of 1913, and with the five months preceding the present war, i.e., from March 1914 to the end of July 1914?”

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replied :—

“A statement* giving the information desired by the Hon'ble Member is laid on the table. It will be observed that the value of exports during the five months, August to December 1914, is less than that recorded for the corresponding months of 1913 and less also than that of exports during the five months, March to July 1914.”

The Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar asked :—

Appointments in the Executive Departments for land-owning

25. “Have any of the different local administrations reserved for the land-owning class any specified number of appointments in the executive departments, and if so, will the Government be pleased to state which Local Governments have reserved such posts and in what proportion?”

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

“The rules current in the United Provinces for the selection of members of the Provincial Executive Service make mention, among other qualifications, of that of being connected with the important land-owning classes, and it is understood that ordinarily a certain proportion of the appointments made are of candidates of this description. A similar reservation does not appear to be made elsewhere in the cases of other Provincial Executive Services.”

[12TH JANUARY, 1915.]

[*Sir Reginald Craddock ; Sir Ali Imam.*]**THE FOREIGNERS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1914.**

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—" My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill to amend the Foreigners Act, 1864, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam, the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent, the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler, the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon'ble Mr. Rayaningar, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy and myself."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE SIR SASSOON DAVID BARONETCY BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam :—" My Lord, the object of the Bill I move for leave to introduce is to settle the endowment of the Baronetcy conferred on Sir Sassoon Jacob David. To maintain the dignity of a hereditary title like this, the creation of a trust of the character conveyed in the Bill is necessary. It has been framed on the lines of previous enactments of a similar kind and has been settled in concert with Sir Sassoon David and the Government of Bombay. Consistent with the object of the Bill, care has been taken to trench as little as possible on the ordinary law of perpetuity. It is a private Bill and has no element of contention. I feel confident that the Council will give its support to it. The Baronet is a distinguished citizen of India, who has rendered valuable services to the country generally and to the City of Bombay in particular. Not many years ago he served as a Member of this Council, in which he has many personal friends. I am sure it will be a source of pleasure to my colleagues, as it is to me, to be associated with this Bill, which is intended to uphold the dignity of a title which has been earned with so much credit.

" My Lord, I move for leave to introduce the Bill "

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam :—" My Lord, I beg to introduce the Bill and also move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in English in the *Gazette of India* and in the *Bombay Government Gazette*."

The motion was put and agreed to

THE SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHoy BARONETCY BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam :—" My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal Act XX of 1860 and to re-enact it with certain modifications. This is also a private Bill which has been settled by the legal advisers of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy in consultation with the Government of Bombay. Act XX of 1860, which was passed to endow the Baronetcy conferred on the first Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, has been found to be too rigid for certain purposes which may legitimately improve the control and management of the Trust. The Bill is intended to secure in the main two objects. One is to empower the Baronet for the time being to sell, with the approval and the Trustees, Mazagon Castle and purchase a new residence in a more healthy and convenient locality in Bombay. The other is to confer on the Trustees and the Baronet for the time being jointly more extensive powers to invest the endowment funds on the lines of section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act of 1882.

[*Sir Ali Imam.*]

[12TH JANUARY, 1915.]

"These provisions being unobjectionable, I have reason to believe that the Council will treat the Bill as a non-contentious measure.

"My Lord, I move for leave to introduce the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam :—"My Lord, I beg to introduce the Bill and also to move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in English in the *Gazette of India* and in the *Bombay Government Gazette*."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE EMERGENCY LEGISLATION CONTINUANCE BILL, 1915.

The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam :—"My Lord, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Emergency Legislation Continuance Bill. I do not propose to take up the time of the Council for any considerable period in explaining its provisions, which are very brief. Your Excellency has already informed the Council that since the outbreak of the war you have found it necessary to exercise the powers conferred on you by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act of 1861 and to issue Ordinances conferring the necessary powers on the Government to deal with an emergency which is almost unparalleled in the history of the Empire. For the first time for a hundred years the great British Empire is involved in a war of world magnitude and it is obvious that the provisions of our ordinary legislation must necessarily require to be supplemented in order to meet such a situation. That situation still continues, and with it the necessity for special emergency legislation. We have, therefore, to find means for prolonging the duration of the provisions of that legislation. As the Council is aware, ordinances promulgated under section 23 of the Indian Councils Act of 1861, although they have the same force as Acts of this Council, are limited in point of time to a duration of six months. The question, therefore, came before me in what way this duration should be extended. It is possible that it might be done in several ways, but in my judgment, and I hope Council will agree with me, it has been rightly thought better on this occasion to proceed by inviting the co-operation of the Council in securing that end. This it is sought to secure by the Bill for which I am asking leave to introduce. It is very short and merely gives the effect of a law made by this Council to the provisions of the ordinances specified in the Schedule. We have limited its duration to the period of the present war and six months thereafter. It is clear that on the actual termination of hostilities it will be necessary to review our legal position, and subsidiary action may in several instances be necessary before we terminate the condition of affairs created by this emergency legislation. Apart from legal questions, some prolongation will also be necessary on administrative grounds. We have, however, taken power in the Bill for the Governor General in Council to withdraw at any earlier date any of the provisions which the changing fortunes of war may render possible. The provisions I am asking Council to continue in our law are far less drastic than those conferred on the authorities in England who have obtained the most extensive and wide reaching powers from Parliament, powers which have been granted with a free hand and without a murmur. Regard being had to the grave emergency with which the Government of India were confronted on the 4th of August, 1914, it is to me a great satisfaction, speaking purely as a lawyer, that so far it has been found possible to protect the peace and tranquillity of this great country with so little disturbance to the rights and liberties of individual citizens. When war was raging at our very door (for the German Navy brought it there on

[12TH JANUARY, 1915.] [Sir Ali Imam; The President.]

one occasion, happily not likely to occur again) the maxim *inter arma leges silent* might well have been applied, and I must congratulate my colleagues of the Executive Council in that under the wise, beneficent and statesmanlike guidance of Your Excellency they have found it possible to carry on the great burden of responsibility which rested on them with the addition of comparatively little to our statute-book to show the magnitude of the crisis. I must also congratulate my countrymen on their whole-hearted co-operation in making this course possible, and I hope and trust that we may reach the end of a victorious war with no deviation from the same course. I do not propose to deal with the provisions of the ordinances themselves. They have been published in the Gazettes and are well known in the country. It is not for me to speak of the policy which lies behind them, but a Government which in war time has been able to carry on its normal administration with the addition of a few regulations as to military censorship, impressment of vessels, control of foreigners, restriction on alien enemies, control and supervision of persons entering India after the outbreak of the war, financial dealings with aliens, and powers as to stocks of articles of commerce cannot be criticised as having selected its weapons from the ample armoury of possible enactments either rashly or unnecessarily. My Lord, I now beg to move for leave to introduce the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam:—"I beg to introduce the Bill to continue in force the provisions of certain Ordinances.

"I also pray that Your Excellency be pleased to suspend the Rules of Business to admit of the Bill being taken into consideration."

The President:—"I declare the Rules suspended."

The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam:—"I move that the Bill to continue in force the provisions of certain Ordinances be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam:—"I move that the Bill to continue in force the provisions of certain Ordinances be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 23rd February, 1915.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

DELHI :

The 21st January, 1915.

APPENDIX A.

(Referred to by the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Cradlock on page 236 ante.)

Statement showing for the years 1912 and 1913 the number of persons charged with murder, the number of capital sentences passed, the number of persons acquitted of the charge of murder, the number of appeals by local Governments against such acquittals and the number of persons sentenced to death as a result of such appeals.

I	II.		III.		IV.		V.		No. of persons on whom the death penalty was inflicted as a result of appeals under V.
Province.	No. of persons against whom charges for murder were framed under sections 302 and 304, Indian Penal Code.		No. of persons sentenced to death by Courts of Sessions.		No. of persons acquitted of the charge of murder by Courts of Sessions.		No. of persons against whose acquittal the local Government preferred an appeal.		
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	
(1) Madras	640	684	80*	78*	429	445	2*	11*	Nil.
(2) Bombay	500	474	93	112	220	172	15	Nil.	2
(3) Bengal	413	445	25	29	202	223	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
(4) United Provinces	568	786	185	223	191	379	10	4	6
(5) Punjab	683	806	161	219	376	441	8	8	Nil.
(6) Burma	504	464†	166	155	240	206	14	1	Nil.
(7) Bihar and Orissa	905	233	20	19	137	176	17	1	Nil.
(8) Central Provinces	204	309	53	56	77	112	6	4	Nil.
(9) Assam	79	74	10	2	19	41	Nil.	Nil.	15
(10) Coorg	6	5	1	1	1	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
(11) Delhi	83	18	1	2	20	9	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
(12) North-West Frontier Province	199	185	33	48	34	29	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

NOTES.—(1) The figures marked thus (*) represent the total number of persons dealt with in each year, irrespective of the date of charge.
(2) † Includes one person committed in 1911 and sentenced to transportation in 1913.
(3) ‡ Appeal against an acquittal in 1912 preferred in 1913.
(4) § Commuted to transportation for life by Chief Commissioner.
(5) ¶ The figures in column IV include persons convicted of offences other than murder.
(6) ¶ The figures in column VI must not be construed as implying that, in cases where the extreme penalty was not inflicted, no minor punishment was imposed.

provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104), section 7, to appoint Mr. H. Walmsley, I.C.S., to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence of the Hon'ble Justice Sir H. W. C. Carnduff, Kt., C.I.E., or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 22nd January 1915.

No. 368-C.—In modification of entry (13) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King Emperor shall cease to extend to Albert Chappel of Bhusawal.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

SANITARY

Delhi, the 20th January 1915.

No. 74.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Pearce, M.B., I.M.S., is appointed to the Bacteriological Department substantively *pro tempore* with effect from the 25th June 1914.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 18th January 1915.

No. 346-D.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Ducat, of the Political Department, on return from leave, is posted as His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Kerman and Persian Baluchistan and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 25th November 1914.

No. 349-D.—The services of the undermentioned officer are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Lieutenant T. C. W. Fowle—Political Department of the Government of India.

No. 360-D.—Captain J. A. Brett, of the Political Department, is posted as District Judge, Peshawar, with effect from the 31st December 1914.

No. 361-D.—Captain J. A. Brett, of the Political Department, is posted temporarily as Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, in addition to his duties as District Judge, Peshawar, with effect from the 2nd January 1915.

No. 362-D.—Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, of the Political Department, is posted as City Magistrate, Peshawar, with effect from the 2nd January 1915.

The 21st January 1915.

No. 424-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Hugh Stanton Chatfield, European Judge of the High Court, Travancore, to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Travancore.

The 22nd January 1915.

No. 447-D.—The services of Mr. P. P. Braithwaite, Indian Educational Service, an Assistant Master in the Mayo College, Ajmer, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 15th December 1914.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 21st January 1915.

No. 128-W.—The following Notice which appeared in the *Supplement to the London Gazette* of Friday, the 18th of December 1914, is published for general information :—

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19TH, 1914.

NOTICE.

His Majesty's Government, having been informed that the Government of the French Republic have recognized the British Protectorate over Egypt, His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs hereby gives notice that His Majesty's Government adhere to the Franco-Moorish Treaty of March 30th, 1912.

Foreign Office,
December 19th, 1914.

In view of the action of His Highness Abbas Hilmi Pasha, lately Khedive of Egypt, who has adhered to The King's enemies, His Majesty's Government have seen fit to depose him from the Khedivate, and that high dignity has been offered, with the title of Sultan of Egypt, to His Highness Prince Hussein Kamel Pasha, eldest living Prince of the family of Mahomet Ali, and has been accepted by him.

December 19th, 1914.

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 19th January 1915.

No. 76-F. E.—Mr. T. R. V. Sarma has been posted as Assistant Accountant General and Currency Officer, Rangoon, with effect from the 2nd January 1915.

Mr. B. A. Harris has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Burma, with effect from the 2nd January 1915.

No. 77-F. E.—Rai Sahib A. L. Bose, Senior Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs, has been appointed to be a temporary Chief Superintendent, Class II, in that Office, with effect from the 8th January 1915.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Delhi, the 22nd January 1915.

No. 179-F.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

December 1914.

Lakhs of Rupees.

	DECEMBER.		TO END OF DECE.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1913-1914.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,16	2,00	14,49	15,12	34,94	34,85
Opium	18	12	1,65	1,70	2,76	2,38
Salt	79	45	4,09	3,65	5,16	5,16
Stamps	58	54	5,48	5,69	8,06	7,79
Excise	97	1,06	9,56	9,63	13,74	13,32
Provincial Rates	—2	—5	8	31	5	28
Customs	75	95	7,09	8,09	10,85	11,53
Assessed Taxes	22	20	2,16	2,02	2,67	2,76
Forest	29	39	1,90	2,06	3,44	3,19
Registration	4	5	55	57	78	78
Tributes from Native States	2	2	33	34	91	93
Other Civil Revenue	26	45	2,71	2,72	5,28	4,46
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE	6,22	6,24	50,09	52,10	88,64	87,23
Major Irrigation Revenue	12	9	2,32	2,27	3,97	4,09
Other Public Works Ordinary Revenue	3	3	34	36	67	71
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE (including Ordinary Public Works)	6,37	6,36	52,75	54,73	93,28	92,03
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—6	—1	—3,55	—3,20	—4,99	—4,97
Opium	—1	—15	—87	—1,04	—99	—1,51
Famine Relief (Civil)	—	—	—83	—3	—16	—9
Other Civil Expenditure	—3,55	—3,44	—32,07	—30,98	—49,86	—45,84
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE	—3,62	—3,60	—36,80	—35,25	—56,02	—51,91
Major Irrigation Working Expenses	12	—15	—1,24	—1,21	—1,87	—1,81
Buildings and Roads Expenditure	—61	—64	—4,79	—4,37	—8,77	—7,85
Famine Relief (Public Works)	—2	—1	—61	—1	—98	—90
Other P. W. Ordinary Expenditure	—11	—16	—95	—1,29	—1,47	—1,29
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE (including Public Works)	—1,48	—4,56	—44,39	—42,13	—69,11	—63,76
Irrigation Capital Expenditure	—13	—13	—1,05	—1,14	—1,73	—1,87
Delhi Capital Expenditure	—3	—4	—28	—34	—85	—60
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	—16	—17	—1,37	—1,48	—2,58	—2,47
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.						
Post Office (Net)	—60	—2	—8,25	+1,37	+2,04	+2,24
Telegraph (Net)	—11	—11	—90	—77	—1,29	—1,05
Marine (Net)	—1,21	—3	—4,92	—32	—37	—44
Military Works (Net)	—14	—10	—89	—71	—1,29	—1,25
Military Receipts	+17	+12	+1,17	+53	+1,32	+1,20
Military issues	—2,18	—1,88	—19,26	—16,41	—21,65	—21,29
Railway Receipts.						
East Indian Railway	+68	+72	+6,17	+6,89	+59,15	+8,60
Other Railways	+3,61	+4,20	+53,90	+36,63		+50,53
TOTAL	+4,29	+4,92	+60,07	+43,52	+59,15	+59,13
Railway Issues.						
East Indian Railway	—36	—34	—4,11	—3,64	—38,79	—4,73
Other Railways	—2,48	—2,66	—25,33	—24,19		—32,41
TOTAL	—2,84	—3,00	—29,44	—27,83	—38,79	—37,14
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—2,57	—5	—23,44	+18	—88	+1,40
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, — receipts less than payments)	—16	—13	+4,74	+2,86	+4,71	+2,85
Temporary Loan	+3,10	—	+12,20	—	—	—
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	—2	+90	+9	+2,27	—	—
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	—	—	—1,50	—	—	—
Remittance through Imperial Government	—	—	—75	—	—	+6,75
Deposits of District Funds	—	+16	—19	+54	+13	+1,38
Loans by Government	+11	—9	—82	—69	—25	—84
Exchange on Remittance Account	—	+1	—	+11	—	+20
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs 15 per £	—31	—4,99	—6,79	—30,29	—30,00	—43,58
Other Debt Heads	—36	—65	—1,40	+5,14	+1,31	+52
Sterling bills on Telegraphic Transfers on London	—54	—	+89	—	—	—
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	+1,50	—4,98	+6,56	—22,06	—24,20	—32,72
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+96	—3,40	—8,89	—10,76	—3,49	—5,52
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	18,56	21,58	23,41	28,94	22,06	28,54
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,52	18,18	14,52	18,18	18,57	24,42

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Delhi, the 23rd January 1915.

No. 708-W.—In supersession of the notification in this Department, No. 1183-W., dated the 25th November 1914, the following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

REVISING THE LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE TREATED AS CONTRABAND OF WAR.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS on the fourth day of August, 1914, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband of war during the war between Us and the German Emperor ; and

Whereas on the twelfth day of August, 1914, We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date extend Our Proclamation aforementioned to the war between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary ; and

Whereas on the twenty-first day of September, 1914, We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date make certain additions to the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war ; and

Whereas on the twenty-ninth day of October, 1914, We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date withdraw the said lists of contraband, and substitute therefor the lists contained in the schedules to the said Proclamation ; and

Whereas it is expedient to make certain alterations in and additions to the said lists :

NOW, THEREFORE, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that the lists of contraband contained in the schedules to Our Royal Proclamation of the twenty-ninth day of October aforementioned are hereby withdrawn, and that in lieu thereof during the continuance of the war or until We do give further public notice the articles enumerated in Schedule I. hereto will be treated as absolute contraband, and the articles enumerated in Schedule II. hereto will be treated as conditional contraband.

SCHEDULE I.

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.
2. Projectiles, charges and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.
3. Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.
4. Ingredients of explosives, *viz.*, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, glycerine, acetone, calcium acetate and all other metallic acetates, sulphur, potassium nitrate, the fractions of the distillation products of coal tar between benzol and cresol inclusive, aniline, methylaniline, dimethylaniline, ammonium perchlorate, sodium perchlorate, sodium chlorate, barium chlorate, ammonium nitrate, cyanamide, potassium chlorate, calcium nitrate, mercury.
5. Resinous products, camphor and turpentine (oil and spirit).
6. Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts.
7. Range-finders and their distinctive component parts.
8. Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
9. Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable for use in war.
10. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.
11. Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.
12. Armour plates.
13. Ferro alloys, including ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-manganese, ferro-vanadium, ferro-chrome.
14. The following metals :—Tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, nickel, selenium, cobalt, hematite pig-iron, manganese.

No. 109.—The appointment of Albert Johnstone Peake as a Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, notified in Army Department Notification No. 81, dated the 22nd January 1915, is cancelled.

No. 110.—Army Department Notification No. 63, dated the 15th January 1915, is cancelled.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 111.—The following extracts are published for general information : —

"London Gazette," dated 25th December 1914, page 11057.

* * * * *

*India Office,
24th December 1914.*

The following appointments have been made :—

* * * * *

MEDICAL STAFF.

To be Officer Commanding Indian Field Ambulance Training Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Baker, Indian Medical Service, retired. Dated 28th September 1914.

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated 28th December 1914, pages 11124 and 11126.

*War Office,
28th December 1914.*

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

* * * * *

Railway Staff Officer—

(Graded for purposes of pay as a Staff Captain.)

Honorary Colonel William Burgess Wright, late Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles, and to be temporary Captain. Dated 11th December 1914.

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made at the War Office :
General Staff Officers—

3rd Grade—

Captain Stanley S. W. Paddon, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 12th November 1914.

* * * * *

*The Hampshire Regiment.**10th Battalion—*

The undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenant :—

Second Lieutenant Reginald W. T. Hogg, retired pay, late Indian Army. Dated 17th October 1914.

"London Gazette," dated 29th December 1914, page 11150.

* * * * *

India Office.

29th December 1914.

* * * * *

The King has approved the confirmation of the commission of the undermentioned Lieutenant on probation of the Indian Medical Service, with effect from the 31st January 1914 :—

Monindranath Das.

The King has approved the grant of the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service to the undermentioned gentleman :—

James Robert Hall Walker, M.D. Dated 22nd December 1914.

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated 30th December 1914, pages 11195 and 11196.

War Office,

30th December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

* * * * *

Special Appointments.

(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lieutenants.)

Honorary Colonel E. J. Grant, retired list, in succession to Brevet Colonel F. G. Vivian, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 14th December 1914.

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made at the War Office :—

General Staff Officers.

2nd Grade—

Captain Stanley S. W. Paddon, from a General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, *vice* Colonel Ivor Philipps, D.S.O., Retired List. Dated 20th November 1914.

"London Gazette," dated 31st December 1914, pages 11201, 11202 and 11207.

*War Office,
31st December 1914.*

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Personal Staff.

Aides-de-Camp.

Major Alan F. Fletcher, 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, *vice* Captain H. B. D. Baird, 12th Cavalry, Indian Army. Dated 9th December 1914.

Assistant Provost Marshals—

(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Captains.)

Major Charles S. Stooks, Indian Army. Dated 2nd October 1914.

Railway Transport Officer—

(Graded for purposes of pay as a Staff Captain.)

Major Bertram C. Waterfield, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 13th October 1914. (Substituted for the notification which appeared in the "London Gazette" of 7th December 1914.)

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Officers are granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst holding the temporary appointments in India stated against their names :—

Colonel Sydney F. Crocker, Indian Army, Commanding Risalpur Cavalry Brigade. Dated 15th September 1914.

Colonel Vere B. Fane, C.B., Indian Army, Commanding Jhelum Brigade. Dated 14th October 1914.

Colonel Nigel G. Woodyatt, Indian Army, Additional Deputy Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters. Dated 29th October 1914.

Colonel Thomas H. Hardy, Indian Army, Commanding 2nd Quetta Infantry Brigade. Dated 1st November 1914.

Colonel William G. L. Beynon, D.S.O., Indian Army, Commanding Nowshera Brigade. Dated 2nd November 1914.

Colonel Herbert A. Iggulden, Commanding Ambala Brigade. Dated 11th November 1914.

Colonel Cyril H. Roe, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Army Headquarters. Dated 13th November 1914.

Colonel Francis J. Fowler, D.S.O., Indian Army, Commanding Derajat Brigade. Dated 19th November 1914.

Colonel Hereward L. Roberts, M.V.O., Indian Army, Commanding Meerut (Cavalry) Brigade. Dated 21st November 1914.

Colonel Edward C. Tidswell, D.S.O., Commanding Jubbulpore Brigade. Dated 25th November 1914.

Colonel Harry T. Brooking, C.B., Indian Army, Commanding Poona Brigade. Dated 4th December 1914.

Colonel Frederick A. Hoghton, Indian Army, Commanding Delhi Brigade. Dated 5th December 1914.

Colonel Alexander A. E. Campbell, Indian Army, Commanding 1st Quetta Infantry Brigade. Dated 6th December 1914.

Colonel Osbert M. R. Thackwell, Commanding Meerut Divisional Area. Dated 7th December 1914.

Colonel Alexander H. Eustace, D.S.O., Indian Army, Commanding Ferozepore Brigade. Dated 7th December 1914.

Colonel Benjamin Holloway, Indian Army, Secretary, Army Department, Government of India. Dated 13th December 1914.

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated 1st January 1915 (No. 29024, third supplement to London Gazette of 29th December 1914), pages 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 14.

* * * * *

War Office,
1st January 1915.

ROYAL WARRANT instituting a new Decoration, entitled "The Military Cross."

GEORGE, R. I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH by the Grace of God [of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting; Whereas We have taken into Our Royal consideration the distinguished services in time of War of Officers of certain ranks in Our Army; And whereas We are desirous of signifying Our appreciation of such services by a mark of Our Royal favour We do by these Presents for Us Our heirs and successors institute and create a Cross to be awarded to Officers whose distinguished and meritorious services have been brought to Our notice.

Firstly: It is ordained that the Cross shall be designated "The Military Cross."

Secondly: It is ordained that the Military Cross shall consist of a Cross of silver having on each arm Our Imperial Crown and bearing in the centre the letters G.R.I.

Thirdly: It is ordained that no person shall be eligible for this Decoration nor be nominated thereto unless he is a Captain, a Commissioned Officer of a lower grade, or a Warrant Officer in Our Army, or Our Indian or Colonial Military Forces, and that The Military Cross shall be awarded only to Officers of the above ranks on a recommendation to Us by Our Principal Secretary of State for War.

Fourthly: It is ordained that Foreign Officers of an equivalent rank to those above mentioned, who have been associated in Military operations with Our Army, or Our Indian or Colonial Military Forces shall be eligible for the Honorary award of The Military Cross.

Fifthly: It is ordained that the names of those upon whom We may be pleased to confer this Decoration shall be published in the London Gazette, and that a Register thereof shall be kept in the Office of Our Principal Secretary of State for War.

Sixthly: It is ordained that The Military Cross shall be worn immediately after all Orders and before all Decorations and Medals (the Victoria Cross alone excepted), and shall be worn on the left breast pendent from a riband of one inch and three-eighths in width, which shall be in colour white with a purple stripe.

Seventhly: It is ordained that The Military Cross shall not confer any individual precedence, and shall not entitle the recipient to any addition after his name as part of his description or title.

Eighthly: It is ordained that any person whom by an especial Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual We declare to have forfeited The Military Cross shall return the said Decoration to the Office of Our Principal Secretary of State for War, and that his name shall be erased from the Register of those upon whom the said Decoration shall have been conferred.

Lastly: We reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors full power of annulling, altering, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting, or dispensing with these Regulations, or any part thereof, by a notification under Our Royal Sign Manual.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this 28th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

Kitchener.

War Office,
1st January 1915.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Military Cross upon the undermentioned Officers * * * * * who have been duly recommended for the same under the terms of the Royal Warrant:—

* * * * *

Lieutenant C. J. Cockburn, 6th Jat Light Infantry.

Captain D. H. Acworth, 55th Coke's Rifles.

Captain G. S. Bull, 58th Vaughan's Rifles.

Captain J. R. L. Heyland, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Captain Kanwar Indarjit Singh, M.B., Indian Medical Service (deceased).

Jemadar Inchha Ram, 6th Jat Light Infantry.

Subadar Sant Singh, 34th Sikh Pioneers.

Subadar Thakur Singh, 47th Sikhs.

Subadar Zaman Khan, 129th Baluchis.

Subadar Nain Singh Chinwarh, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

* * * * *

*War Office,
1st January 1915.*

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of the undermentioned Officers to be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of their services with the Expeditionary Force, specified below :—

* * * * *

Captain Gerald Charles Balfour Buckland, 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Near Festubert, on 23rd November, displayed great gallantry in leading a counter attack which led to decisive results. He then, although wounded, returned and brought up reinforcements.

Captain Robert Foster Dill, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

At Hollebeke, on 31st October, when wounded by a shell, continued to fight his machine gun section until one gun was put out of action and the whole detachment of the other gun was killed.

* * * * *

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the promotion in, and admission to, the Order of British India of the undermentioned Indian Officers, in recognition of particularly good services rendered by them while serving with the Expeditionary Force in France :—

To the First Class, with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

Risaldar Khwaja Muhammad Khan, *Bahadur*, I.D.S.M., A.D.C., Order of British India, Second Class, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force).

To the Second Class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Arsla Khan, I.O.M., 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Subadar Balbahadur Khattri, 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar-Major Fatch Sing Newar, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Subadar Jagat Sing Rawat, I.O.M., 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Subadar-Major Abdul Ali, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

These appointments will be supernumerary to ordinary establishment.

INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit of the undermentioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Indian Army :—

Second Class.

129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

No. 4280 Naik Sar Amir.

No. 2524 Colour-Havildar Ghulam Mahomed.

On 31st October showed conspicuous gallantry at Hollebeke; fighting machine gun section when one gun was put out of action by a shell, and the whole detachment of other gun had been killed.

57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 2718 Lance-Naik Said Akbar.

No. 2584 Havildar Yakub Khan.

No. 3576 Sepoy Daulat Khan.

On 23rd and 24th November, at Festubart, accompanied Captain Acworth along the enemy trenches, throwing bombs over the traverses as they proceeded, and thus forcing them to evacuate.

55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force), attached to 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 1695 Sepoy Usman Khan.

On October 24th. For conspicuous gallantry in the trenches east of Wytschaete; although twice wounded he refused to leave his position, and continued to fire at the enemy until wounded a third time.

47th Sikhs.

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Pandit Shanker Dass (attached).

For cool courage in attending wounded under heavy fire at Neuve Chapelle.

59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 3902 Lance-Naik Biaz Gul.

No. 27 Sepoy Zarif Khan.

On 12th December. For going out and bringing in a wounded man lying only 30 yards from the enemy trenches over a distance of 100 yards under heavy fire.

2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

No. 1618 Naik Padamdhaj Gurung.

On November 2nd. For remaining behind when the others in the vicinity had been forced to retire.

2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

No. 1757 Lance-Naik Jaman Sing Rana.

On November 6th. For carrying out of action a wounded rifleman under heavy fire at a range of 20 yards.

No. 2016 Lance-Naik Jaman Sing Khattri.

On November 13th. For going out under heavy fire to bring wounded back to our trenches.

1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

No. 1674 Rifleman Kalamu Bisht.

On 23rd and 24th November. For leading an advance in single file along a trench against a sap occupied by the enemy, who were thus turned out. Later, for laying the first sandbags at 15 paces in broad daylight.

No. 2408 Lance-Naik Sankar Gussain.

On 23rd and 24th November. For being from start to finish in the first rush at each traverse, and getting into exposed positions on the top of traverse and parapet, the better to fire at the enemy.

No. 1810 Havildar Alam Sing Negi.

On 23rd and 24th November. For leading three successive bayonet charges against the enemy.

2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

No. 1342 Rifleman Ganesh Singh Sajwan.

On 9th November. For carrying back a comrade to the trenches on a moonlight night under the enemy's fire.

58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 1811 Havildar Karam Singh.

On 31st October. For continuing to command his men, though dangerously wounded, and showing most excellent spirit till removed at night.

2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 3110 Havildar Hari Persad Thapa.

On 23rd and 24th November. Gallantly leading a rush round traverses in a trench held by the enemy; in doing this he was wounded; nevertheless he fetched up reinforcements, and in command of the party captured some Germans.

34th Sikh Pioneers.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Harnam Singh (attached).

On 23rd and 24th November For great courage and disregard of danger in removing wounded under heavy shrapnel fire from the regimental aid post, and with the help of one other man carrying seven wounded men to a place of safety.

No. 1871 Havildar Nikka Singh.

On 23rd and 24th November. All the men having been killed or wounded he carried his machine gun back to the support trench alone.

3rd Sappers and Miners, No. 20 Company.

No. 3795 Sapper Dalip Singh.

On 28th October. For conspicuous gallantry in the attack of Neuve Chapelle, when by standing beside Lieutenant Raitt-Kerr, who was wounded, he kept the enemy off by his fire, and thus permitted that officer's safe removal.

1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners, No. 3 Company.

Jemadar Ram Rup Singh.

On 12th November. For initiative and gallantry. Having received a message that four men who had gone to blow up a house in front of the Seaforths' trenches lay wounded, he led a party of four men to their assistance, and brought them in.

34th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Poona Horse.

Ward Orderly Madhu.

On 2nd November. For gallantry in carrying Risaldar Rathore Hamir Singh, who was wounded, under heavy fire, to a first aid post, and then returning to his place in the firing line.

* * * * *

War Office,
1st January 1915.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to approve of the under-mentioned Indian Chiefs being granted honorary rank in the Army as specified, dated 1st January 1915 :—

His Highness Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D., Maharaja of Kolhapur.

To be Honorary Colonel in the Army.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Rewa.

To be Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

Major His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharao of Kotah.

To be Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Sawai Jey Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Alwar.

To be Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

India Office,
1st January 1915.

The King has approved the following appointment :—

Honorary Colonel His Highness Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Maharaja of Kolhapur to be Honorary Colonel of the 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

"London Gazette," dated 1st January 1915, (No. 29026), page 68.

War Office,
30th December 1914.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

* * * * *

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

* * * * *

Welsh Border Mounted Brigade Field Ambulance.

* * * * *

David William Reese (late Captain, Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles) to be Captain.
Dated 8th December 1914.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 112.—Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford Boyd Cooke, late Madras Staff Corps, (Unemployed Supernumerary List), is admitted to the Colonel's Allowance, with effect from the 8th December 1914, in succession to Colonel Thomas Richard Byng, deceased.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 113.—The date of promotion to his present rank, of Lieutenant-Colonel, Frederick John Fraser, 46th Punjabis, is the 12th September 1914, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 838, dated 18th September 1914.

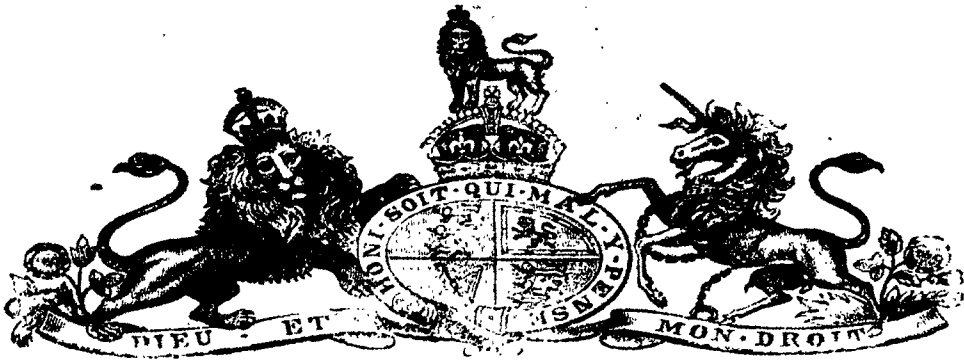
No. 114.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Arthur Mears, Supernumerary List	
Frederick Ralph Nethersole, Supernumerary List	
Alexander William Henry Lee, 7th Gurkha Rifles	
Walter Binny Douglas, 3rd Brahmins	} Dated the 30th January 1915.
Hugh Wilson Cruddas, 41st Dogras	
Edward Tennant, 20th Deccan Horse	
Robert Sears Paul, 126th Baluchistan Infantry	
Oscar Michael John daCosta, 35th Scinde Horse	
Thomas Allan Francis Ross Oldfield, Supernumerary List.	Dated the 31st January 1915.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

George Bevan Davies, 48th Pioneers	
John Osborne Beattie, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment)	
George de la Poer Beresford, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse)	
Allan Bonville Hay Webb, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force)	
Arthur Patrick Hamilton Cadell, 109th Infantry	
Rupert Montague Jacob, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles)	
Robert Cecil Christie, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers	} Dated the 24th January 1915.
Annesley Charles Edward St. George Gore, 9th Gurkha Rifles	
Perceval Boyce, 5th Light Infantry	
William Alexander Gardiner, 4th Gurkha Rifles	
William Lancelot Miskin, 120th Rajputana Infantry	
Richard Young, 62nd Punjabis	
Beauchamp Clerk, 82nd Punjabis	
Hugh Conder, 112th Infantry	
John Redmond Hartwell, 4th Gurkha Rifles	
Norman Henry Prendergast, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's)	
Guy Newcome Bignell, 29th Punjabis	



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA
ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 to 1909
(24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14, AND Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on
Tuesday, the 12th January, 1915.

PRESENT :

His Excellency BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., I.S.O., Viceroy and Governor General, *presiding*,
and 56 Members, of whom 48 were Additional Members.

OATH OR AFFIRMATION OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE CROWN.

The following Additional Members made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Frederick Reid, C.I.E.

„	„	Mr. James McNeill.
„	„	Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar.
„	„	Mr. Herbert John Maynard.
„	„	Mr. Robert Edward Vaughan Arbuthnot.
„	„	Lt.-Col. Philip Richard Thornhagh
		Gurdon, C.S.I.
„	„	Colonel Benjamin Holloway.
„	„	Mr. Reginald Childers Culling Carr.
„	„	Mr. Walter Maude, C.S.I.

[*The President.*]

[12TH JANUARY, 1915.]

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the President :—“ Since I last addressed you in September the British Empire, much to our general regret, has, through the intrigues and pressure of Germany and Austria, been plunged into a needless and useless war against Turkey. I believe that I am not wrong in saying that this is the first occasion in history that the British Empire has been at war with Turkey. As you are all aware, in the Crimean war England expended freely her blood and treasure to maintain the integrity of Turkey, while nearly 25 years later the disastrous Treaty of San Stefano, which would have destroyed Turkish power in Europe, was annulled solely by the threatened intervention of Great Britain. Since those days the policy of the British Government, as I am personally able to bear witness, has been to endeavour to strengthen the position of Turkey, and to induce her to seek safety from internal danger and external menace by the introduction of much-needed reforms into her administration. The advice of England, though frequently unpalatable, was at least disinterested.

“ New evidence almost daily brought to light tends to prove the present war to have been a long premeditated and prepared aggression on the part of Germany and Austria, of which the infamous assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his consort was merely the pretext but not the cause. When it broke out England had no quarrel of any kind with Turkey, and the British Government simply expected of the Turkish Government their observance of the ordinary principles of international law and the elementary duties of a neutral Power. I need not repeat here the breaches of neutrality committed and the provocations given by Turkey culminating in the unprovoked attack upon Russian harbours in the Black Sea, the hostile infringement of Egyptian territory by armed Turkish forces and the sinking of a British merchant vessel while lying in a friendly port. From these incidents it was clear that our patience was misunderstood, that a powerful party in Turkey, dominated by German influence, was bent on war, and that they meant to go on from outrage to outrage till war was provoked. These incidents finally led up to a declaration of war ; but although they occurred on the 28th October, Sir Edward Grey, with that exceptional patience which has characterised the attitude of the Foreign Office in its relations with Turkey, informed Tewfik Pasha on the 4th November, when the British Ambassador had already three days earlier been recalled from Constantinople that, if his Government wished hostilities between the two countries to cease, the only chance was to dismiss the German naval and military missions and especially the officers of the *Goeben* and *Breslau*. It is clear from events that have since taken place in Constantinople, that the Turkish Government as a whole were not at all anxious for war, but according to information recently published in an official White Book, Enver Pasha told the Austrian Ambassador on the 22nd October that he was determined to have war whatever his colleagues might desire, that the Turkish fleet would be sent into the Black Sea, and that he could easily arrange with the German Admiral in command of the Turkish fleet to provoke hostilities. This cynical forecast is what actually took place six days later.

“ I am well aware that many of the leading Moslem bodies in India have most loyally done their utmost to avert war with Turkey, and that the authorities in Constantinople have turned a deaf ear to their repeated representations. The fact remains that there is absolutely no reason for Turkish intervention in the war. The Allies have more than once given solemn assurances to respect the independence and integrity of Turkey and there is no menace to Islam. On the contrary the Allies have made a declaration of the immunity of the holy places of Arabia and Mesopotamia from attack, while the British Government have even declared that they are prepared, if any such need should arise, to defend them against all foreign invaders and to maintain them inviolate. The most striking commentary on the unnatural combination of

[12TH JANUARY, 1915.]

[*The President.*]

Germany and Turkey is the fact that, while there are many thousands of Moslems fighting in the ranks of the British, French and Russian armies against Germany, not a single Moslem is to be found in the German ranks. It is no exaggeration to say that the military clique of Enver Pasha, under Germany's compulsion, has betrayed the interests of Islam, and that the Turkish Government, in submitting to it, has abdicated its sovereignty and delivered the independence of a Mahomedan Empire into the hands of Germany. It will now rest with Turkey to face the consequences of those actions for which she is responsible; but however the tide of events may shape its course, there can be no doubt that the holy places will remain inviolate, and that Islam will still be one of the great world forces.

"From the very moment that the intervention of Turkey in the war appeared probable, it was clear that it was not to be expected that amongst Indian Moslems there would not be a natural sentiment of sympathy with a great Mahomedan Power. But when the character and motives of this war became fully known to, and realised by, the Moslems of India, whatever might have been the sympathy with which their religious instincts might under other circumstances have inspired them, any such sentiment was absolutely swept aside by their feeling of unswerving loyalty to the King-Emperor and to the British Empire, whose cause in this war they recognised to be that of freedom, honour and justice. The other great Indian communities have not been behind-hand in their demonstrations of attachment to the Throne and Empire, and a towering wave of patriotism and loyalty has swept over India from shore to shore. It has been a source of gratification to me, but not of surprise, to witness the universal demonstrations of loyalty of all classes and creeds of the people of India. This has been yet one more of Germany's miscalculations which will bring about her ruin.

"As to the progress of the war I know no more than you. I give all the information that I receive to the press. It is clear, however, that German strategy has failed, and that the Allies are holding their own and gradually gaining ground, while German shipping and commerce have disappeared from the seas and the main German fleet has not dared to appear outside its harbours. What is particularly satisfactory to us all has been the splendid behaviour of the Indian troops at the front. No troops could have behaved more gallantly. This is recognised by all. We knew it could not be otherwise. It has also been a source of pride to us all that, in accordance with the boon announced at the King-Emperor's Durbar, two Victoria Crosses have already been awarded to our brave Indian soldiers, this much-coveted decoration having, in one case, been bestowed by the hand of the King-Emperor himself.

"In my speech to this Council on the 8th September, I mentioned that it was a source of legitimate pride and satisfaction to India as a whole that we had been in a position to send a military force of over 70,000 combatants to fight for the Empire across the seas. Since I used those words we have done much more than that; thanks to the energy and powers of organisation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the military authorities. British and Indian troops have been fighting side by side in no less than five theatres of war, in France, Egypt, East Africa, the Persian Gulf and in China. We have despatched or are despatching nearly 200,000 men overseas to fight for the Empire of which we are proud to be a living and virile unit. These have been relieved by a certain number of fresh troops from England. At the same time we have maintained our military forces on the frontier unimpaired to protect our line and to be ready, as a defensive force, to meet any emergency that may arise in that direction. We are all proud of our military forces and of their gallantry in the field, and I can only repeat what I have said before, namely, that the fact that the Government of India are in a position to help the mother country by the despatch of such a large proportion of our armed forces is a supreme mark of my absolute confidence in the fidelity and gallantry of our troops and in the loyalty of the Indian people. That confidence is being every day more and more justified.

[The President.]

[12TH JANUARY, 1915.]

"We may have days of depression and even reverses before us in the future, but we need feel no doubt as to the ultimate triumph of right over might and of civilisation over mediæval barbarism, and let us take to heart in such circumstances as these the noblest statement ever made of a nation's duty which English-speaking peoples owe to Abraham Lincoln, the great President of the United States. These are his words—

'With malice towards none; with charity to all; with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in * * * to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace.'

"Amongst the many drawbacks to which war on such a large scale must necessarily give rise the upward trend in the price of wheat has given me cause for anxiety. There seemed reason to believe that stocks were being held up in the expectation of a further rise in prices either in the foreign or the Indian market, and in view of the hardship involved to the consuming classes, I have issued an ordinance giving power to Government and to Local Governments to investigate the existence and amount of stocks, and if necessary to take over such as in their opinion are being unreasonably withheld. The question of further remedial measures has also been thoroughly examined at a Conference in Delhi with representatives of the wheat trade, who have co-operated readily with my Government in this matter. We were reluctant in the interests of agriculture and of commerce to prohibit altogether the export of wheat and flour from this country, and the information before us did not appear to indicate that there was sufficient actual shortage to justify this step. It has been decided therefore to restrict to a definite quantity, exports up to the end of the cold weather, by which time the new crop will be beginning to come in. The measures which have been taken have already checked any further rise in prices, and in view of the excellent promise of the new harvest, I hope that the situation may improve.

"The cotton situation also, as you are aware, has been a matter of some anxiety, though I am glad to learn that it has recently shown some signs of improvement. The announcement which we made the other day has already informed you of the steps which we are prepared to take. We propose to advise a general restriction on cotton cultivation next season, and I hope that the expectation of such restriction will do something to assist the disposal of existing stocks. We are also prepared, by loans through the Presidency Banks, to help in securing the continuance of reasonable financial facilities not only for the cotton trade but also for other special trade interests which may be somewhat similarly affected. We have been very glad to intervene in this manner and so give evidence of our real desire to assist agriculture, trade and credit when we can legitimately and expediently do so. You will readily recognise, however, as the Conference of provincial and banking authorities which advised us in the matter also recognised, that we cannot embark on speculative and indefinite commitments. Our resources are very limited in comparison, for example, with those at the command of His Majesty's Government, and in these difficult times and with a most uncertain future ahead of us, we have to tread very warily.

"I should like to take this opportunity of paying a tribute to the manner in which the Press, both Indian and Anglo-Indian, has been conducted in the face of considerable difficulties during the past few months. It is common knowledge that in England and I may add in America, there has been a good deal of recrimination about the vagaries of the censorship, and I have reason to know that in India too there has been some irritation against that much abused person, the Censor. But the Press has to a large extent recognised that his task is a hard one and have exercised moderation and patience. Similarly these months have been a time when rumour has been busy with every kind of false report, and when it would have been easy to have done great mischief by giving wide publicity to idle tales in the columns of the daily papers. With a very few exceptions, to which I need not refer in detail, the Press of India has exercised wisdom, restraint and moderation, and I feel that we all owe to it an expression of gratitude.

[12TH JANUARY, 1915.]

[*The President.*]

“ It has been suggested that the exceptions to which I have referred are sufficiently serious to demand a more drastic Press Law during this time of war, for at present no action can be taken against an offending paper until the mischief has been done ; we are, however, opposed to taking any further powers in this direction unless the necessity is absolutely forced upon us, for the exceptions in the good conduct of the Press as a whole have not so far been sufficient to justify anything of the nature of a pre-censorship, and I for one should regard it as a grave misfortune if the errors of a few should bring a stigma upon the Press of India, which speaking generally has been wisely and loyally conducted during these difficult times.

“ I now desire to invite the attention of Members of this Council to a matter of importance which immediately concerns the business of the present session. It is the desire of the Government of India that, so far as may be possible, the discussion of all controversial questions should be avoided during the continuance of the war. The present emergency necessitates the enactment of a particular measure to which I will refer later, and for obvious reasons the introduction of this Bill cannot be postponed. In regard, however, to legislation not immediately necessary to meet the requirements of the present situation, I and my Government consider that it would be most inadvisable at this juncture, when the minds of all are concentrated on one object, the protection of the Empire against a ruthless and powerful enemy, to undertake any legislation which might provoke anything approaching controversy and friction. The one feeling now prominent in the mind of every loyal citizen is the necessity for united action to vanquish the common enemy, and no part of the Empire has come forward more readily and enthusiastically than India to render assistance to His Majesty's Government. We may have different points of view as to methods of administration and as to details of domestic legislation, but in a time of common danger we should present an united front and it is clearly our duty to sink all minor differences and to seek and pursue but one object, the successful conduct of the war against the enemies of the British Empire. It is not that I think that the differences to which I have alluded are likely to be of a serious character, but I feel, and I hope you will agree with me, that this is a time when all appearance of division should be avoided, as such differences might be misconstrued by those who are strangers to Indian conditions. In this view we have decided to defer the consideration of a number of measures already introduced in Council, and to postpone the introduction of other Bills. Amongst these I may mention the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, the Bill for the further protection of Minors, the Bill dealing with Contempts of Courts, and the Universities Bill. We recognise the fact that, important as these Bills are, they are necessarily to some extent controversial, and in view of the present position, we have decided that it would be better not to proceed further with them during this session.

“ I feel confident that the Council will approve of this decision, and I hope that you will support us in attaining the object in view by abstaining from moving any resolutions which might provoke controversy or bitterness, or embarrass the Government. In adopting this course, you will be following the example of the British Parliament where all political controversy has been suspended during the war, and where the leaders of the Opposition have refrained from any action which might embarrass the Government or add to the labours of Ministers already overburdened with work and responsibility. It has been felt in England, to use the words of Mr. Bonar Law in a speech delivered on 10th August, that controversial debate at such a time would be a national calamity. Although the position of Members of this Council is not in many ways analogous to that of Members of Parliament, yet I hope that, in this respect, they will treat the Government with like consideration. My Council has on various occasions been congratulated on the excellent traditions that it is building up for the future, and I hope and believe that this opportunity of adding to those traditions will not be lost.

[*The President; Sir Reginald Craddock;
Mr. Banerji.*]

[12TH JANUARY, 1915.]

" In connection with this question I think that I ought to mention one legislative measure which will come up for consideration to-day. This is the measure to which I referred in an earlier passage of my speech and is a Bill for prolonging the period of emergent provisions of the law now contained in certain ordinances recently passed. The Council is aware of the authority vested in the Governor-General personally to promulgate in times of emergency ordinances which have for a period of six months the force of laws passed in this Council. These powers have been infrequently exercised in the past. Indeed, I believe I am correct in saying that in all only seven ordinances were promulgated between the years 1861 and 1913, but the present emergency has shown how valuable these powers are, and since the outbreak of war, I have found it necessary to utilise them in respect of various matters of the gravest urgency. You will to-day be asked to co-operate with me by enacting a law which will render the provisions of these ordinances effective so long as the war lasts and for a certain period thereafter, as the cessation of conditions created by war will not synchronise with the declaration of peace. I trust that I shall receive the full and unanimous support of this Council in the enactment of this measure. Military and political considerations make it imperative that these emergent measures should continue to be in force and it is impossible for the Government to publish or discuss in detail the reasons underlying them without divulging facts of a confidential nature, the publication of which would not only embarrass the authorities in this country, but might also assist our enemies. In these circumstances I ask the Council to give practical proof of their loyalty and of their confidence in the Government by accepting the Bill as it stands without entering into a prolonged discussion of its merits."

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—" My Lord, I beg to lay on the table a statement* showing province by province, for the years 1912 and 1913, the number of persons charged with murder, the number of capital sentences passed, the number of persons acquitted of the charge of murder, the number of appeals by Local Governments against such acquittals and the number of persons sentenced to death as a result of such appeals, which was promised in the reply given by me to the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoi's question on the subject asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 16th September, 1914."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerji asked :—

1. "(a) Has any memorial been addressed to the Government of India by Maulvi Muharram Ali Chishti, a legal practitioner in the Punjab, on the subject of the rejection of his application to the Punjab Chief Court to be admitted as a pleader of the second grade ?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to say whether they propose to make an inquiry into the statements made in that memorial and, if so, to lay on the table the result of such inquiry together with the papers in the case ?"

Memorial by
Maulvi
Muharram
Ali Chishti
rejection
of his
application
to the
Punjab
Chief Court

* Vide Appendix A, page 19 post.

[12TH JANUARY, 1915.] [Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Banerji; Mr. Clark; Sir Harcourt Butler.]

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

“(a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) The matter is entirely within the discretion of the Judges of the Chief Court and the memorialist has been informed that the Government of India are unable to interfere on his behalf.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerji asked :—

2. “(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a report which has appeared in the newspapers to the effect that the Government at home have offered to guarantee interest on £1,500,000 debenture Capital for the manufacture of synthetic dyes? Pecuniary help from Government for industrial undertakings.

(b) Is it a fact that the Government at home have offered substantial pecuniary help to some other industrial enterprises?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state if they are prepared to follow the example of the Home Government in regard to selected industrial undertakings in this country? If so, will the Government be pleased to state what they propose to do?

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replied :—

“The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. An official statement recently issued by the Board of Trade indicates that His Majesty's Government have taken action firstly, in order to make good the immediate shortage of dyes which, owing to the cessation of supplies from Germany, has been causing great apprehension in the textile trades and in other important British industries, and secondly, in order to guard against any recurrence of the same difficulty in future.

As regards the second part of the question, Government are not aware that the British Government have offered financial assistance for other industrial enterprises.

As regards the third part of the question, the Government of India have received no information which would suggest that His Majesty's Government have adopted a policy of affording financial assistance to industries, except in the special case and for the special reasons referred to above, and I have to point out that a similar situation has not arisen in India.”

Supplementary question.

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerji asked :—

“Will the Hon'ble Member be good enough to obtain the information which he says is not available in certain matters?”

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replied :—

“I said,—‘The Government of India have received no information which would suggest that His Majesty's Government have adopted a policy of affording financial assistance to industries.’ I think no further inquiry would produce that information.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerji asked :—

3. “Will the Government be pleased to state when they will issue their promised Resolution on Local Self-Government? Local Self-Government Resolution.

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

“The Government of India hope that the Resolution may shortly be published.”

[*Mr. Banerji; Sir Harcourt Butler; Mr. Malaviya; Sir Reginald Craddock; Raja Kushalpal Singh.*] [12TH JANUARY, 1915.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerji asked :—

point-
nts to
Indian Edu-
cational
Service.

4. "(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is the case that fourteen appointments have been made to the Indian Educational Service in nine months of 1914?"

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for making so many appointments?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

"(a) The names of 14 officers who have been appointed to the Indian Educational Service during 1914 are shown in the Civil Lists. As a matter of fact a larger number of officers has been appointed to this service during the year. The names of those who have recently joined have not yet been included in the Civil Lists.

(b) The reasons for making these appointments are educational expansion and the occurrence of vacancies in previously sanctioned posts."

The Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya asked :—

memorial by
Maulvi
Muharram
Ali Chishti
rejection
his applica-
tion the
Punjab
Chief Court
decision as
pleader.

5. "Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) If a memorial has been submitted to the Government of India by Maulvi Muharram Ali Chishti, a legal practitioner of Lahore, complaining of the rejection of his applications to the Punjab Chief Court to be admitted as a pleader of the second grade?

(b) If it is a fact that between the years 1900 and 1908 the Punjab Chief Court encouraged Mr. Chishti to qualify himself as a pleader?

(c) If it is a fact that since the beginning of 1909, when Mr. Chishti had qualified himself for it, the Chief Court has rejected repeated applications made by him to be admitted as a pleader of the second grade?

(d) If it is also a fact that Mr. Chishti's licence to practise as a mukhtar has, at the same time, been renewed year after year without any objection?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to-day to a similar question by the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji.

It appears from the papers attached to Mr. Muharram Ali Chishti's memorial that he was given certain concessions in connection with his law examinations and that his applications to be recognised as a pleader of the second grade were rejected on more than one occasion.

The Government of India have no information as regards the renewal of his licence as a mukhtar."

The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh asked :—

re practi-
cal educa-

6. "Has the attention of Government been drawn to the article headed 'More practical education,' which is published on page 10 of the *Pioneer* of the 8th October, 1914? Will the Government be pleased to state what sums have been allotted by the Governments of various major provinces for experimenting with school gardens and with the organizations of excursions?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

"The Government of India have observed the article mentioned. Reports and statistics do not ordinarily show the amounts allotted by Governments of various major provinces for experimenting with school gardens and for the

Harington Rivers Stranack, 29th Punjabis
 Victor Henry Sherwood Smith, 32nd Lancers
 Mervyn Doyne Vigors, 9th Hodson's Horse
 Frederick Basil Wood Jacomb, 108th Infantry
 Bertram Thomas Barnett Merritt, 10th Gurkha Rifles
 Hugh Maitland Wilson, 24th Punjabis
 Harold Noel Keble Bremner, 114th Mahrattas
 Kenmure Alick Garth Evans-Gordon, 39th King George's Own
 Central India Horse
 Gustavus Rochfort Rae, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs
 Wynyard Keith Brown, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force)
 Arthur Haldane Spencer Wheatley, 6th King Edward's Own
 Cavalry
 Charles Fitzroy Cahusac, 36th Jacob's Horse
 Arthur Charles Sinclair Hind 110th Mahratta Light Infantry
 Clement Parker Blackett, 6th Gurkha Rifles
 Arthur Cecil Palmer, 94th Russell's Infantry
 John Malcolm Lorimer, 3rd Skinner's Horse
 Thomas Francis Stannard Burrage, 35th Sikhs
 Kenneth George Hyde Cates, 45th Rattray's Sikhs
 Gerald Sartorius, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry
 James Newmarch Fenton, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment)
 Reginald Fenner Atkins, 67th Punjabis
 Cecil Richard Maddox, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry
 Owen Llewellyn Pughe, 72nd Punjabis
 Alan Bruce McPherson, 6th Jat Light Infantry
 Duncan Patrick Chesney, 33rd Sikh Pioneers
 Harry Victor Yule, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force)
 Charles Aubrey Pogson, 117th Mahrattas

Dated the 24th January,
 1915.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Army.

No. 115.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Frank Edwin Miller to be Commissary,

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Green, *seconded*, to be Deputy Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant George Harding to be Deputy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Conductor George Henry Edward Cuedon, *seconded*, to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, and

Conductor Arthur Theodore Petri, *seconded*, to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant subject to His Majesty's approval, and to be absorbed on the effective list;

vice Commissary and Honorary Captain Charles O'Donnell retired; with effect from the 15th January 1915.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 116.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred, on retirement, on Subadar-Major Narayan Singh, *Sardar Bahadur* 36th Punjab Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated the 26th October 1914.

No. 117.—The following promotions are made:—

14th Murray's Jat Lancers.

Kot-Dafadar Badlu Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Surjan Singh, *seconded*; with effect from the 5th January 1915.

23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Saifdar Hussain Khan to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Sahib Dad to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 7th December 1914.

Dafadars Jaggat Singh and Sultan Muhammad to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

Kot-Dafadar Rur Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Bhagat Singh, seconded; with effect from the 4th January 1915.

25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Dafadar Harditt Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Gurdayal Singh, seconded; with effect from the 7th December 1914.

39th King George's Own Central India Horse.

Jemadars Abbas Ali Khan and Amar Ali Khan to be Ressaidars, and Kot-Dafadar Fateh Muhammad to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 7th December 1914.

6th Jat Light Infantry.

Jemadar Inehha Ram to be Subadar and Havildar Jiwan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 17th November 1914.

29th Punjabis.

Jemadar Sirdar Piar Singh, to be Subadar and Havildars Kesar Singh, Mehr Ali, Sundar, Indar Singh, Basawa Singh and Gajjan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 9th August 1914.

2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Colour-Havildar Dhirat Singh Pundir to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 9th November 1914.

90th Punjabis.

Jemadar Imam Din to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Makhan Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th January 1915.

91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).

Colour-Havildar Nur Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Panjdar Khan, promoted; with effect from the 12th November 1914.

2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar Narbahadur Gurung to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 6th November 1914.

RETENTIONS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Army.

No. 118.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain John Green is retained in the service after the age of 55 years, with effect from the 18th January 1915 until further orders, and will be borne as supernumerary in his rank and grade.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 119.—Sub-Conductor Martin Brennan, Ordnance Department, Northern Army, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd January 1915.

RETIREMENT.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 120.—Captain John Montolieu Hay Mackenzie, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force), has been transferred by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to the Temporary Half-Pay List, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated the 1st February 1915.

No. 121.—Lieutenant Ralph Ashenburt Mackean, 10th Jats, has been transferred by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to the Temporary Half-Pay List, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated the 29th January 1915.

No. 122.—Lieutenant John Downton Leman, 27th Punjabis, has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated the 1st January 1915.

No. 123.—Army Department Notification No. 1006, dated 13th November 1914, notifying the retirement of Major-General Sir James Alexander Bell, K.C.V.O., is cancelled.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Army.

No. 124.—Commissary and Honorary Captain Charles O'Donnell is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 15th January 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 125.—Captain John McPherson resigns his commission. Dated the 1st December 1914.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 126.—Second Lieutenant Harold James Humphriss resigns his commission. Dated the 1st August 1914.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 127.—Second Lieutenant Ian Douglas Campbell Annesley to be Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1914.

Charles Robert Plant Cooper to be Second Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1914.

1st Battalion, The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 128.—The appointment as Second Lieutenant of Cecil Gilbert William Cardon, published in Army Department Notification No. 1028, dated the 13th November 1914, is cancelled.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

No. 129.—Captain Geoffrey Rogers Long resigns his commission. Dated the 10th December 1914.

1st Battalion, Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 130.—The name of Rupert Grenville Grant is as now stated, and not as shown in Army Department Notification No. 1118, dated the 11th December 1914.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 131.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer:—

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General Sir Charles Pardey Lukis, K.C.S.I., M.D., F.R.C.S., K.H.S., I.M.S.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd January 1915.

No. 12.—Mr. C. L. Taylor, Deputy Traffic Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Manager of that Railway with effect from the 22nd November 1914, and until further orders.

No. 13.—Major H. A. Cameron, R.E., officiating Traffic Manager, North Western Railway, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 11th December 1914.

No. 14.—Mr. H. St. G. Gilmore, officiating Deputy Traffic Manager, North Western Railway, is permanently transferred from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to the North Western Railway with effect from the 11th December 1914.

No. 15.—Mr. H. St. G. Gilmore and Mr. V. H. Boalch, officiating Deputy Traffic Managers, North Western Railway, are confirmed in Class I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways with effect from the 11th December 1914 and the 7th January 1915, respectively.

The 26th January 1915.

No. 16.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, (IX of 1890), and in continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department No. 154, dated the 11th June 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the East Indian Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the schedule hereto annexed, the additional tax specified in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Local Authority	Tax.
Monghyr Municipality	Water rate.

No. 17.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for a line of railway on the 2' 6" gauge from Baramati, the terminus of the Dhond-Baramati Railway to Banra, a distance of about 32 miles.

2. The survey will be known as the Baramati-Banra Railway Survey.

No. 18.—The following is published for general information:—

RESOLUTION No. 1234-P. of 1915

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Simla, the 7th January 1915.

Grant of special concessions to Branch Line Companies formed for the construction of railways in Assam.

Observations.—The Government of India have recently had under their consideration the question of adopting further means to encourage the construction of feeder railways in

the Province of Assam. It has been recognised that improved means of communication are essential if the material development of which that Province is capable, is to be brought about, but that, in the present partially developed state of large tracts, the immediate financial prospects of branch railways constructed in those tracts are less favourable than are the prospects of similar railways in other Provinces of India. In these circumstances the Government of India consider that in order to encourage the formation of companies for the construction of feeder railways in partially developed tracts in Assam some increased measure of financial assistance is required during the early years after the opening of such railways and before the country traversed has attained to that state of development to which the existence of a railway may be expected to conduce. The Government of India have therefore decided with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State in Council of India that the Assam Administration may in approved cases supplement the financial assistance by way of guarantee the grant of which at the charge of Imperial revenues is contemplated by the Government of India Resolution No. 457-R. P., dated the 14th November 1913.

Resolution.—In the case of branch line companies formed for the construction of railways in partially developed tracts in Assam the Government of India will be prepared, provided the conditions implied in the foregoing Observations are fulfilled, to sanction an arrangement by which, in addition to the Imperial guarantee of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. contemplated in clause 3 (VII) (a) of their Resolution No. 457-R.P., dated 14th November 1913, the Assam Administration shall undertake for a fixed term of years to make good to the branch line company the sum necessary to increase the rate of dividend to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the paid up capital of the company when its net earnings are insufficient to admit of the payment of a dividend at this rate. The period during which the Assam administration will undertake this liability must depend on the circumstances of each individual case and the prospects of early development which it presents. In all other respects the orders for the time being in force regarding the formation of companies for the construction of feeder railways in other parts of India will apply to the formation of companies for a like purpose in the province of Assam.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be forwarded for information to the Government of Assam and that the same be published for general information in the *Gazette of India*.

No. 19.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by the North Western Railway on behalf of the Sialkot-Narowal Railway Company of a line of railway on the 5' 6" gauge from Sialkot, a station on the North Western Railway, to Narowal, a distance of about 38 miles.

2. The line will be known as the Sialkot-Narowal Railway.

The 27th January 1915.

No. 20.—Rai Sahib Devi Chand, Head Time Table Clerk, and Rai Sahib Ram Bhaj Trikha, Chief Clerk, Traffic Manager's office, North Western Railway, are granted the honorary rank of Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

No. 21.—Bhai Teja Singh, Head Trains Clerk, Traffic Manager's office, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway until further orders.

The 28th January 1915.

No. 22.—Mr. A. K. Muirhead, Assistant Storekeeper, North Western Railway, in class III, grade I, of the Superior Stores Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a Storekeeper in class II of that Establishment with effect from the 2nd January 1915, *vice* Rai Bahadur Milki Ram, Storekeeper, on privilege leave.

No. 23.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 22, dated 28th January 1915, Mr. R. J. Oates, Sub-Storekeeper, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Storekeeper on that Railway with effect from the 5th January 1915.

No. 24.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a reconnaissance survey being carried out by the Eastern Bengal Railway for a line of railway on the metre gauge from Shamsi or some other point on the Katihar-Godagari section of the Eastern Bengal Railway, to Bonarpara.

2. The survey will be known as the Shamsi-Bonarpara Railway reconnaissance survey.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

	Page		Page
Ewbank, Mr. R. B., I.C.S., secy. to comte. on co-operation in I. services of — replaced at displ. of govt. of Bom.		Fletcher, Mr. A. E. S., supr. reve. establt. of State rys., carriage and wagon dept., class III, grade 4, <i>permt.</i> promn. to class III, grade 3.	715
Ewing, Dr. J. C. R., M.A., D.D., LL.D., prinpl. of Forman Christian coll., Lahore, Pun., to be hony. companion, Order of I. Empire	11	Forbes, Mr. W. W., supdt. of police, 2nd grade. Burma, King's police medal confd. on —	5
		Ford, Mr. G. W., asst. signal engr., E. B. ry., promotd. <i>temply.</i> to rank of senr. asst. signal engr. on that ry.	766
		Ford, Mr. W. A. W., posted as exmr. of local fund accts., Mad.	453
F		For. and poll. dept. :—Cancels notfn. No. 3257-I. A., dated 8th Dec. 1898, as subsequently amended; No. 234-I. B., dated 18th Jan. 1907, 245; notfn. No. 903-D., dated 22nd Dec. 1914, 246; notfn. Nos. 2234-I. and 2235-I., both detd 6th June 1888, and 342-I., dated 25th Jan. 1889, 320; notfn. in <i>Gazette of I.</i> extraordy., dated the 1st Jan., 1915, announcing the award of Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 2nd class to the Revd. A. T. 346; notfn. No. 1384-Est. A., dated 24th June 1914, 651; corrigendum in Nos. 1085-Est. A. and 1086-Est. A., dated 17th May 1915, posting 3rd class asst. surgn. J. S. Salt, I.S.M.D., to Bushire for quarantine duty and apptg. him to hold sub-charge of resdy. dispensary, Bushire, for "3rd class" read "2nd class"; 689; cancels notfn. No. 4821-I., dated 11th Dec. 1888, No. 342-I., dated 25th Jan. 1889, and No. 1352-I. A., dated 13th April 1897, 787; Corrigendum in notfn. No. 983-I. C., dated 3rd June 1915, announcing the conferment of honour of knighthood on certain gentlemen, for the entry "R. R. Gales, Esqr., A.M.I.C.E., F.C.R., I. p. w. d., engr.-in-chief, Hardinge Bridge, Sara, Ben.," substitute "R. R. Gales, Esqr., F.C.R., M.I.N.S.T. C.E., M. AM. Soc. C.E., I. p. w. d., engr.-in-chief, Hardinge Bridge, Sara, Ben."	808
FANE, Mr. A. G. C., exe. engr., p. w. d., belong to I. A. reserve of offrs., services of — placed <i>temply.</i> at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c.	560	Forteach, Mr. H. H., consvr. of forests, <i>offg.</i> 2nd grade, reverted to 3rd grade, 654; to offe. as consvr. of forests, 2nd grade	752
Faridoon Jang, <i>Nauab Bahadur</i> , or Faridoonji Jamshedji, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., asst. minister, poll. dept., to govt. of H. E. the Nizam of Hyderabad, to be kt.-comdr., Most Eminent Order of I. Empire	736	Foster, Capt. R., I.A., asst. supdt., S. of I., services of — placed <i>temply.</i> at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	8
Farquharson, Mr. F. A., exe. engr., p. w. d., belong to I. A. reserve of offrs., services of — placed <i>temply.</i> at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c.	560	Faulkes, Lt.-col. I. H., I.M.S., services of — replaced at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	475
Farington, Sir H. A., Bart., depy. consvr. of forests, Ben., on retn. from leave, apptd. to offe. as consvr. of forests, 3rd grade	609	Fowle, Lt. I. C. W., poll. dept. of govt. of I., services of — placed <i>temply.</i> at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	187
Fatch Din, Mr., apptd. to offe. as acctt. supdt., 3rd grade	591	Framji Edulji, station mr., Grant road, B. B. and C. I. ry., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	18
Fayrer, Maj. F. D. S., I.M.S., services of — replaced at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	475	Frances, Sister J., sister supr., Lady Canning Home, Calcutta, Bar to Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	741
Fazulbhoj Meherali Chinoy, <i>Hon'ble</i> Mr., broker, sheriff of Bom., and an addl. member of council of govr. for making laws and regulations, to be companion, Order of the I. Empire	40	Francis, E. R., Esq., I. civil service (retired), Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 1st class for public service in I., awarded to —	730
Fell, Mr. G. B. H., C.I.E., I.C.S., depy. secy. to govt. of I. in fin. dept., apptd. fin. adviser, mily. fin., 608; nominated to be an addl. member of Legislative Council	786	Fraser, R. T., Esq., V.D., tea planter, Sylhet, Assam, Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	741
Fermor, Dr. L. L., supdt., geol. surv. of I., apptd. curator, Geological Survey, Museum and Laby.	723	Fraser, <i>Hon'ble</i> Mr. S. M., C.S.I., C.I.E., resdt. of 1st class, granted furlo., 209; leave extended	788
Feroze Khan, sub-inspr. of police, Pun., King's police medal confd. on —	5	Freeman, Mr. W. P., class II, grade 4, of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., traff. dept., <i>permt.</i> promn. to class II, grade 3	783
Ferrar, Maj. M. L., asst. comr., in Pun., (now serving under govt. of I. as asst. postal censor, Bom.), obtained a degree of Honour in Urdu in first divn., and entitled to authorized donations of Rs. 3,000	614	Fremantle, S. H., Esq., I. civil service, collr. and magt. of Allahabad, U. P., to be companion, Most Eminent Order of I. Empire	737
Field, Capt. J. A., R.E., asst. supdt., surv. of I., services of — placed <i>temply.</i> at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	8	Fronch, Mr. V. C., to offe. in class II of acctt.-genl., reverted to class III of acctt.-genl., 230; granted priv. leave combined with spl. leave	671
Fin. Dept. :—Corrigenda notfn. No. 712-I. E., dated 26th April 1915, and No. 524-F. E., dated 29th April, 1915, appearing page 632 of <i>Gazette of I.</i> , dated 1st May 1915, Part I, for '16th April 1915' read '18th April 1915'	720		
Finlayson, Capt. W. T., I.M.S., services of — placed at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	186		
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Fisher, Mr. T. C., posted as depy. acctt.-genl., U. P.	275		
Fitze, Mr. K. S., I.C.S., C. P., apptd. <i>temply.</i> to offe. in poll. dept. of govt. of I., posted as asst. in Kashmir for Leh	631		
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Fyson, Mr. H., B.A., I.C.S., asst. comr. in Pun., Kaiser-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	13	George, Mr. A. B., <i>tempy.</i> chief acctt., class II, confirmed in apptt., on probn., and posted to office of exmr. of acctt., N. W. ry., posted to office of chief exmr. of acctt., E. B. S. ry.	492
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Gajanan Mahadev Kamat, landowner, Kolaba dist., in Bom. presdy., title of <i>Rao Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	735	Ghose, Dr. Rash. Behary, C.S.I., C.I.E., B.L., pleader, High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Ben., honour of knighthood confd. on —	738
Gales, Sir R., Kt., F.R.S., M.INST.C.E., M. AM. SOC. [redacted], engr.-in-chief, Lower Ganges (Hardinge) Bridge project, apptd. chief engr. with ry. board	745	Ghosh, Babu Tarapada, dist. sub-registrar, 24 Perganas, in Ben., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon	747
Gales, Mr. R. R., supdg. engr., class I, to be chief engr., class II, <i>tempy.</i> , from supdy. engr., class I, <i>permt.</i> , and supdy. engr., class I, <i>tempy.</i> , promn. to chief engr., class II, <i>permt.</i>	802	Ghulam Hyder Khan, of Tikhal Bala, Peshawar, in N.W.F.P., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon	746
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Ganda Singh, retired inspr. of police, in Pun., title of <i>Sardar Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	719	Gidney, Mr. C. H., I.C.S. (U. P.) apptd. <i>tempy.</i> to offe. in poll. dept., posted as asst. poll. agent and asst. comr., Quetta Pishin, 475; posted as second asst. to A. G. G. and C. C. in Baluchistan	651
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Garu, M. R. Ry. Pydah Venkatachalapatti, <i>Rao Sahib</i> , merchant of Cooganada, Godavari dist., in Mad. presdy., title of <i>Rao Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	749		
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651	Hamilton, Capt. S. W. S., B.E., offg. depy. supdt., S. of I., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	
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	Heala, Capt. R. J. W., poll. dept., posted as asst. comr., Thal sub-divn.	650
	Heaton, Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. J., I.C.S., puisne judge of high court of judicature at Bom., confd. honour of knighthood on —	11
	Hector Ratanji Kathawala, 2nd grade depy. supdt. in Bom. dist. police, King's police medal confd. on —	2
	Hegarty, Mr. W. J. K., agent of National Bank of I., Ltd., Calcutta, apptd. to fill vacancy on I. tea cess comtee.	
	Henderson, Mr. W. P., supdt. of tele., <i>permtd.</i> to retire from service of govt.	
	Horvey, Mr. C. O. D., 6th asst. supdt., to be 5th asst. supdt. in Port Blair	
	Heymerdingner, Mr. C. A., class III, grade 3, of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., <i>permt.</i> promn. to class III, grade 2	783
	Hignell, Mr. S. R., I. civil service, apptd. to offe. as depy. secy. to govt. of I. in home dept.	688
	Hill, Hon'ble Mr. C. H. A., C.S.I., C.I.E., apptd. to act temply. as an ordy. member of council of govt.-genl. of I.	584
	Hill, M., Esq., I. forest dept., chief consvr. of forests, C. P., and lately offg. inspr.-genl. of forests, to be companion, Order of I. Empire	11
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	Holloway, Hon'ble Brigdr.-genl. B., I.A., secy. to govt. of I. in army. dept., and an addl. member of council of govt.-genl. for making laws and regulations, to be companion, Most Eminent Order of Empire	737
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	Hunt, Mr. E., supr. reve. establt. of state rys., loco. dept., class II, grade 4, promn. to class II, grade 3	665
	Hunter, Capt. F. F., I.A., depy. supdt., S. of I., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	8
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	Hassankhan Dhanokhan, <i>Khan Sahib</i> , retired inspr. of police, and now hony. magte., Ahmedabad, in Bom. presdy., title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	14
	Hutchinson, Maj. W. G., poll. dept., posted as 2nd asst. to A. G.-G. and C. C. in Baluchistan, 475; posted as poll. agent, Chagai	720

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Kelly, Mr. J. W., posted as asst. acctt.-genl. and currency offr., Cawnpore	690		
Kennedy, Maj. W. M., apptd. to be chairman of Assam Lahour Board	635		
Kennion, Lt.-Col. R. L., poll. dept., on retn. from leave, posted as H. B. M.'s Consul for Arabistan and <i>ex-officio</i> asst. to poll. resdt. in Persian Gulf; 628; to be magte. of 1st class within the limits of province of Arabistan; to be subordinate judge of 1st class	808	LACEY, MR. O. B., supr. revs. establt. of state rya., loco. dept., class III, grade 2, and class II, <i>offg.</i> , promn. to class III, grade 1, and class II, grade 5, <i>tempy.</i>	465
Kerrick, Hon'ble Mr. G. H. R., K.C., LL.D., bar-at-law, nominated to be ordy. fel. of University	36	Lacey, Mr. R. H. D., posted as asst. acctt.-genl., Pun.	608
Kensington, Hon'ble Sir A., K.T., permtd. to resign H. M.'s I. civil service	670	Lachman Das, <i>Rai Sahib</i> , civil surgn. in Pun., title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	16
Ker, Mr. S. D., asst. engr., E. B. ry., transfd. to S. S. ry.	446	Lachmandas, Babu, supvr., p. w. d. (irrign.), in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	18
Kershaw, Mr. L. E., supdt., dept. of R. and A., services of — placed at displ. of govt. of Mad.	494	Laird-Macgregor, Mr. E. G. L., I.C.S., collr., class III, substantive impl. customs service, to be collr., class II, <i>offg.</i>	694
Keshav Govind Parande, subordinate judge and depy. registrar, Judl. comr.'s court, Nagpur, in C. P., title of <i>Rao Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	750	Lala Badri Dass, pleader, Jullundur, in Pun., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	748
Keys, R. J., Esq., I. tel. dept., depy. supdt. traff., Simla, to be companion	739	Lala Bahu Pershad, hony. magte., Delhi, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	749
Khalifa Imad-ud-din, of provincial ednl. service, in Pun., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	17	Lala Bhag Mall, <i>Rai Sahib</i> , persnl. I. asst. to A. G.-G. and C. C. in Baluchistan, to be companion	740
Khan Muhammad Zaffar Khan, I.O.M., extra asst. comr., in Pun., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	746	Lala Bhoja Ram, Aroara, Tahsildar, in N.-W. F. P. (retired.) title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	19
Khazan Chand, civil sub. asst. surgn., 3rd grade, attd. to central research institute, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	20	Lala Brijlal Badhwar, Chairman, munpl. board, and hony. magte., Ujhani, dist. Budaun, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	15
Khudabad Khan, <i>walad</i> Khalikdad Khan, inspr. of police, riverain police, Hyderabad, Sind, in Bom. presdy., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	17	Lala Brij Lal, inspr. of police, criminal investigation dept., Delhi, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	749
Khuda Baksh, Mr. S., M.A., B.C.L., bar-at-law, nominated to be ordy. fel. of University	294	Lala Chotal Ram, Tahsildar, in Pun., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	19
Khwaja Gul Muhammad, vice-presdt. of munpl. comtee., Ferozepore, in Pun., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	746	Lala Damodar Das, B.A., extra judl. asst. comr., in Pun., title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	744
King, Mr. C. A., B.Sc., A.R.C.S., nominated to be ordy. fel. of University	694	Lala Devi Das, British trade agent, Gartok, Western Tibet, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	19
King, C. M., Esq., I.C.S., depy. comr. of Amritsar, Pun., to be companion, Order of I. Empire	10	Lala Dina Nath, extra asst. comr., in Pun., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	748
King, Capt. F. J. M., R.E., asst. supdt., S. of I., services of — placed <i>tempy.</i> at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	8	Lala Girdhari Lal, hony. magte. of Jhang, in Pun., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	19
Kinney, Mr. A., apptd. to be admr.-genl. of Ben., sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	292	Lala Gauri Shankar, <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , provl. service, extra asst. comr. in Pun., to be companion	739
Knox, Hon'ble Justice Sir G. E., K.T., I. civil service, a Puisne Judge of High Court of Judicature, N.-W. P., to be companion	739	Lala Gobind Sahai, head clerk and treasury offr., Gilgit agency, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	749
Koar, Abinas Chandra, <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , supdt. in Home dept., granted priv. leave	718	Lala Jai Lal, member of munpl. comtee., Simla, in Pun., title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	744
Krishna Nand Joshi, supdt., office of impl. Bacteriologist, Muktesar, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	20	Lala Jugal Kishore, B.A., <i>offg.</i> inspr. of schools, Ambala divn., in Pun., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	748

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Lala Kalu Ram, supy. inspr. attd. to office of postmr.-genl., Pun. and N.-W. F. C. Lahore, in Pun., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —		Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	12
Lala Kashi Ram, retired supdt., office of sany. comr. in Pun., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	20	Lawton, Mr. E. A., <i>offy.</i> senr. asst. signal engr., confirmed in that rank; 585; apptd. to off. as signal engr. of N. W. ry.	850
Lala Labhu Ram, M.A., LL.B., extra asst. comr., in Pun., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	748	Lachman, Capt. G. F., Royal Sussex regt., placed on spl. duty as an asst. to poll. resdt. in Persian C. I.	452
Lala Lachman Dass, Sarishtedar, Quetta-Poshin agency, in Baluchistan, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	19	Ledgard, John <i>John</i> Eximortner in firm of Cooper, Allen & Co., Calcutta, presdt. of Upper India Chamber of Com., and lately a member of council of lt.-govt. for making laws and regulations, honour of kt.hood confd. on —	736
Lala Lachmi Narain, munpl. comr. and hony. magte. Delhi, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	748	Leete, Mr. F. A., consvr. of forests, 3rd grade, provsl. substantive, to be consvr. of forests, 3rd grade, substantive, 494; to off. as consvr. of forests, 2nd grade; 752; reverted to 3rd grade.	813
Lala Makhan Lal, hony. magte., Rewari, Gur-gaondist., in Pun., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	19	LeMesurier, <i>Hon'ble</i> Mr. H., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., nominated to be ordy. fel of university.	294
Lala Narayan Das, sub.-enr., p.w. d., in Pun., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	748	Long, Mr. G. R., consvr. of forests, provsl. substantive, 2nd grade, posted to charge of N. C., Burma	653
Lala Prabh Dial, bar.-at-law, public prosecutor, Peshawar divn., in N.-W. F. P., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	748	LeRossignol, <i>Hon'ble</i> Mr. W. A., I.C.S., third tempy. addl. judge, to act as second tempy. addl. judge; 584	W 585
Lala Ralla Ram Chowdry, 2nd Batta., 7th Gurkha Rifles, of Gujranwala dist., in Pun., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	20	Lewis, Lt. C. G., R.E., asst. supdt., S. of I., services of — placed tempy. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	8
Lala Ram Chand, asst. surgn. and actg. civil surgn., Dera Ismail Khan, in N.-W. F. P., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	19	Likbury, Mr. C. A., asst. supdt. of police in Coorg (on leave), services of — replaced at displ. of Govt. of Mad.	261
Lala Ram Chand Lohia, proprietor of firm of Messrs. Nannu Mal Jankidas, Delhi, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	749	Lightowler, Mr. I., supr. stores establt. of state rys., class III, grade 4, <i>permt.</i> promn. to class III, grade 3	685
Lala, Sarju Prasad, banker and contractor, Fyzabad, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	748	Lincoln, Mr. H. H., sectt. asst., 1st grade, dept. of R. and A., apptd. to be supdt., 3rd grade, sub- <i>pro tem.</i>	494
Lamont, Lt.-col. J. C., I.M.S. (retired), apptd. to be profr. of anatomy, medl. coll., Lahore, as tempy. arrangement	670	Lloyd, Miss E., B.A., Missionary of Welsh Calvinistic Mission, Silechar, Assam, Kaiser-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	13
Landon, Mr. G. E., supdt. of tele., <i>permtd.</i> to retire from service of govt.	610	Lloyd, Mr. G. W., apptd. as asst. loco. supdt. in class III, grade 3, of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., posted to N. W. ry.	486
Lane, Mr. T. R. P., tempy. engr., apptd. to impl. engr. service as an asst. engr. and posted to N. W. ry.	784	Lambardo, Mr. D., recognise apptt. of — actg. vice-consul for Italy at Aden	808
Langer, Mr. C. F., storekeeper, N.-W. ry., in class II, grade 2, of supr. stores establt. of state rys., transfd. to O. and R. ry. and apptd. to off. as chief storekeeper of that line	850	Long, Mr. G. R., placed on spl. duty in office of chief consvr. of forests, Burma; 654; consvr. of forests, 2nd grade, provsl. substantive, on spl. duty, assume charge of Tenasserim Circle, Burma, in addn. to his own duties	813
Latimer, Mr. C., poll. dept., attd. to Peshawar dist., 280; posted as 1st asst. secy. to C. C., N.-W. F. P.	652	Lorimer, Maj. D. L. R., poll. dept., posted as asst. poll. agent, Chitral	280
Latia, Mr. J. J., posted as asst. contr. of paper currency, Calcutta	587	Lovegrove, Mr. W. H., consvr. of forests, 2nd grade, provsl. substantive (on foreign service), to be consvr. of forests, 2nd grade, substantive (on foreign service)	494
Lander, Mr. C. W., currency affr., Karachi, granted spl. priv. leave, in contrn. of priv. leave and in commutation of leave on p. a., granted	161	Low, Mr. C. E., C.I.E., I.C.S., placed on spl. duty in dept. of com. and ind., with effect from 2nd Jan. 1915 to the date on which he takes over chge. as secy. of that dept.; 192; apptd. secy. to govt. of I. in this dept., 248; nominated to be an adl. member of Legislative Council	291
Loughlin, Miss L. H. M., supdt. of St. Mary's Girls' Anglo-Vernacular High and Normal schools, Rangoon, Burma, Kaiser-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	741	Luard, Maj. C. E., poll. dept., on retn. from leave, placed on spl. duty under orders of A. G.-G. in C. I.; 321; posted as poll. agent in Malwa	587
Lawille, Mr. B. L. A., posted as asst. acctt.-genl. and currency offr., Mad.	632	Lucas, Capt. M. H., 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), reserve offr., Zhob Militia, apptd. to off. as adjt. (navy.) of same corps in addn. to his own duties	320
Law, Mr. H. D. G., poll. dept., posted as second asst. to A. G.-G. in Rajputana; 559; I. civil service (Bihar and Orissa) confirmed in poll. dept.	787	Lukia, Lady, wife of <i>Hon'ble</i> Surgn.-genl. Sir P. Lukia, K.C.S.I., K.N.S., Kaiser-i-Hind medal of 1st class for public service in I., awarded to —	700
Lawrence, Mr. A., to off. as supdt., 1st grade, in Home dept.	718		
Capt. H. R., I.A., poll. dept., asst. agent in Bundelkhand, C. I., Kaiser-i-			

	Mathra Das, class III, grade 8, of supr. reve. establt. of state xya. traff. dept., permitt. promn. to class III, grade 2	
	Matley, Mr. C. A., B. Sc., F.C.S., apptd. to be an exmr. of ordos. factories accts. in office of senr. contr. of mily. supply accts. in fin. dept. (mily. fin.), services of — extd.	
	Maulvi Abdul Aziz Khan, chairman, English munipity., Malda, in Ben., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	
	Maulvi Abdul Ghani, vice-presdt. of munpl. comtee. of Karnal, in Pun., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	
	Maulvi Abdul Latif Khan, of Dhanbaid. dist. Manbhura, in province of Bihar and Orissa, title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	
	Maulvi Afanulla, Rangpur, Ben., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	
	Maulvi Abdul Maunan Chaudhuri, Zemindar of Silbaras, Sylhet dist., in province of Assam, title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	
	Maulvi Hafizar Rahman Chaudhuri, Bogra, Ben., title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	
	Maulvi Hashmat Husain, depy. magte. and depy. collr. in province of Bihar and Orissa (retired), title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	
	Maulvi Kadir Baksh, vice-chairman, dist. board, Malda, Ben., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	
	Maulvi Muhammad Ahmad, of Deoband, Saharanpur, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Shams-ul-Ulama</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	
	Maulvi Muhammad Ashtaq Hasan Khan, reve. member of council, Bharatpur state, in Rajputana, title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	
	Maulvi Muhammad Irfan, M.A., nominated to be ordy. fel. of university	
	Maulvi Saiyid Abdul Latif, depy. collr., Bakarganj, in Ben., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	
	Maulvi Saiyid Razi-ud-din, asst. comr. of excise, Bareilly, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	
	Maulvi Sami-ullah, member of dist. board of Ballia, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	
	Maulvi Shah Badr-ud-din, Sajjada Nashin of Phulwari, Patna dist., in province of Bihar and Orissa, title of <i>Shams-ul-Ulama</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	
	Maulvi Sharafat Ali Chaudhuri, depy. supdt. of police, in province of Assam, title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	
	Maulvi Wasimuddin Ahmed, B.L., vice-chairman, dist. board, Patna, in Ben., title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	
	Maulvi Zahiruddin Ahmad, <i>Khan Sahib</i> , of Jagatdal, 24-Parganas, in Ben., title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	
	Maung Aung Bwin, Subdr., Chindwin Battn., Burma mily. police, title of <i>Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	
	Maung Aung Gyi, inspr. of police, in Burma, title of <i>Thuyè gaung ngwe Da ya Min</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	

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783	Maung Ba Thaw, Myoök, in Burma, title of <i>Thuyè gaung ngwe Da ya Min</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	81
608	Maung BaU, Judd, Myoök, in Burma, title of <i>Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min</i> , as a persnl. distinction, presdt. —, upon —	750
745	Maung BaU, Myoök and east. sett. offr., in Burma, title of <i>Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	750
17	Maung Min Gyaw, clerk, Burma sett., title of <i>Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	21
746	Maung Paw Tun, K.S.M., provl. civil service, Judge, sub-divil. courts of Insein and Taikkyi, Burma, to be companion	750
17	Maung Piek, forest ranger, in Burma, title of <i>Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	739
746	Maung Po Gaung, inspr. of police, in Burma, title of <i>Thuyè gaung ngwe Da ya Min</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	750
14	Maung Po Kyaw, extra asst. comr., in Burma, title of <i>Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	21
15	Maung Po Hla, A.T.M., extra asst. comr., in Burma, title of <i>Kyet thaye Zaung shwe Salwe ya Min</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	750
17	Maung Pu, inspr. of police, in Burma, title of <i>Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	20
742	Maung Pye, Burma, title of <i>Agghamahāpandita</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	21
18	Maung San E., extra asst. consrv. of forests, in Burma, title of <i>Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	21
294	Maung San Ya, Myoök, in Burma, title of <i>Thuyè gaung ngwe Da ya Min</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	21
746	Maung Tha Do Pru, supdt. of land records (retired) and hony. magte., in Burma, title of <i>Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	750
17	Maung Thin, A.T.M., extra asst. comr., in Burma, title of <i>Kyet thaye yaung shwe Salwe ya Min</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	750
743	Maung Yet The Aung, Myoök, in Burma, title of <i>Ahmudan gang Tazeik ya Min</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	750
	Maxwell, Hon'ble Mr. W., C.I.E., M.V.O., I. civil service, dir.-genl. of posts and tels., and an addl. member of council of govr.-genl. for making laws and regulations, to be kt. comdr., Most Eminent Order of I. Empire, 736; granted priv. leave combined with furlo.	753
14	Maynard, Hon'ble Mr. H. J., I. civil service, comr. of Lahore divn., Pun., and an addl. member of council of govr.-genl. for making laws and regulations, to be companion, Most Exalted Order of Star of I.	735
743	Mayston, Mr. H., dir. of tels., promotd. permitt. to grade of Rs. 1,750; 281; apptd. to be dir., tel. engng., southern circle	722
743	McCormick, Maj. A. L. C., R.E., posted as mint mr., Calcutta	432
	McCracken, Mr. J., vice-consul for Norway at Bassein, resumed chgo. of his office	271
750	McCrie, Mr. C. M., depy. consrv. of forests, placed in chgo. of office of consrv. of forests, Southern Circle	601
21	McGill, Mr. A. A., asstt. in office of asstt. genl. Bom., apptd. to off. as chief accts., class II, in that office	161

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	Mr. W. E. S., depy. magr., E. R. ry., transd. to O. and R. ry. and apptd. to off. a. p. i. as traff. mgr. of that ry.	
622	McGregor, Mr. W. E., supr. stores estab. of state ry., class III, grade 2, and class II, off., perm. prom. to class III, grade 2 and class II, grade 4, temp., 684; transd. to O. and R. ry. in his substantive capacity of storekeeper in class III, grade 1, of that ry., 686; reverted to his substantive appt. of asst. storekeeper in class III, grade 1, of supr. stores estab., state ry.	782
8	McHarg, Maj. A. A., R.E., depy. supdt., S. of I., services of — placed temp. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	8
8	McKay, Lt. H. M., R.E., asst. supdt. (on probn.), S. of I., services of — placed temp. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	8
624	McMahon, Mr. A. St. C., an asst. in legislative dept., apptd. to off. as supdt. in that dept.	624
622	McMichael, Mr. J. F., asst. traff. supdt., N. W. ry., on spl. duty under orders of ry. board, in class III, grade 1, of supr. stores estab. of state ry., apptd. to off. as dist. traff. supdt. with temp. rank in class II, grade 5, of that estab.	622
690	McNeill, Hon'ble Mr. J., L.C.S., apptd. an addl. member of council of H. E. the govr.-genl., to be a member of board of management of I. people's famine trust	690
479	McWatters, Mr. A. C., L.C.S., placed on spl. duty with govt. of I., dept. of com. and ind.	479
14	Savantradi, in Bom. presdy., title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	14
786	Melville, Lt.-Col. H. B., M.B., I.M.S., services of — replaced at displ. of govt. of U. P.	786
281	Meredith, Mr. R., C.I.E., temp. apptd. as depy. dir.-genl. of tel. traff., 192; to off. in grade of Rs. 2,000	281
14	Merwanji Pestonji, Diwan, Jamnagar State, Kathiawar, in Bom. presdy., title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	14
608	Menon, Mr. V. K., to off. in class II, in govt. of I., fin. dept., sectt.	608
735	Meyer, Hon'ble Sir W. S., K.C.I.E., I. civil service, an ordy. member of council of govr.-genl., to be kt.-comdr., Most Exalted Order of Star of I.	735
624	Mian Mohammad Shafi, Hon'ble <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , elected to be an addl. member of legislative council of govr.-genl.	624
650	Michael, Hon'ble Mr. W. H., I.C.S., finl. adviser, milly. finance, granted priv. leave combined with furlo.; will revert to I. fin. dept., on expiry of priv. leave, 607; resignation accepted of his office of addl. member of legislative council of govr.-genl.	650
248	Middlemas, Mr. C. S., supdt., geol. surv. of I., granted priv. leave combined with spl. leave	248
850	Milki Ram, <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , storekeeper, N. W. ry., in class II, grade 1, of supr. stores estab. of state ry., apptd. chief storekeeper, O. and R. ry., 556; permtd. to retire from service of govt.	850
631	Miller, Mr. J. G., having been temp. apptd. to I. ednl. service, posted as an addl. asst. mr. in Mayo Coll., Ajmer	631
737	Millet, G. P., Bdg., I. forest service, consr. of forests, Bom. presdy., to be comr. Most Eminent Order of I. Empire	737
771	Mr. E. W., depy. magr., Mad., apptd. to imp. magr. service as asst. magr. and posted to Mad. Presdy.	771
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746	Mir Shadi Khan, Bangalzai, of Baluchistan, title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	746
18	Mir Shahdad Khan, Bahawalpuri Mari, in Baluchistan, title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	18
18	Mir Sharbat Khan, Wazir, Las Bela State, in Baluchistan, title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	18
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17	Mirza Rattonji Rustomji, inspr., Bom. dist. police, title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	17
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15	Mitra, Babu Jamini Mohan, registrar, Co-operative Societies, Ben., title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	15
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Pattani, <i>Hon'ble</i> Mr. Prabhashankar D., C.I.E., tempy. member of council of govt. of Bom., to be kt.-comdr., Most Eminent Order of I. Empire	736	
Payne, Maj. E. H., milly. acctt., 2nd class, to be milly. acctt., 1st class	652	
Payne, Mr. T. W., I.S.O., registrar, legislative dept., granted priv. leave	623	
Peacock, Maj. E. B., milly. acctt., 3rd class, to be milly. acctt., 2nd class, s. p. t.	672	
Pearce Lt.-col. C. R., M.B., I.M.S., apptd. to Bactool. dept., s. p. t.	187	
Pearce, Mr. N., exc. engr., Lower Ganges (Hardinge) Bridge project, apptd. supdt. of works, Hardinge Bridge	802	
Pearson, Mr. R. N., depy. consvi. of forests, Bom. presdy., and forest economist at forest research institute and coll., Dehra Dun, granted priv. leave combined with furl.	634	
Peckham, Mr. A. N., asst. architect, C. P., tempy. attd. to office of consulting architect to govt. of I., services of — placed tempy. at displ. of H. E. the c. in-c.	433	
Podley, Dr. T. F., M.D., V.D., medl. practitioner, Rangoon, Burma, and surgn. lt.-col. in Rangoon Port Defence voltra., Kaiser-i-Hind medal of 1st class for public service in I., awarded to —	740	
Pennell, Maj. R. H. E., milly. acctt., 3rd class, to be milly. acctt., 2nd class	672	
Pereira, Mr. C. H. F., supdt. in legislative dept., apptd. to offe. as registrar in that dept.	22	
Perris, Mr. W. F., off. consvi. of forests, 3rd grade, to be consvi. of forests, 2nd grade		

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proval substantive, etc., posted to western circle, Assam	813	Price, Mr. E. L., recognised apptt. of — as consular agent for France at Karachi	275
Pestonji Romanji Meesman, Mr., vice-presdt. Poona suburban municipality. in Bom. presdy., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	17	Pritchard, Mr. G. H., supdt. of police, Pun., King's police medal confd. on —	4
Petrie, Mr. D., supdt. of police, placed on spl. duty under govt. of I. in Home dept., 1908; supdt. of police, Pun., to be comp. in 1910; Eminent Order of I. Empire	737	Pringle, Hon'ble Mr. C. L., supdt. of Doom Dooma Tea Compy., Ltd., Lakhimpur, Assam, apptd. to fill vacancy on I. tea cess comtee.	815
Petruse, Mr. D. A., foreman electrician, N. W. ry., placed in chge. of office of electrical engr. of that ry.	598	Pringle, Mr. I. T. St. C., class III, grade 3, of reve. establt. of state rya., traff. dept., perm. promn. to class III, grade 2	783
Phelps, Mr. E. A., I.C.S., magte. and collr., Jalaun, U. P., Kaiser-i-Hind medal of first class for public service in I., awarded to —	12	Pritchard, Lt.-Col. C. H., I.A., poll. dept., late poll. agent in Bundelkhand, Kaiser-i-Hind medal of first class for public service in I., awarded to — 12; posted as resdt. at Jaipur	37
Philby, Mr. H. St. J. B., I.C.S., an asst. comr. in Pun., apptd. s. p. t. to be secy. to board of exmrs., Calcutta, 262; obtained degree of honour in Urdu in first divn. and entitled to authorized donation of Rs. 3,000	451	Pritchard, Capt. H. R. N., poll. dept. of govt. of I., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	452
Phillips, Mr. G. W. V. deR., to offe. instead of being s. p. t. in class I of chief exmrs.	230	Pritchard, Mr. L. E., to offe. instead of being s. p. t., in class I of assts.-genl.	230
Phillimore, Capt. R. H., R.E. adpy. supdt., S. of I., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	8	Pruce, Mr. F. J., an ofr. in class III of p. w. list of I. fin. dept., attd. to office of chief exmr. of assts., N.-W. ry., granted priv. leave	720
Pickett, Mr. W. D., offg. asst. traff. supdt., N. W. ry., on spl. duty, reverted to his substantive apptt. of traff. inspr., of that ry., oftd. as an asst. traff. supdt. on that ry., and was placed on spl. duty; again apptd. to offe. in that capacity on spl. duty, 683; reverted to his substantive apptt. of traff. inspr. on that ry.	782	Pruce, Mr. T. H., posted as asst. acctt.-genl., Bom.	653
terpoint, Capt. H. W., I.M.S., services of — replaced at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	21	Pryde, Mr. R., inspr. in mounted branch of Kathiawar agency police, Bom., King's police medal confd. on —	2
Pilgrim, Dr. G. E., asst. supdt., geol. S. of I., apptd. to offe. as supdt.	480	Pulford, Capt. H. St. G. J., I.A., offg. supdt. of police, Assam, services of — placed at displ. of govt. of I. in Home dept., placed at displ. of army dept.	292
Pinder, Mr. T., apptd. an asst. loco. supdt., in class III, grade 3, of supr. reve. establt. of state rya., and posted to E. B. ry.	206	Punnett, Mr. F. S., collr. in class II (offg. in class I) of impl. customs service, granted priv. leave in combn. with furlo. 349; to be collr., class II, substantive	694
Pinhey, Hon'ble Lt.-col. A. F., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.A., I. poll. dept., resdt., Hyderabad, to be kt.-comdr., Most Exalted Order of Star of I.	735	Pye, Capt. K. W., R.E., asst. supdt., S. of I., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	8
Pir Muzaffar Ahmad, <i>Khan Sahib</i> , depy. collr., p. w. d., irrign. branch, in Pun., title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	743	QAUJJI LAL, <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , B.A., L.B.C.S., civil surgn. and chief plague offr., U. P., apptd. to be an hony. asst. surgn. on H. E.'s persnl. staff	627
Plowden, Mr. C. W. C., C.I.E., depy. inspr.-genl. of police, Ben., King's police medal confd. on —	3	Qazi Khalil-ud-Din Ahmad, <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , <i>Diwan</i> of Panna State, C. I., Kaiser-i-Hind medal of first class for public service in I., awarded to —	12
Papatlal Lallubhai Sabugora, senr. grade 1st class sub-asst. surgn., in Bom. presdy., title of <i>Rao Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	750	Qazi Shanqat Husain Khan, vice-chairman of munpl. board and hony. magte., Moradabad, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, titk of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	17
Pool, Mr. W. A., M.A., C.V.S., I. civil vety. dept., services of — placed at displ. of govt. of Pan., for employment at Pun. vety. coll.	494	Quirke, Mr. T. F., M.B.C.V.S., apptd. to I. civil vety. dept., posted to Pun. for training	403
Porter, Hon'ble Mr. L. C., C.I.E., to be secy. to govt. of I., in dept. of edn.	565		
Porter, Mr. W. K., bar.-at-law, reporter to I. Law Reports in high court of judicature, N.-W. P., granted leave	717		
Powar Rup Singh, private secy. to H. H. the Maharaja of Kishangurh, in Rajputana, title of <i>Rao Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	750		
Powell, Capt. W. J., I.M.S., services of — placed permty. at displ. of govt. of Bom., for employment in jail dept., services will remain temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	688		
Pratab Singh, <i>Raja</i> , Chief of Ali Rajpur, Bhopawar, C. I., to be companion, Most Eminent Order of I. Empire	738		
Price, Revd. E. D., church missionary society, Manila, C. I., Kaiser-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	13		

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RAGHAVAN, Mr. N. V., granted priv. leave, 587; posted as dpy. acctt.-genl., U. P.	720
Raghavendra Krishna Inamati, land-holder of Bom. presdy., title of <i>Rao Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	20
Raghnath Sikhar Deo, <i>Raja Bahadur</i> , Feudatory chief, Gangpur state, in province of Bihar and Orissa, title of <i>Maharaja</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	742
Raghnath Singh, Babu, Tahsildar, Mottu, Jhansi dist., in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	19

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758	Babu, Babu Hemanta Kumar, supdt. of post shops, 1st grade, apptd. to be depy. postmr.-genl., 3rd grade, Ben. and Assam, on probn.
15	Rai, Binda Parshad, retired inspr. of police, Allahabad, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
490	Rai, Maj. Dewan Ganpat, I.M.S., services of — replaced at displ. of govt. of Mad.
784	Railway Board:—Corrigendum notfn. No. 341, dated 8th Dec. 1914, confirming Mr. Richardson, offg. asst. traff. supdt., E. B. ry., as an asst. traff. supdt., for initials 'T. W.' read 'F. W.', 183; cancels notfn. No. 297, dated 30th Oct. 1914; addendum, after the word "offe." notfn. Nos. 296, dated 30th Oct. 1914, and 307, dated 10th Oct. 1914, insert the words "sub. protm."; 400; corr. notfn. No. 17, dated 26th Jan. 1915, for "Banra" read "Baura," 408; cancels notfn. No. 106, dated 23rd April 1915, transfg. Mr. C. L. Taylor, offg. traff. mgr., O. and R. ry., to E. B. ry.; notfn. No. 73, dated 25th March 1915
748	Raj Bahadur, Babu, M.A., LL.B., Chairman, Munpl. board, Etah, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
748	Rajendra Prasad, Babu, provnl. ednl. service, headmr., Patna Training School, offg. inspr. of students' residences at Patna and Bankipore, in province of Bihar and Orissa, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
720	Raman, Mr. C. V., asst. acct.-genl., post office and tel., Calcutta, granted priv. leave
227	Ram Bhaj Trikha, <i>Rai Sahib</i> , chief clerk, traff. mgr.'s. office, N. W. ry., granted hony. rank of asst. traff. supdt.
17	Ramchandra Honkodaye, banker and hony. magte., Amraoti, in Berar, title of <i>Rao Bahadur</i> , as a person. distinction, confd. upon —
736	Rameshwar Singh, <i>Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Bahadur</i> , K.C.I.E., of Darbhanga, an ordy. member of council of lt.-govr. of Bihar and Orissa, to be kt. grand comdr., Most Eminent order of I. Empire
245	Ramsay, Maj. A. D. G., C.I.E., poll agent, Loralai, granted priv. leave
788	Ramsay, <i>Hon'ble Lt.-Col.</i> S.I., C.I.E., I. poll. dept., A. G. C. and C. C. in Baluchistan, to be kt. comdr., Most Eminent Order of I. Empire, 736; granted spl. leave
4	Ramzan Ali, sub-inspr. of police, U. P., King's police medal confd. on —
742	Ramchodhbhai Udayaram, retired native state off. and author, in Bom. presdy., title of <i>Diwan Bahadur</i> as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
275	Rang Bihari Lal, Mr., apptd. a probnr. to genl. list of I. fin. dept., and attd. to office of acct.-genl., U. P.
650	Ranking, Capt. J. G. L., poll. dept. posted as second asst. to poll. resdt. in Persial Gulf
632	Rao, Mr. A. Krishna, supdt. in office of comptr., C. P., apptd. chief supdt., class II, s. p. l., and attd. to that office
672	Rao, Mr. K. Durga Prasad, senr. audr., office of comptr., C. P., apptd. to offe. as chief supdt., class II and inspr. of local accts., C. P.
806	Rao, <i>Hon'ble Mr. H. A. B.</i> , bar.-at-law., one of the Judges of chief court, Pun., apptd. to perform duties of chief judge of that court
690	Rao, Mr. K. Ramaswami, depy. acct.-genl., Mad., granted priv. leave

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530	Rao, Mr. M. Venkatarangiah, chief acct., class II, attd. to office of chief exmr. of accts., E. B. S. ry., granted priv. leave
671	Rao, Mr. P. Raghavendra, asst. acct.-genl., U. P., granted priv. leave
14	Rav, Ganpat Sadashiv, retired govt. pleader, high court, Ben., title of <i>Diwan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distn of —, confd. upon —
306	Ravenpresdt. off. asst. loco. supdt., E. B. ry., to —, s. p. l., W. ry.
719	Rawlinson, Lt.-col. C. B., C.I.E., resdt. of 2nd class and reve. comr., N.-W. F. P., granted priv. leave combined with furlo.
744	Ray, <i>Hon'ble Babu Nalini Kanta</i> , Dastidar, elected member of Assam Legislative Council, hony. magte. and vice-chairman of Sylhet local board, in province of Assam; title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
15	Ray, <i>Hon'ble Babu Prasanna Kumar</i> , hony. magte. and vice-chairman of dist. board, Chittagong, and member of provincial Legislative Council, Ben., title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
19	Ray, Babu Surandra Nath, head asst. in reve. dept. of Bihar and Orissa sectt., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
632	Ray Chaudhuri, Mr. B. H., chief supdt., class II, posted to office of acct.-genl., Ben.
782	Raynere, Mr. A. J., probny. asst. electrical engr., E. B. ry., permtd. to resign service of govt.
622	Raynor, Mr. V. O., asst. traff. supdt., N. W. ry., on spl. duty under orders of ry. board, in class III, grade 1, of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., apptd. to offe. as dist. traff. supdt. with tempy. rank in class II, grade 5, of that establt.
706	Reaks, Mr. F. H., dist. traff. supdt., E. B. ry., in class II, grade 1, of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., apptd. to offe. as a depy. traff. mgr. with tempy. rank in class I of that establt.
720	Rebello, Mr. F. A. C., posted as depy. acct.-genl., Bom.
741	Reed, Mrs. L., wife of Dr. S. Reed, Editor, "Times of I.", Bom. Kasar-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —
600	Reid, <i>Hon'ble Mr. M. F.</i> , C.I.E., resignation accepted of his office of addl. member of Legislative Council of govr.-genl.
1608	Reilly, Mr. C., asst. secy. to govt. of Mad., apptd. to class III of genl. list of I. fin. dept., posted to office of acct.-genl., U. P.
2	Reilly, Mr. D., sergt., 1st grade, Madras, King's police medal confd. on —
607	Reilly, Capt. N. E., poll. dept., on recall from leave, attd. to Peshawar dist., 69; posted as persnl. asst. to C. C., N.-W. F. P.
691	Rennison, Mr. C., of Messrs. Williamson Magor & Company, Calcutta, apptd. to fill vacancy on I. tea cess comtee.
678	Ress, Capt. G. W., mily. acct., 4th class, to be mily. acct., 3rd class, s. p. l.
561	R. and A. dept.:—Corrn. to this dept.'s notfn. No. 185-C., dated 31st Dec. 1914, in column 3 opposite Lt. H. M. McKay, R.E., for "forenoon of 12th Aug. 1914" read "forenoon of 28th Aug. 1914"; 206; notfn. No. 377-C., dated 12th March 1915, for "1st April 1915" in third line read "31st March 1915"
446	Richards, Mr. G., ene. engr. and supdg. engr., class III, tempy., promn. to supdg. engr., class III, perm.
585	Richards, Maj. W. V., asst. mily. acct., 1st class, to be mily. acct., 4th class
	Richardson, Mrs. C. G., wife of <i>Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. W. Richardson</i> , Justice of High Court of Judicature at Fort William in

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Ben., Kaiser-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	13	ment, to be companion, Most Eminent Order of I. Empire	738
Richardson, Asst. surgn. G. A., I.S.M.D., placed on spl. duty under orders of poll. resdt. at Aden	607		
Richardson, T. H., Esq., M.A., B.L., M.I.C.E., nominated to be ordy. fel. of university	36		
Rita, S. E., Esq., provl. civil servt. of Shillong, Assam, Kaiser-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	7	SADASIVAM, MR. T. R., apptd. a probnr. to genl. list of I. Fin. dept., and attd. to office of acctt.-genl., Mad.	350
Ritchie, Mr. A. A., J. ednl. service, posted as an asst. prinl. in Aitchison coll., Lahore	607	Sadh, Achraj Lal, hony. magte. and member of munpl. board, Mirzapur, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	744
Ritchie, Mr. C. S., class III, grade 1 and class II, grade 5, <i>tempy.</i> , of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., traff. dept., permtd. promn. to class II, grade 5; 783; dist. traff. supdt., transfd. from E. B. ry. to N. W. ry., will continue to be <i>tempy.</i> employed on E. B. ry.	784	Sadlier, Hony. Capt. and senr. asst. surgn. A. W. W., I.S.M.D., attd. to ry. hospl., Ajmer, Rajputana, Kaiser-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	741
Rivaz, Mr. C. A. G., posted as exmr., govt. press accts.	433	Sahibzada Abdus Samad Khan, chief secy. to H. H. the Nawab of Rampur, U. P., to be companion, Order of I. Empire	11
Roberts, Mr. F. W., supdg. engr., class II, permtd., and supdg. engr., class I, <i>tempy.</i> , promn. to supdg. engr., class I, permtd.	446	Sahu, Parsotam Saran Kothiwala, member of dist. board, Moradabad, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	744
Robertson, Hon'ble Maj. J. C., C.I.E., M.B., I.M.S., sany. comr. with govt. of I., granted priv. leave combined with furl on m. c., 565; accepted resignation of his office of addl. member of Legislative Council of the govt.-genl.	786	Sahu, Ram Sarup, hony. magte, Pilibhit, U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	16
Robertson, Mr. L. C., apptd. probnr. to genl. list of I. fin. dept., attd. to office of acctt.-genl., Pun.	492	Said, Jalal Mian, of Taja, in N.-W. F. P., title of <i>Khan Shasib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	746
Robson, Capt. H. A. H., M.B., I.M.S., services of — placed <i>tempy.</i> at displ. of govt. of Pun.	60	Saigol, Maj. R. D., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., services of — replaced <i>tempy.</i> at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	558
Roe, Mr. F. R., I.C.S., apptd. to act. as judge of High Court of judicature at Fort William in Ben., 473; took chge. of his office as an actg. judge of High Court of judicature at Fort William in Ben.	670	Saiyid Abdul Majid, Hon'ble Maulvi, elected member of Assam Legislative Council, previously chairman of Sylhet munplty. and still a munpl. comr. in province of Assam, title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	743
Rogers, Mr. G. J., I.S.O., extra asst. to resdt. in Kashmir, apptd. <i>tempy.</i> to offe. as asst. to resdt. in Kashmir for Leh	209	Saiyid Ali Ahmed Mufti, Kamdar of Agra-Barkhera, in C. I., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	18
Roome, Lt. H. E., R.E., asst. supdt. (on probn.), S. of I., services of — placed <i>tempy.</i> at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	8	Saiyid Hamid Hussain, Khalifa. reve. and finl. secy., Patiala state. in Pun., title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	743
Ross, Mr. F. C., chief supdt., class II (Provl.), and asst. exmr., local fund accts., Burma, granted priv. leave	433	Saiyid Hasanali ualad Mahomedali Shah, spl. magte., Matari Hala Taluka, Hyderabad dist., in Bom. presdy., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	17
Rose, Mr. F. C., supdg. engr., 1st class, Pun., promtd. to chief engr., 2nd class, <i>tempy.</i> rank; 9; reverted to his substantive apptt. of supdg. engr., 1st class	474	Saiyid Mubarik Ali Shah, <i>Khan Sahib</i> , Attaché, H. B. M.'s Consulate-genl., Meshed, title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	15
Rose, Mr. H. E., <i>offg.</i> senr. asst. signal engr., reverted to his substantive apptt. of asst. signal engr.	766	Saiyid Muhi-ud-din Sahib Chinna Sahib, landholder of Negapatam, Tanjore dist., in Mad. presdy., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	17
Rüst, Maj. E. R., I.M.S., services of — replaced <i>tempy.</i> at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	558	Saiyid Ross Masood, B.A., bar-at-law, nominated, to be ordy. fel. of University	208
Rowland, Mr. A., chief engr., 1st class, state rys., and senr. govt. inspr. of rys., circle No. 6, Bom., apptd. senr. govt. inspr. of rys., circle No. 7, Mad.	446	Saiyid Shah Wajid Husain, landholder, Khusrupur, Patna dist., in province of Bihar and Orissa, title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	743
Rushforth, Mr. F. V., posted as asst. acctt.-genl., Bom.	771	Saiyid Zakir Ali, extra asst. comr., Bilaspur, in C. P., title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	15
Russell, Hon'ble Mr. R. P., secy. to govt. of I. in p. w. d., and an addl. member of council of govt.-genl. for making laws and regulations, to be companion, Most Exalted Order of Star of I.	735	Sakharam Vishwanath Rajadhyaksha, Mr., L. C. E., asst. engr., Bom., title of <i>Rao Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	
Ryan, Mr. T., secy., ry board, granted combd. leave with furl.	556	Saldanha, Mr. A. G., supdt., 2nd grade, to be supdt., 1st grade	
Ryder, Lt.-col. C. H. D., D.S.O., royal engr., depy. supdt. of S. of I., and lately in chge. Turco-Persian Frontr. commsn., surv. detach-			

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Salisbury, Capt. F. H., I.M.S., services of — permitt. at displ. of govt. of Madras, for employment in Jail dept., services will remain temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.		Sayed Abdul Rahiman, senr. grade 2nd class sub-asst. surgn., in Bom. presdy., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	745
Salt, 3rd class asst. surgn. J. S., I.S.M.D., posted to Bushire for quarantine duty ; 688 ; apptd. to hold sub-chgo. of resdy. dispensary, Bushire	688	Sayer, Mr. M. W., B.A., supy. agriculturist, apptd. to be asst. agricultural advr. to govt. of I.	653
Sandford, Mr. C. W., audr., custom house accts. in I., granted priv. leave		Sayyid Mirza Shah, <i>Khan Sahib</i> , offg. l. attaché of cons. genl. and agent of govt. of Khorasan, confirmed in that apptt.	
Sangster, W. P., Esq., I. p. w. d., exo. engr., Malakand divn., Upper Swat river canal, N.-W. F. P., to be companion, order of I. Empire	11	Schöneman, Mr. G. W., postmr.-genl., 4th grade, granted further extn. of furlo ; 30 ; to be confirmed in that grade	281
Sant Ram, Babu, ovr., p. w. d., irrign. branch, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	748	Schönemann, Mr. A. W., apptd. a 3rd grade supdt., tempy. rank, in office of finl. adviser, mily. fin., and placed on spl. duty ; 22 ; to be supdt., 3rd grade	402
Sapat, Mr. Morarji Rao, diwan, Jaisalmer state, in Rajputana, title of <i>Rao Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	20	Scott, Mr. E. L., supr. reve. establt. of state rys., loc. dept., class II, grade 4, promn. to class II, grade 3	606
Sarbadhikari, Dr. Suresprasad, B.A., M.D., elected by regtd. graduate	294	Scott, Capt. F. B., I.A., asst. supdt., S. of I., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	8
Sardar Bairam Khan, Lahri, of Baluchistan, title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	746	Scott, Mr. J. R. S., mily. acctt., 2nd class, permtd. to resign his apptt. in mily. accts. dept.	350
Sardar, Hon'ble Daljit Singh, C.S.I., of Jullundur, accepted resignation of his office of addl. member of Legislative Council of govt.-genl.	429	Scott, Maj. N. E. H., I.M.S., an agency sergn. of 2nd class, placed on spl. duty as civil surgn., Basrah	404
Sardar Lachman Singh of Buria, Ambala dist., in Pun., title of <i>Sardar Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	14	Scott, Mr. R., apptd. to mily. accts. dept., as mily. acctt., 2nd class, on probn.	771
Sardar Mehr Singh, Chachi, hony. magte., Wazirabad, in Pun., title of <i>Sardar Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	747	Scott, Mr. R. F. G., posted as govt. exmr. of accts., G. I. P. and B., B. and C. I. rys.	672
Sardar Muhammad Anwar Jan, Muhammadzai, extra asst. comr., Chaman, in Baluchistan, title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	18	Scott, Mr. W. H., an offr. in class III of p. w. list, of I. fin. dept., attd. to office of chief exmr. of accts., E. B. S. ry., granted priv. leave	608
Sardar Parashram Krishnarao Biwalkar, of Alibag, Kolaba dist., Bom., Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 1st class for public service in I., awarded to —	740	Scott Moncrieff, Lt.-col. W. E., I. medl. service (retired), on re-employment, posted as civil surgeon, Quetta posted as resdy. surgn. in Western states of Rajputana	808
Sardar Udham Singh, inspr. of police, in Pun., title of <i>Sardar Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	747	Searight, Mr. G. L., offg. chief engr., promn. to chief engr., 2nd class, tempy. rank, Bihar and Orissa ; 9 ; promtd. to chief engr., 2nd class, perm.	752
Sarfaraz Khan, <i>Khan Sahib</i> , Chamkanni, in N.-W. F. P., title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	743	Sempkins, Mr. F. A. R., supdt. of police, placed on spl. duty under govt. of I. in Home dept.	628
Sarkar, Akshay Kumar, <i>Rai Sahib</i> , B.A., supdt. in dept. of com. and ind. of govt. of I., title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — ; 744 ; sectt. supdt., 2nd grade, to offe. as sectt. supdt., 1st grade	815	Sen, Kunwar Bhim of Kunari, apptd. to be attaché to A. G.-G. in Rajputana, s. p. t.	651
Sarkar, Babu Behari Lal, editor of "Bangavasi" Calcutta, in Ben., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	747	Sen, Dinesh Chandra, <i>Rai Sahib</i> , B.A., nominated to be only. fel. of University	294
Sarkar, Hon'ble Dr. Nilratan, M.A., M.D., elected by Faculty of medicine	294	Sen, Mr. G. C., M.A., B.L., temply. apptd. persnl. asst. to dir. genl. of commercial intelligence	22
Sarma, Mr. I. R. V., posted as asst. acctt.-genl. and currency offr., Rangoon	188	Sen, Mr. P. N., to offe. as supdt., 3rd grade	637
Sastri, C. V. Kumaraswami, Diwan Bahadur, to be tempy. addl. Judge of High Court of Judicature at Madras	604	Sen, Babu Sarada Prasad, dist. and sessions judge, Faridpur, Ben., title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	15
Saunders, Mr. L. E., asst. supdt. of police, 2nd grade, Madras, King's police medal confd. on —	2	Setalvad, Hon'ble Mr. C. M., LL.B., elected to be addl. member of Legislative Council of govt.-genl.	450
Saw Lon Saing, chief minister of state of Hsipaw, in Burma, title of <i>Thuyé gaung ngwe Da ya min</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	21	Seth Champalal Bondusa, banker and hony. magte., Khandwa, in C. P., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	19
Sawant, Abajirao Ramchandra, of Belgaum, in Bom. presdy., title of <i>Rao Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	20	Seth, Hoppershad, banker and contractor of Lahore cantt. in Pun., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	19
Sayad Sharif Hussain, extra asst. comr., in Pun., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	746	Seth, Sarupchand Hukamechand, merchant, Indore, in C. I., title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	744
		Seth, Tohmarsji Cowasji Bajan, of Murwara, in C. P., title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	743
		Shadi Lal, Hon'ble Mr., bar.-at-law, second tempy. addl. judge, to act as first tempy. addl. judge ; 584	885

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Shah, Mahabir Prasad, <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , of Chapra, Bihar and Orissa, Kaiser-i-Hind medal of first class for public service in I., awarded to —	12	Sheikh, Rafiz Hussain, <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , hony. extra asst. comr. and magte. of Multan, Pun., to be companion, Order of the I. Empire	10
Shaikh Ali Mahomed Hussien, 3rd grade inspr., Bom. dist. police, title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	745	Sheo Nath, <i>Rai Sahib</i> , exe. engr., N. W. ry., permtd. to retire from service of govt.	469
Shaikh Imam, <i>Bahadur</i> , <i>Subdr.</i> , 103rd Mahratta Light infy., Poona, in Bom. dist. title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	747	Sher Muhammad, first class senr. sub-asst. surgn., attached to Viceroy's body-guard, Dehra Dun, title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	18
Shaikh Kifayat Ullah, vice-chairman, munpl. board, hony. magte., Bela dist., Partabgarh, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	17	Sheridan, Mr. C. C., C.I.E., depy. postmr.-genl., 1st grade, and inspr.-genl., ry. mail service and sorting, Northern circle, on furl., to be postmr.-genl., 4th grade, provl., 281; permtd. to retire from service	322
Shaikh Muhammad Husain, subordinate Judge of Ghazipur, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	743	Sherman, Mr. P. F. de la F., dist. supdt. of police, 3rd grade, Burma, King's police medal confd. on —	
Shaikh Mumtaz-ud-din, zamindar and hony. magte., Shaikhupur dist., Budaun, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	14	Shikhare, P. W., civil asst. surgn., 1st class, in Bom. presdy., title of <i>Rao Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	745
Shaikh Wali Mahomed, Physician to H. H. the Begum of Bhopal, in C. I., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	746	Shilston, Mr. A. W., M.R.C.V.S., asst. bacteriologist, impl. bactol. laby., Muktesar, placed in chge. of current duties of office of impl. bacteriologist in addn. to his own duties	561
Shakespeare, Capt. W. H. L., I.A., poll. dept., lately poll. agent, Koweit, Persian Gulf, to be companion, Order of I. Empire	11	Shivram Balwant Bawdekar, agency head clerk, Savantvadi, in Bom. presdy., title of <i>Rao Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	750
Shamrao Narayan Goro, Dr., apptd. to Bactool. dept. on probn.	294	Shore, Lt.-col. R., I. medl. service (retired), on re-employment, posted as resdy. surgn., Mewar; apptd. temply. to hold visiting charge of office of medl. offr., Mewar Bhl. corps in addn. to his own duties	809
Shamsul-Ulama Abu Nasr Muhammad Waheed, M.A., nominated to be an ordy. fel. of university	431	Showers, Lt.-col. H. L., C.S.I., C.I.E., poll. dept., granted priv. leave combined with furl.	586
Shankar Sadashib Metkar, 3rd grade inspr., Bom. dist. police, title of <i>Rao Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	749	Shuhrat Singh, Babu, Zamindar of Chandpur and hony. magte., dist. Basti, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	744
Sharfula Khan, of Chankanni, in N. W. F. P., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	746	Sib Nain Singh, Babu, of Anapore, in province of Bihar and Orissa, title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	744
Sharp, Hon'ble Mr. H., C.I.E., to be ednl. comr. with govt. of I., 565; apptd. to offe. as secy to govt. of I. in dept. of edn.	816	Sijwar, Babu Gobind Lal, Gayawal, Gaya, in province of Bihar and Orissa, title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	16
Sharpe, Mr. W. S., supdt. of tels. and dir. of tels. temply. promtd. permtdly. to grade of Rs. 1,200, and will continue to be temply. in grade of Rs. 1,400	281	Silvester, Mr. C. J., supr. reve. estab. of state rys., loco. dept., class II, grade 3, promtd. to class II, grade 2	665
Shastri, Hara Prasad, Mahamahopadhyaya, C.I.E., nominated, to be ordy. fel. of university	294	Simlai, Babu Shyama Charan, pleader, Patua-khali, Bakarganj, Ben., title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	15
Shastri, Jagdish Chander Pandit, Kashmir, title of <i>Mahamahopadhyaya</i> , as persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	14	Simpson, Dr. G. C., impl. meteorologist, apptd. to offe. as dir.-genl. of observatories	403
Shastri, Jamiatram Gaurishankar, <i>Rao Sahib</i> , B.A., edul. inspr., Northern divn., Bom., title of <i>Rao Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	745	Simpson, Mr. L. C., asst. storekeeper, E. B. ry., transfd. to N.W. ry.	782
Shaw, Sir G. W., kt., C.S.I., permtd. to resign H. M.'s I. civil service	604	Simpson, Mr. M. G., electrical engr.-in-chief, I. tel. dept., permtd. to retire from service of govt.	213
Shaw, Mr. J. J. A., vice-consul for Norway at Moulmein, resumed chge. of his office	277	Sinclair, Mr. C. S. B., to offe. in class II of chief exmrs. instead of in class I	230
Sheepshanks, Mr. E., I.C.S., apptd. to be an attaché in dept. of com. and ind., 349; apptd. asst. wheat comr.	693	Singh, Hon'ble Babu Gajjan, pleader of Ludhiana and member of legislative council of H. Govt. of Pun., title of <i>Sardar Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	14
Sheikh Abdulla, <i>Khan Sahib</i> , depy. supdt. of police, criminal investigation dept., Delhi, title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	743	Singh, Baba Ranganik, <i>Rai Sahib</i> , exe. engr., E. B. S. ry., title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	16
Sheikh Abdulla Bin Esa, son of Sheikh of Bahrain, to be hony. companion, Order of I. Empire	11	Singh, U. Roy, hony. asst. engr., in province of Assam, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	19
Sheikh Amir-ud-din, extra asst. comr., Mir Munshi to govt. of Pun., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	746	Singleton, Mr. P. W., an asst. collr. in munpl. customs service, transfd. from Bom. to Mad.	195
Sheikh Moti, inspr. of police, Burhanpur, in C. P., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	17		

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Sinha, Mr. Madhava Prasad, M.A., chief supdt., office of acctt.-genl., in U. P., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —		E. B. ry., with <i>tempy.</i> rank of supdg. engr., 3rd class	486
Sinha, Hon'ble Mr. Satyendra Prasanna, bar.-at-law, Calcutta, and addl. member of council of govr. of Ben. for making laws and regns., and sometime legal member of exe. council of viceroy and govr.-genl., honour of kt.hood confd. on —		749 Stapleton, Mr. B., supdg. engr., 3rd class, <i>tempy.</i> rank, state rys., services of — lent to Burma rys. compy.	486
Sirkar, Babu Samapado, Farm ovr., Saharanpur remount depôt, of Hooghly dist., Ben., title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —		11 Stawell, Mr. G. C., chief engr., 2nd class, <i>tempy.</i> rank, promn. to chief engr., 2nd class, <i>permt.</i>	9
Sloccock, Mr. F. S. A., C.I.E., services of — replaced at displ. of C. C. of C. P.		11 Stead, Mr. J. B., supdt. of police, persnl. asst. of Mr. J. B. of police, Pun., King's police medal confd. on	4
Smellie, Mr. J. H., dist. loco. supdt., N. W. ry., in class II, grade 1, of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., apptd. to offe. as depy. loco. supdt. in class I of that establt., 622		16 Steel, Mr. A., agent of Messrs. A. & F. Harvey & Co., cotton merchants at Virudupatti, Tinnevely dist., Mad. presdy., Kaiser-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	12
Smith, Mr. B. G., asst. traff. supdt., E. B. ry., in class III, grade 1, of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., apptd. to offe. as dist. traff. supdt. with <i>tempy.</i> rank in class II, grade 5, of that establt.		66 Stephen, Mr. H., M.A., nominated to be ordy. fel. of university	204
Smith, Maj. F. A., I. medl. service (Bom.), an agency surgn. of 2nd class, to be an agency surgn. of 1st class, s. p. t.		802 Stephens, Hon'ble Mr. B. J. B., of Bom.-Burma trading corporation, chairman of Burma Chamber of com., and member of council of lt.-govr. for making laws and regns., to be companion, Order of the I. Empire	10
Smith, Hon'ble Mr. H. S., I.C.S., first <i>tempy.</i> addl. judge of chief court, on leave, to be judge of that court, 584; to act. as first <i>tempy.</i> addl. judge of that court		206 Stephens, Mrs. G., lady supdt., Jayarogya hospl. for women, Lashkar, and secy., "Gwalior Ladies' war fund," Kaiser-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	741
Smith, Mr. I. M., supdt., 2nd grade, dept. of edn., granted priv. leave, 451; to be supdt., 1st grade		586 Stevens, Mr. J. A., collr., class III, substantive, and class II, <i>offg.</i> inpl. customs service; to be collr., class II, s. p. t.	603
Smithers, Mr. T. F., first grade acctt. in office of chief exmr. of acctt., N. W. ry., apptd. to offe. as chief acctt., class II, in that office, 632		585 Stevenson, Capt. W. D. H., M.D., I.M.S., services of — replaced at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	654
Smyth, Lt.-Col. W. C., R.E., supdg. engr., class III (<i>supy.</i>), promn. to supdg. engr., class II, <i>tempy.</i> (<i>supy.</i>)		633 Stewart, Mr. F. H., C.I.E., elected to be an addl. member of legislative council of govr.-genl.	718
Sobharam Das, Babu, ovr., p. w. d., in province of Assam, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —		720 Stewart, Maj. G. H., M.B., I.M.S., services of — replaced <i>tempy.</i> at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	767
Sorabjee Cooverjee, Mr., asst. traff. supdt., Indo-European tel. dept., Karachi in Bom. Presdy., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —		446 Stewart, Mr. T. W., exe. engr., E. B. ry., <i>permtd.</i> to retire from service of govt.	400
Sparke, Mr. H. C., on completion of his spl. duty in office of ry. board, reverted to his <i>offg.</i> apptd. of depy. traff. mer. N. W. ry.		748 Stoddard, Mr. A. A., exe. engr., p. w. d., belong to I. A. reserve of offrs., services of — placed <i>tempy.</i> at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c.	560
Spence, Mr. H., depy. inspr.-genl. of police, Eastern Range, C. P., King's police medal confd. on —		18 Stowell, Mr. A. T., <i>offg.</i> depy. traff. mgr. (<i>supy.</i>), confirmed in rank of depy. traff. mgr. (<i>supy.</i>), in class I of supr. reve. establt. of state rys.	783
Spurgeon, Mr. C. E., supr. reve. establt. of state rys., loco. dept., class II, grade 4, promn. to class II, grade 3		183 Strange, Mr. F. H. L., supr. reve. establt. of state rys., loco. dept., class III, grade 2, promn. to class III, grade 1	666
St. John, Maj. H. B., C.I.E., poll. dept., posted as asst. poll. agent and asst. comr., Quetta-Pishin		6 Stuart, Maj.-Genl. R. C. O., royal arty., dir.-genl. of ordce. in I., to be companion, Most Exalted Order of Star of I.	735
St. Legot, Mr. W. B., Organist, St. George's Cathedral, Mad., Kaiser-i-Hind medal of first class for public service in I., awarded to —		666 Styann, Mr. H. S., at present on leave, apptd. to offe. as chief engr., tels.	814
St. Lucie, Revd. M., provl. of congregation of Jesus and Mary Convent, Agra, U. P., Kaiser-i-Hind medal of 1st class for public service in I., awarded to —		666 Subrahmanyam, Mr. M., asst. acctt.-genl., Mad., granted priv. leave	321
Stanbury, Mr. G. V., asst. supdt. of police in Mad. presdy. and <i>offg.</i> asst. supdt. of police in Coorg, confirmed in latter apptt.		651 Sud, Mr. Amar Nath, qualified student of Thomson civil engng. coll., Roorkee, apptd. to provl. service of engng. establt. of state rys. as an asst. engr. and posted to N. W. ry.	710
Stanley, Mr. E. G., supdg. engr., 1st class, Burma, transfd. to Bihar and Orissa		12 Sukha Singh, <i>Sardar Sahib</i> , depy. supdt. of police in Pun., title of <i>Sardar Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	742
Stanton, Mr. W. C., exe. engr., state rys., on retn. from leave, posted to E. B. ry., 446; apptd. to offe. as engr.-in-chief, constn.,		740 Suleman Haji Kasim Mitha, <i>Sardar Sahib</i> , merchant and justice of peace, Bom., to be companion, Most Eminent Order of I. Empire	737
		261 Sultan, Muhammad Khan, <i>Khan Sahib</i> , jagirdar of Bir, Hazara dist., in N.-W. F. P., title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	743
		321 Sundar Lal, Hon'ble Dr., being a non-official, nominated to be an addl. member of legislative council of govr.-genl.	450

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Sundaram, Mr. V. S., posted as asst. comptr., I. treasuries	632	Taylor, Mr. F. B., recognise apptd. of — as actg. consul for Norway at Aden	807
Sunder Singh, <i>Subdr.-Maj.</i> , Mandalay Battn., Burma mily. police, title of <i>Sardar Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	742	Taylor, J. H., Esq., provl. civil service, depy. comr. of Angul, Bihar and Orissa, to be companion	739
Surya Prasad, Babu, govt. pleader, Bhagalpur, in province of Bihar and Orissa, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	748	Teja Singh, Bhai, head trains clerk, traff. mgr.'s office, N. W. ry., apptd. to offe. as an asst. traff. supdt. on that ry.	227
Sutherland, Mr. J., supdg. engr., in promn. to supdg. engr., class II, <i>permt.</i>	446	Teunon, <i>Hon'ble</i> Mr. Justice W., I.C.S., judge of high court of judicature at Fort William in Ben., granted priv. leave, and in contr. furlo.	292
Sutherland, Mr. W., dir. of tels., to be temply. in grade of Rs. 1,750; 281; posted as postmr.-genl., Burma circle	322	Terrell, Mr. H., asst. engr., Ben., granted a commsn. in I. A. reserve of offrs., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c.	653
Swainson, Miss F., founder and mgr., deaf and dumb school, Palamecottah, Tinnevely dist., Mad., Bar to Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	741	Thakur Bhikham Singh, Lt.-col. in Jammu and Kashmir state forces, divld. forest offr., Jammu and Kashmir state, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	749
Swann, F. S. P., Esq., I.C.S., magte. and collr., Banda, U. P., to be companion, Order of I. Empire	10	Thakur Bijay Singh, of Rian, in Jodhpur, 3rd judge, chief court, Jodhpur, in Rajputana, title of <i>Rao Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	17
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JANUARY TO JUNE 1915.

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Sanctions certain changes in the conditions of service of Military Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

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Pensions—

Announces with the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, enhanced rates of wound, injury and family pensions for Indian combatants and non-combatants as set forth in certain amendments to Army Regulations, India, Volume I, have been introduced with effect from the 5th August 1914.

Promotions—

Notifies that the date of seniority, in the rank of Lieutenant, of Captain F. D. Frost is 11th December 1907, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 904, dated the 9th October 1914.

17

Sanctions the promotion in, and admission to, the Order of British India of certain Indian Officers, in recognition of particularly good services rendered by them while serving with the Expeditionary Force in France.

111

Notifies that the promotion to the present rank of Major Robert McLauchlan Dalziel, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., published in Army Department Notification No. 96, dated the 31st January 1913, is antedated from the 29th January 1913 to the 29th July 1912.

325

Notifies that the promotion to the present rank of Majors James Woods, M.B., and Roger Durant Willecocks, M.B., published in Army Department Notification No. 122, dated the 6th February 1914, is antedated from the 29th January 1914 to the 29th July 1913.

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	G. G. O. Nos.		G. G. O. Nos.
Notifies that the promotion to the present rank of Majors Henry Ross, M.B., F.R.C.S.I., and Leonard Hirsch, F.R.C.S.E., published in Army Department Notification No. 682, dated the 31st July 1914, is antedated from the 26th July 1914 to the 26th January 1914	358	Notifies that His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to approve the award of the 2nd Class of the Indian Order of Merit to officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Indian Army, for gallantry and devotion to duty whilst serving with the Indian Army, British Expeditionary Force	356
Notifies that the promotion to the present rank of Majors John O'Leary, M.B., F.R.C.S.I., Cuthbert Lindsay Dunn and Raghuber Dayal Saigol, F.R.C.S.E., published in Army Department Notification No. 910, dated the 9th October 1914, is antedated from the 1st September 1914 to the 1st March 1914	359	Cancels the influence of clause (b) of Army Department Notification No. 284, dated the 19th March 1915	410
Notifies that the King has been graciously pleased to give directions for certain promotion in and appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of the meritorious services of certain officers during the war	381	Notifies that His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer the Military Cross on certain officers, in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty	426
		Notifies that His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to approve the award of the 2nd Class of the Indian Order of Merit to officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Indian Army, for gallantry and devotion to duty	426
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R		Sanctions certain admissions to the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit	525
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Sanctions certain admissions to the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit	284	Sanctions the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to certain gentlemen	530
Sanctions certain admissions to the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit			
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NOMINAL INDEX

TO

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Badlu Singh, Kot-dafadar, 11th Murray's Jat Lancers, to be jemdr.	Bakht Bahadur Adhikari, Jemdr., 1st battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.
117	232
Badlu Singh, Havldr., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 299	Bakhtwar Singh Bisht, Subdr., Burma and Assam mily. police, apptd. to I. A., to be tempy. subdr. in 2nd battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles
364	384
Bagbir Gharti, Havldr., 2nd battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	Bakshish Singh, Dafadar, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, to be jemdr.
232	67
Bagbir Thapa, Jemdr., 1st battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	Bal Singh, Colour-havldr., 10th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.
585	207
Bagoor Shah, granted tempy. rank of Lt. in I. M. S., appvd.	Bal Singh, Subdr., 30th Punjabis, to be subdr.-maj., to complete estabt.
46	457
Bagga Singh, Risldr., 36th Jacob's Horse, to be risldr., to complete estabt.	Balajirao Ghag, Havldr.-maj., 116th Maharrattas, to be jemdr.
566	169
Bagh Shah, Jemdr., 93rd Burma Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt., 189	Balbahadur Khattri, Subdr., 1st battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, promn. to 2nd class, with title of Bahadur, Order of British L., apptd. to be supy. to ordy. estabt.
317	111
Bagh Singh, Havldr., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	Baldrey, Maj. F. H. S., F.R.C.V.S., l. Civil Vety. dept., retirement appvd.
280	563
Bagh Singh, Havldr., 43rd Erinpura regt., to be jemdr.	Baldwin, Mr. A. C. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.
566	471
Bagley, Mr. A. H., from Royal Mily. Coll. with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-Lt., 61st 8th Rajputs, from the unattd. list and to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	Bale Pun, Jemdr., 2nd battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be subdr., to complete estabt.
534	232
Bagram, 2nd-Lt. C. E., 2nd (C. E.) battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, to fill an existing vacancy	Baljit Pun, Havldr., 2nd battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.
623	232
Bahadur Ghale, Havldr., 2nd battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt., to be	Balmukund, Jemdr., 67th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.
232	383
Bahadur Singh, Jemdr., Queen Victoria's Own Guides (Front. Force) (Lunsden's Coy.), to be subdr.	Balwant Singh, Jemdr., 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, to be risldr.
299	67
Bahadur Khan, Sepoy, 57th Wildes Rifles (Front. Force), awarded I. D. S. medal	Balwant Singh, Jemdr., 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, to be risldr.
473	90
Bahadur Singh Negi, Colour-havldr., 1st battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 232; to be subdr., to complete estabt.	Balwant Singh, l. mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., passed his final exmn., admtd. into service as 3rd class sub-asst. surgn.
585	469
Bahadur Singh Gurung, Colour-havldr., 2nd battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifle (Malaun regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	Balwant Singh, Risldr., 7th Haryana Lancers, to be risldr.
383	566
Baines, 2nd-Lt. G. D., I.A., 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavy., to be Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	Bamboot, Noshewan Hormusji, granted tempy. rank of Lt. in l. medl. service
152	276
Bainster, Mr. F., apptd. to 1st battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-Lt., to fill an existing vacancy	Bamfield, Lt. G. C., I.A., King's (Liverpool regt.), 13th battn., to be tempy. capt.
86	64
Baird, Capt. H. B. D., I.A., 12th Cavy., to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	Bampton, Mr. R. E. Fitz-S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.
13	180
Baird, Mr. R. V., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	Banerjee, Probodhechandra, apptd. to I. M. S., to be tempy. Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.
333	79
Bajiram Pun, Colour-havldr., 1st battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	Banerjee, Upendra Nath, apptd. to l. medl. service, to be tempy. Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.
	576
	Banker, S. S., apptd. to I. M. S., to be tempy. Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.
	79
	Bannatyne, Capt. N. C., 128th Pioneers, I.A., apptd. to administrative staff, as depy. asst. adjt. and gr.-mr.-genl.
	64
	Bannerman, Maj. W. P., I.A., 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.
	399

	G. G. O. Nos.		G. G. O. Nos.
Bansraj Gurung, Subdr., 2nd battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, promoted to 2nd class, with title of <i>Bahadur</i> , Order of British I.	3	Bawa Sant Singh, 2nd class Sub-asst. Surgn., I.S.M.D., Ben. establt., completed 5 years' service in that class, passed deptl. exmn., to be 1st class sub-asst. surgn.	431
Barboza, 4th class Asst. Surgn. A. H. V., I.S.M.D., completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	279	Baxter, Mr. F. O., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Barker, 2nd-Lt. C. M. C., 12th Sikhistan Infy., from unattd. list, admitted to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80	Baxter, Mr. R. H. N., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	292
Barker, Mr. H. E. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180	Bayldon, Mr. R. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	292
Barlow, C. B., unattd. list, from Royal Mily. Coll., with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt.	583	Bayly, 2nd-Lt. F. S. G., apptd. to Nilgiri Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	621
Barne, Capt. G. D., Simla Voltr. Rifles, to be maj.	72	Bayly, Mr. P. F. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Barne Thapa, Havldr., 2nd battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete establt.	232	Baynes, D. D., late capt., I. A., Highland Light Infy., 13th battn., to be <i>tempy.</i> maj.	64
Barua, Mr. W. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	395	Beale, 1st class Asst. Surgn. A. I.S.M.D., Bom. establt., to be senr. asst. surgn., with hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	403
Barnett, Mr. W. M. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	13	Beauland, 2nd-Lt. D., 22nd Punjabis, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl., 80; to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
Barneck, Mr. J. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	450	Bear, Mr. R. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Barrett, 2nd-Lt. C. L. R., 1st battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, resigns his commn.	442	Beattie, Lt. J. O., 16th Rajputs (Lucknow regt.), to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Barrow, Lt.-Col. (<i>tempy.</i> Col.) G. de S., 35th Seinde Horse, I.A., to be <i>tempy.</i> brigdr.-genl., 64; from brigdr.-genl., genl. staff, apptd. bde.-comdr., and to retain his <i>tempy.</i> rank	248	Becker, Mr. G. D. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Barrow, Lt.-Col. and Hony. Col. W. F. (late Simla Voltr. Rifles), <i>tempy.</i> apptt. to genl. list, to be maj.	64	Becher, Maj. G. A., I. A., 8th Cavy., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	399
Barry, Mr. E. J., apptd. to Bangalore Rifle Voltrs., to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy, 54; resigns his commn.	237	Beckette, Mr. R. S. B., from Royal Mily. Coll. view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., 64; Russell's Infy. from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	534
Barstow, 2nd-Lt. E. L. J., 35th Sikhs, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	107	Beddy, Capt. J. A., 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	86
Barstow, Mr. N. R., apptd. to Bom. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	174	Bedell, Senr. Asst. Surgn. and Hony. Lt. E. C., I.S.M.D., Ben. establt., to be senr. asst. surgn., with hony. rdt. capt., and to remain <i>seconded</i> , subject to H. M.'s appl.	226
Baryam Singh, Havldr., 3rd S. and M., to be Jemdr., to complete establt.	253	Behramji Pestonji Sahawala, F.R.C.S., to be I. M. S., to be <i>tempy.</i> lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
Basant Singh, Havldr.-maj., 32nd Mountain Batty., to be jemdr., to complete establt.	317	Belcher, Mr. C. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Basant Singh, 3rd class sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., Ben. establt., completed 5 years' service in that class, passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd class sub-asst. surgn.	543	Beli Ram, Jemdr., 31st Punjabis, to be subdr.	544
Basawa Singh, Havldr., 29th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete establt.	117	Beli Singh, Subdr., 38th Dogras, to be subdr.-maj., 299; awarded to 2nd class with title of <i>Bahadur</i>	521
Batho, G. W. H., late Capt., Calcutta Port Defence Voltr. Arty., apptd. to Royal Garrison Arty., to be <i>tempy.</i> capt.	46	Bell, Lt. E. N., Upper Burma Voltr. Rifles, to be capt.	572
Battine, Maj. R. St. C., 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavy. (Frontr. Force) (Daly's Horse), I. A., spl. apptd. (graded for purposes of pay as a genl. staff offr., 3rd grade)	64	Bell, Mr. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Batty, Mr. A., mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	311	Bell, Lt.-Col. H. P., I. A., apptd. Leicestershire regt., 8th battn.	206
Batty, Qr.-Mr. and Hony. Lt. R., 1st battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, granted hony. rank of capt.	513	Bell, Mr. J. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
Battye, Lt.-Col. A. H. (I.A.), 14th battn., Royal Scots (Lothian regt.), apptt. to Service Battn., New army	46	Bell, 3rd class Asst. Surgn. P., I.S.M.D., Ben. establt., completed 5 years' service in that class, passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	327
Battye, Capt. H. M., I. A., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	86	Bell, Lt. W., Mussoorie Voltr. Rifles, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	620

G. G. O. I Nos.		G. G. O. Nos.	
Bellera, 2nd-Lt. E. V. R., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), from unattd. list, admt'd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80	Bhairab Sahi, Colour-havldr., 1st battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Bennett, Mr. H. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180	Bhairo Singh, Bahadur, Subdr.-maj., I.O.M., 119th Infy. (Mooltan regt.), awarded to 1st class with title of <i>Sardar Bahadur</i>	521
Bennett, 3rd class Asst. Surgn. W. B., I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt., to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	314	Bhakatman Gurung, Havldr., Burma and Assam mily. police, apptd. to I. A., to be tempy. jemdr. in 1st battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles)	384
Bensley, Maj. C. H., I.M.S., to be Lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	185	Bhandari, Madan Gopal, m.b., apptd. to I. M. S., to be tempy. Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
Bensley, Lt.-Col. C. N., retired list, re-employed to I. medl. service	559	Bharadwaja, Davendra, I.M.S., to be tempy. Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576
Beresford, Lt. G. de la P., 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114	Bharucha, Lt. J. C., I.M.S., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	401
Beresford, Maj. J. H. B., de la P., retired pay, I.A., spl. apptt. to comds. and staff (graded for purposes of pay as staff Lt., 1st class)	248	Bharucha, Kaikhushru Byramji, granted tempy. rank of Lt. in I. medl. service	276
Berkeley, Mr. A. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be capt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	201	Bhaskar, Bhandari, Havldr., 1st battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Berkeley, Gentleman Cadet E. L. F., from Royal Mily. Coll. with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-Lt., 381; 25th Punjabis, from unattd. list, admt'd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	598	Bhawani Singh, Havldr., 9th Bhopal Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Berkeley, Mr. H. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	580	Bhikham Singh, Havldr.-maj., 54th Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 253; to be subdr.	482
Berry, Mr. Prem Nath, m.b., c.b., tempy. rank of Lt. in I. M. S., apptd.	206	Bhim Singh Thapa, Jemdr., 2nd battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr.	232
Berryman, R. C. P., apptd. to I. M. S., to be tempy. Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79	Bhola Singh, Kot-dafadar, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), to be jemdr.	232
Best, Mr. J. S., apptd. to Assam Valley Light Horse, to be 2nd-Lt., to fill an existing vacancy	614	Bhola Singh, Jemdr., 12th Pioneers (Kilat-i-Ghilzai regt.), to be subdr.	200
Bevan, 2nd-Lt. J. D., Pun. Light Horse, Voltr. offrs. decoration confd. upon —	493	Bhola Singh Kandari, Subdr.-maj., 1st battn., 10th Gurkha Rifles, awarded to 2nd class with title of <i>Bahadur</i>	521
Bevan-Petman, Mr. B. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	24	Bhowa Singh Sahi, Havldr., 2nd battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Bevis, Mr. F. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321	Bhowanand Thapa, Havldr., 2nd battn., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	457
Beynon, Col. W. G. L., p.s., I.A., comdg. Nowshera Bde., granted tempy. rank of brigdr.-genl., whilst holding tempy. apptt. in I.	111	Bhur Singh, Havldr., 13th Rajputs (Shekhwati regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Bhadarbir, P., Colour-havldr., 1st battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	507	Bhura Singh, Havldr.-maj., 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	109
Bhag Singh, Havldr., 21st Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232	Biaz Gul, Lance-naik, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontr. Force), admt'd. to 2nd class to mily. divn. of I. Order of Merit	111
Bhag Singh, Jemdr., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	585	Bichant Singh, Havldr., 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	506
Bhagat Bahadur Thapa, Havldr., 2nd battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232	Bickmore, 2nd-Lt. D. F., 6th King Edward's Own Cavy., from unattd. list, admt'd. to I. A., with rank as Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Bhagatbir Gurung, Subdr., 1st battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be subdr.-maj., to complete estabt.	299	Bidie, 2nd-Lt. A. G. C., 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), from unattd. list, admt'd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Bhagi Singh, Pay-havldr., 11th Rajputs, to be jemdr.	207	Bigg-Wither, Mr. H. S., apptd. to Bom. Volfr. Arty., to be 2nd-Lt., to fill an existing vacancy	20
Bhagatbir Thapa, Havldr., 2nd battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	333	Biggerstaff, Staff-sergt. T. J., S. and T. Corps, (late) Mad. list, amalgamated list, to be sub. cond.	187
Bhagat Singh, Jemdr., 39th King George's Own C. I. Horse, to be risldr.	404	Bignell, Lt. G. N., 29th Punjabis, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Bhagwat Singh, Havldr., 13th Rajputs (Shekhwati regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585	Bijai Singh, Subdr., 91st Punjabis (Light Infy.), promtd. to 2nd class, with title of <i>Bahadur</i> , Order of British I.	3
Bhagirath Limbu, Colour-havldr., 2nd battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	457	Bijai Bahadur Singh, Jemdr., 11th Rajputs, to be subdr.	207
Bhagwan-baksh Singh, Jemdr., 11th Rajputs, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	317	Bijai Bahadur Singh, Havldr.-maj., 128th Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232

G. G. O. Nos.		G. G. O. Nos.	
Bijai Bahadur Singh, 97th Deccan Infy., to be jemdr., on probn., to fill an existing vacancy	436	Blacker, Mr. H. A. C., apptd. to 1st Punjab Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-Lt., to fill an existing vacancy	512
Billimoria, Mr. S. D., apptd. to I. medl. service, to be <i>tempy.</i> Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576	Blacker, Lt. L. V. S., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's) I.A., <i>tempy.</i> apptd. flying offr.	85
Bindashwari Prasad, M.B., apptd. to I. M. S., to be <i>tempy.</i> Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79	Blackett, Lt. C. P., 6th Gurkha Rifles, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Binja Ram, Havldr., 113th Infy., to be jemdr., to complete establt.	317	Blackmore, 2nd-Lt. J. C., I.A., army reserves, permtd. to resign his commsn., subject to H. M.'s appl.	438
Bir Singh, Havldr., 52nd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete establt.	232	Blackwood, Mr. J. R., apptd. to Nilgiri Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-Lt., 240; to be Lt., to fill an existing vacancy	621
Bir Singh, Jemdr., 90th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete establt.	253	Blake, Mr. A. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	560
Bir Singh, Jemdr., 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, awarded Mily. Cross	313	Blaker, Mr. P. S., granted <i>tempy.</i> rank of Lt. in I. M. S., apptd.	46
Bir Singh, Naik, 34th Sikh Pioneers, apptd. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit, apptd.	313	Blackstone, Mr. B. M., apptd. to Rangoon Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-Lt., to fill an existing vacancy	349
Bir Singh, Jemdr., 9th Bhopal Infy., to be subdr., to complete establt.	404	Blandy, Mr. R. D., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
Birch, Mr. A. R., apptd. to Madl. Arty. Voltrs., "Duke's Own", to be 2nd-Lt., to fill an existing vacancy	489	Blofeld, Staff-sergt. G. S., Ord. Dept., Southern army, to be sub-condr., on genl. list	435
Bird, Capt. A. J. G., Royal Engr. (No. 1 Comp., 1st King George's Own S. and M., I. A.) to be companion of distinguished Service Order	426	Blofeld, Mr. V. A. G., mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	311
Bird, 2nd-Lt. E. K., I.A., 29th Punjabis, to be Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382	Blofeld, Staff sergt. G. S., Ord. dept., Northern Army, to be sub-condr., on genl. list	480
Birdwood, Maj-genl. W. R., C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., I.A., to be <i>tempy.</i> Lt.-genl.	426	Blunt, Capt. W. F., appt. to D. S. order, to be companion	313
Birkha, Havldr., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete establt.	299	Boal, Regtl. Sergt.-maj. R., n.e., to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	106
Birkhsing Thapa, Colour-havldr., 2nd battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be jemdr., to complete establt.	457	Bolster, Mr. R. C., apptd. to Pun. Light Horse, to be 2nd-Lt., to fill an existing vacancy	27
Birkmyre, Mr. A., apptd. to Calcutta Light Horse, to be 2nd-Lt., to fill an existing vacancy	287	Bombahadur, Mr. R. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Birnarain Singh, Kot-dafadar, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, to be jemdr., to complete establt.	67	Bombahadur, Havldr., 2nd battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete establt.	585
Birt, Mr. A. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	395	Bone, Capt. A. F., I.A., 76th P. Coy., transfd. to <i>tempy.</i> half pay list, subject to H. M.'s appl.	408
Biscoe, Lt. W. I., N.-W. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be <i>tempy.</i> Lt.	473	Bonsfield, Mr. H. T. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	44
Bishan Singh, Havldr.-maj., No. 2 Ammunition column, Royal Field Arty., to be jemdr., to complete establt.	482	Bookey, Mr. J. T. B., from Royal Mily. Col., with a view to his apptd. to I.A., to be 2nd-Lt., 182; 52nd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	598
Bishan Singh, Dafadar, 36th Jacob's Horse, to be jemdr., to complete establt.	507	Borlase, Mr. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Bishan Singh, 2nd class Sub-asst. Surgn., I.S.M.D., Ben. establt., completed 5 years' service in that class, passed deptl. exmn., to be 1st class sub-asst. surgn.	542	Borton, Capt. C. E., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, I.A., apptd. to comd. and staff, to be <i>tempy.</i> maj.	64
Bishop, Gentleman Cadet, unattd. list, from Royal Mily. Coll., with a view to his apptd. to I. A., to be 2nd-Lt.	499	Bose, Ambujnath, M.B., apptd. to I.M.S., to be <i>tempy.</i> Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
Bishop, Mr. H. C. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	133	Bose, L. N., <i>Rai Sahib</i> , supdt., 2nd grade, army dept., permtd. to retire from service	546
Bishanbir Thapa, Colour-havldr., 2nd battn., 6th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete establt.	544	Boswell, Lt. (<i>tempy.</i> Capt.) W. R., I.A., apptd. staff capt.	222
Bishan Singh Rawat, Jemdr., 1st battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be subdr., to complete establt.	585	Boucho, 4th class Asst. Surgn. B. J., I.S.M.D., completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	279
Bishop, Surgn.-Lt. T. H., E. B. S. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be surgn. capt.	73	Bould, Mr. R. P., apptd. to G. I. P. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-Lt.	153
Bishop, T. H., apptd. to I. M. S., to be <i>tempy.</i> Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 79; to be <i>tempy.</i> capt.	563	Bourne, Maj. W. K., 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), I.A., to be <i>tempy.</i> Lt.-col.	426
Bisambar Singh, Havldr.-maj., 99th Deccan Infy., to be jemdr.	189	Bowers, Mr. P. L., apptd. to Bom. Voltr. Arty., to be capt.	510
Blawas, Sarat Chandra, B.A., <i>Rai Sahib</i> , supdt., 3rd grade, sub. <i>pro. tempore</i> , granted an extn. of priv. leave, 176; confirmed in that grade.	574		

G. G. O. Nos.		G. G. O. Nos.
	Bowles, Mr. R. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Boyd, Mr. H. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Boyce, Lt. P., 5th Light Infy., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Boyes, Mr. W. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Bradfield, Capt. E. W. C., M.B., F.R.C.S.E., to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Bradley, Mr. L., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Bradshaw, Mr. J. R. L., from Royal Mily. Coll. with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-Lt., 64; 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Braganza, 3rd class asst. surgn. F. B. A., medl. service, awarded Mily. Cross	
	Braj Bhusan Kapila, M.B., I. medl. service, to be <i>tempy.</i> Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Brander, 2nd-Lt. W. B., Moulinein Voltr. Rifles, to be Lt.	
	Bray, Condr. (supy. Asst. Comsy. and Hony. Lt.) E. M., S. and T. Corps (late) Bom. list, to be absorbed in rank of asst. comsy. with hony. rank of Lt.	
	Bremner, Lt.-col. H. J. (retired pay, I.A.), 9th Battn., Royal Scots Fusars., apptd. to service battn., New Army	
	Bromner, Lt. H. N. K., 114th Mahrattas, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Brennan, C. G. O., unattd. list, from Royal Mily. Coll., with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-Lt.	
	Brennan, Sub-Condr. M., Ord. dept., No. [redacted] Army, transfd. to Pension estabt.	
	Brett, 2nd-Lt. M. E., I.A., [redacted] reserves, permtd. to resign his comm. Subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Bright, Mr. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Bright, Mr. [redacted] apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Bhagwan Singh, Subdr., 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, I. D. S. medal awarded to —	
	Brining, Sub-Condr. A. F., ednl. dept., U. P., mily. works services and p. w. d., I., transfd. to pension estabt.	
	Bristow, Mr. C. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Broadfoot, 2nd-Lt. W. A., 3rd Skinner's Horse, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Broadway, 2nd-Lt. N. H., 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Brook, Lt. (<i>tempy.</i> Capt.) H. Le M., Royal Warwickshire regt., flight comdr., Mily. Wing, apptd. instr.	
	Brodribble, Capt. C. H., M.B., to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Brooking, Col. H. T., c.n., I.A., Comdg. Poona Bde., granted <i>tempy.</i> rank of brigdr.-genl., whilst holding <i>tempy.</i> apptt. in I.	
	Brown, Capt. A. M., I.A., 47th Sikhs, awarded Mily. Cross	
	Brown, Mr. H. L., apptd. to Nagpur Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-Lt., to fill an existing vacancy	150
81	Brown, Mr. J. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	301
321	Brown, Lt. J. A., Calcutta Scottish Voltrs., to be capt.	419
114	Brown, Mr. L. N., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
220	Brown, Lt. W. K., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force), to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
360	Brown, Mr. C. E. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
44	Browne, Mr. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
534	Browne, Capt. H. F. M., I.A., civil employ, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	86
313	Browne, Maj. H. J. P., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force), granted <i>tempy.</i> rank as Lt.-col.	536
576	Browning, 2nd-Lt. B. W., I.A., 9th Bhopal Infy., to be Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
554	Browning, Lt.-col. H. A., I.A., apptd. to comds. and staff (graded for purposes of pay as staff lts.), 64; permtd. to retire from service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	336
250	Browning, Maj. T. C., Cantt. Magte.'s dept., having been absent from mily. duty, transfd. to supy. list	612
46	Brownlie, Mr. T. A. M., apptd. to 1st Pun. Voltr. Rifles, to be Lt., to fill an existing vacancy	401
114	Bruce, 2nd-Lt. R. M., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., with rank as Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
33	Bruce, Capt. W. L., Malabar Voltr. Rifles, Voltr. offr.'s decoration confd. upon —	493
119	Brunless, 2nd-Lt. L. H., 4th Gurkha Rifles, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
335	Brunskill, Lt. G. S., I.A., 47th Sikhs, awarded Mily. Cross	313
180	Brunton, Mr. J. E. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
220	Buchanan, Batty. Sergt.-Maj. A., Royal Garrison Arty., to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 78	449
	Buchanan, Mr. D. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
285	Buck, Mr. C. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	62
210	Buckland, Capt. G. C. B., 2nd battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, apptd. apptt. of — to be companion of distinguished service order, in recogn. of his service with <i>expdury.</i> force	111
376	Budha Singh, Colour-havldr., 32nd Sikh Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	217
80	Budha Singh, Havldr.-maj., 19th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	482
80	Budhi Negi, Colour-havldr., 1st battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
248	Budhibul Thapa, Havldr., 2nd battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	507
360	Budhilal Gurung, Subdr., Burma and Assam mily. police, apptd. in I. A., to be <i>tempy.</i> subdr., in 1st battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles	364
111	Budhiman Gurung, Colour-havldr., 1st battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	299
313		

G. G. O. Nos.		G. G. O. Nos.	
Bull, Capt. G. S., I. A., to be <i>tempy.</i> maj., apptd. to East Lancashire regt. — 6th battn.	64	Busby, Sub-condr. ■ , asst. barrack mr., mily. works services, barrack dept., Pun.-Ben., to be condr.	87
Bull, Capt. G. S., 58th Vaughan's Rifles, confd. Mily. Cross upon —	111	Bushell, Lt. C. L., East Coast Voltr. Rifles, to be capt.	353
Buller, Lt. F. E. (R.E.), I. A., S. and M., awarded Mily. Cross	313	Busher, Lt. R. C., I. A. reserve of offrs., permtl. to resign his commn., subject to H. M.'s appl.	145
Bulwant Singh, Kot-dafadar, 27th Light Cavy., to be jemdr.	142	Bussell, Mr. E. W., mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	311
Bumford, 1st class Asst. Surgn. W., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabtd., to be senr. asst. surgn. with hon. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	539	Buswell, Mr. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
Bunbury, 2nd-Lt. G. H. St. P., 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, from unattd. list, admtl. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	107	Buta Singh, Sepoy, 89th Punjabis, I.D.S. medal awarded to —	208
Bunoe, Sub-condr. A., <i>seconded</i> , Ord. dept., Northern Army, to be condr., <i>seconded</i>	480	Buta Singh, Sowar, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavy., I. D. S. medal awarded to —	285
Bunting, Mr. S. A. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	395	Buta Singh, Havldr., 45th Rattray's Sikhs, to be jemdr., to complete estabtd.	585
Burbidge, Lt. A., E. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be capt.	491	Butler, Capt. H. M., I.A., 104th Wellesley's Rifles, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	86
Bur Singh, Sepoy, 89th Punjabis, awarded I. D. S. medal	208	Byers, Maj. C. B., I. A., S. and T. Corps, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	475
Bur Singh, Havldr. (now Jemdr.), 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), awarded I. D. S. medal	473	C	
Burgess, Mr. L. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	471	CADELL, Col. A., I. A., granted <i>tempy.</i> rank as brigdr.-genl.	536
Burgess, Batty. Qr.-mr.-sergt., R.A., Royal Horse and Royal Field Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 78	440	Cadell, Lt. A. P. H., 109th Infy., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Burchall, Mr. C. J. D., mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	311	Cadell, Capt. J. G., 45th Rattray's Sikhs, I.A., to be <i>tempy.</i> maj.	135
Burhan Ali, Dafadar, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabtd.	544	Cahusac, Lt. C. F., 36th Jacob's Horse, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Burhan Khan, Jemdr., 124th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabtd.	383	Cahusac, Col. W. F., retired pay, I.A., <i>tempy.</i> apptd. to inspr. of administrative services (graded for purposes of pay as depy. asst. qr.-mr.-genl.)	182
Burke, Capt. R. J. C., Bom. poll. dept., apptd. an asst. secy. to govt. of I. army dept., sub- <i>pro. tem.</i>	392	Cameron, 2nd-Lt. V., I. A., 36th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
Burkitt, Mr. F. H., apptd. to 1st Punjab Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	512	Cameron, 2nd-Lt., from unattd. list, I.A., apptd. to Royal Horse and Royal Field Arty., to be 2nd-lt.	381
Burn, Lt.-col. A. G., retired pay, I.A., <i>tempy.</i> apptd., depy. asst. adjt. and qr. mr.-genl.	222	Cameron, Mr. J. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
Burn, Mr. A. M. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376	Camerson, Mr. G. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
Burne, Mr. L. E. L. (Capt. I.A.), apptd. to Upper Burma Voltr. Rifles, to be capt.	265	Campbell, Col. A. A. E., I.A., Comdr. 1st Quetta Infy. Bde., granted <i>tempy.</i> rank of brigdr.-genl., whilst holding <i>tempy.</i> apptd. in I.	111
Burns, Staff-sergt. O. H., supvr., 2nd grade, mily. works services, to be sub-condr.	227	Campbell, Mr. A. F., apptd. to S. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	463
Burridge, Lt. T. F. S., 35th Sikhs, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114	Campbell, Mr. A. H. S., apptd. to Malabar Voltr. Rifles, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	464
Burroughs, Lt. G. H. G., 1st battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	152	Campbell, Mr. D., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	183
Burroughs, Mr. G. H. G., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., to be lt., infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180	Campbell, Maj.-Genl. F., C.B., D.S.O., I.A., to be divl. comdr.	500
Burton, Mr. E. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160	Campbell, Capt. H., M.V.O., I.A., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force), (Lumsden's), to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	86
Burton, Mr. H. A., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	81	Campbell, Mr. L. S., apptd. to Simla Voltr. Rifles, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	72
Burton, Mr. R. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321	Campbell, Mr. P. G., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	81
Burton, Maj. R. W., I.A., cantt. magte.'s dept., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	295	Campbell, 2nd-Lt. W. F., 52nd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), from unattd. list, admtl. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80

G. G. O. Nos.		G. G. O. Nos.
	Campbell-Shaw, Mr. H. H., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Cancels:—Army dept. notfn. No. 882, dated 2nd Oct. 1914, 14; notfn. No. 1055, dated 27th Nov. 1914, 45; apptt. of A. J. Peake as 2nd-Lt. in infy. branch of I.A. reserve of offrs., notfd. in army dept. notfn. No. 81, dated 22nd Jan. 1915, 109; notfn. No. 63, dated 15th Jan. 1915, 110; notfn. No. 1074, dated 13th Nov. 1914, notfng. retirement of Maj.-genl. Sir J. A. Bell, K.C.V.O., 123; notfn. No. 1028, dated 13th Nov. 1914, apptt. as 2nd-lt. of C. G. W. Cardon, 1st battn., M. and S. M. ry. Rifles, 128; notfn. No. 12, dated the 1st Jan. 1915, 132; notfn. No. 1074, dated 27th Nov. 1914, apptt. as 2nd-lt. of J. E. Jackson, 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, 154; notfn. No. 1126, dated 18th Dec. 1914, apptt. of E. M. Hughman as a 2nd-lt., in infy. branch of I.A. reserve of offrs., 164; notfn. No. 1055, dated 27th Nov. 1914, 181; notfn. Nov. 177, dated 19th Feb. 1915, 200; notfn. No. 160, dated 12th Feb. 1915, so far as it relates to apptt. of P. H. Lane-Ryan as 2nd-lt. in I. A. reserve of offrs., 204; notfn. No. 1152, dated 18th Dec. 1914, 216; notfn. No. 1105, dated 11th Dec. 1914, which relates to W. S. Halliley, to be lt., 221; notfn. No. 931, dated 16th Oct. 1914, 229; notfn. No. 108, dated 29th Jan. 1915, so far as it relates to apptt. of P. H. Mangin as 2nd-lt. in I. A. reserve of offrs., 275; notfn. of exchange between Capt. C. D. Roe, I.A., and Capt. H. W. Festing, Durham Light Infy., which appeared in Gazette of 24th Nov. 1914, 276; notfn. No. 215, dated 26th Feb. 1915, 370; notfn. No. 321, dated 9th April 1915, as far as it relates to apptt. of G. Penn-Simkins as 2nd-lt. in I. A. reserve of offrs., 380; notfn. No. 265, dated 12th Jan. 1915, so far as it relates to the apptt. of Capt. L. E. L. Burne, I.A., Upper Burma Voltr. Rifles, as capt. in Upper Burma Voltr. Rifles, 390; notfn. No. 78, dated 22nd Jan. 1915, 449; notfn. No. 328, dated 9th April 1915, so far as it relates to the class asst. surgn. C. H. [illegible], M.D. establt., 454; notfn. [illegible], dated 30th April 1915, 478; notfn. [illegible], dated 7th May 1915, 491; notfn. No. [illegible], dated 19th Feb. 1915, so far as it relates to this offr., 496; notfn. in <i>London Gazette</i> of 16th April 1915, regdg. transfer to <i>tempy.</i> half pay list from 8th April 1915 of Capt. E. H. Ovans, I. A. (deceased 23rd March 1915), 563; notfn. No. 169, dated 12th Feb. 1915; so far as it relates to 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, 585; notfn. No. 565, dated 11th June 1915, promn. of late Maj. F. Copeland, I.A., 60th Punjabis, to rank of lt.-col.	
	Candy, Lt. R. H., M.B., I.M.S., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Cantile, Mr. K., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Caplen, 2nd-Lt. T., East Coast Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	
	Carey, Capt. W. R., half-pay, I. A.; apptd. to Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex regt., 16th battn. (public schools), to be adjt., 135; to be <i>tempy.</i> maj.	
	Carleton, Maj. H. A., I. A., 70th Punjabis, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
133	Carleton, K. O. (University candidate), unattd. list, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt.	499
	Carmichael, H. E. the Right Hon'ble B. of Skirling, O.C.I.E., E.C.M.G., govt. of Ben., Calcutta Scottish Voltrs., to be hony. col. of corps	
	Carnegy, Lt.-col. C. G., M.V.O. (I.A.), 11th battn., East Surrey regt., apptd. to service battn., New Army	46
	Carnochan, Batt. Qr.-mar.-sergt. D. S., Royal Horse and Royal Field Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 78	449
	Carpenter, Mr. P. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	395
	Carr, Qr.-mr.-sergt. C., Royal Garrison Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 78	449
	Carroll, Staff-sergt. T., Barrack sergt., milly. works services, to be sub.-condr.	89
	Carruthers, Col. H. St. C., retired list, re-employed to I. medl. service	559
	Carr-White, 2nd-Lt. G., 23rd cavy. (Front. Force), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	107
	Carter, Mr. A. J., apptd. to Calcutta Port Defence Voltr. Corps, to be sub.-lt.	340
	Carter, Mr. F. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	81
	Carter, Capt. H. A., V.C., I.A., 101st Grenadiers, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	475
	Carter, Capt. J. F. C., I.A., <i>tempy.</i> apptd. at war office, genl. staff, offr., 3rd grade (except for purposes of pay)	208
	Carter, Mr. W. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	450
	Cartwright, Col. C. M., I.A., <i>tempy.</i> apptt., asst. adjt.-genl., 208; apptd. asst. adjt. and qr.-mr.-genl.	222
	Carwithin, Maj. E. T., I.A., cantt. magte.'s dept., granted increased staff pay at rate of Rs. 400 per mensem	166
	Casling, 4th class Asst. Surgn. P. V., I.S.M.D., completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	279
	Cassels, Maj. G. R., I.A., 35th Sikhs, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl., 309; granted <i>tempy.</i> rank as lt.-col.	536
	Casson, Capt. W. F. S., 27th Light Cavy., I.A., apptd. depy. asst. qr.-mr.-genl.	248
	Caster, Lt.-col. R. H., I.M.S., Moulmein Voltr. Rifles, to be medl. offr.	264
	Cates, Lt. K. G. H., 45th Rattray's Sikhs, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
	Cattel, Mr. A. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	599
602	Cattel, Maj. G. L., I.A., services of — placed at displ. of govt. of Punj., for employment as a cantt. magte.	420
401	Caulfield, Bt.-col. G. N., D.S.O. (retired pay, I. A.), 17th battn., Durham Light Infy., apptd. to service battn., New Army	46
424	Cavell, Mr. R. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	81
353	Chagatta, Colour-havldr., I.O.M., 1st King George's Own S. and M., to be jemdr., to complete establt.	544
206	Chainsukh Ram, Havldr.-maj., 113th Infy., to be jemdr., to complete establt.	317
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G. G. O. Nos.		G. G. O. Nos.
	Chakand, Havldr., 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infy. (Brownlow's Punjabis), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	317
	Chalam, Balajipetah Sesha, I. medl. service, to be <i>tempy.</i> lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576
	Chalmers, 2nd-Lt. D. F., Rangoon Voltr. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	349
	Chambers, Lt. G. H., I.A., 9th battn., Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire regt.), to be <i>tempy.</i> capt.	15
	Chanda Singh, Jemdr., 1st King George's Own S. and M., to be subdr.	50
	Chanda Singh, Havldr., 66th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	207
	Chandar Singh, Havldr., 122nd Rajputana Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	600
	Chandgi, Jemdr., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	299
	Chandra Ram, Colour-havldr., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	67
	Chapman, Maj. (Hony. Lt.-col.) A. C., V.D., Mussoorie Voltr. Rifles, resigns his command and permtl. to retain his rank on retirement and wear uniform of corps	415
	Chapman, Lt. C. M. S., apptd. to D. S. Order, to receive D. S. cross (late conspicuous service cross).	313
	Charlton, 2nd-Lt. H. J., N. W. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	444
	Charrial, Mr. P., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
	Charters, Mr. C. B., apptd. to Calcutta Port Defence Voltr. Corps (Arty. comps), to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	262
	Chattar Singh, Dafadar, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), to be jemdr.	50
	Chatterjee, Nilratan, I. medl. service, to be <i>tempy.</i> lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576
	Chaudhuri, Sakria Nath, apptd. to I.M.S., to be <i>tempy.</i> lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
	Chedu Beg, Driver, 11th Mule Corps, awarded I. D. S. medal	426
	Cheminais, Mr. F. J., apptd. to Bom. Voltr. arty., to be 2nd-lt.	615
	Chesney, Lt. D. P., 23rd Sikh Pioneers, to be Capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
	Chester, Mr. A. J. B., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
	Chet Ram, Jemdr., 7th Haryana Lancers, to be readr.	566
	Chet Singh, Havldr., 92nd Punjabis, to be jemdr.	333
	Chhajja Singh, Havldr., 30th Punjabis, to be jemdr.	50
	Chhote Singh, Havldr., 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	67
	Child, Mr. R. H., apptd. to Calcutta Port Defence Voltr. Corps, Naval divns., to be sub.-lt.	261
	Chiria Thapa, Colour-havldr., 2nd battn., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Front. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	457
	Chirt Singh, Havldr., 1st battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
	Chisholme, Condr. A. C., Ord. dept., Northern Army, seconded, to be asst. comsy., seconded, and to have hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	504
	Chisholm, 2nd-Lt. A. W., Mussoorie Voltr. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	620
	Chisholm, Mr. B. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
	Chittahang Limbu, Subdr.-maj., 2nd battn., 10th Gurkha Rifles, awarded to 2nd class with title of <i>Bahadur</i>	521
	Chittar, Jemdr., 122nd Rajputana Infy., to be subdr.	333
	Choksy, J. Nasarvanji Hormasji, M.B., apptd. to I. medl. service, to be <i>tempy.</i> lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576
	Christian, 2nd-Lt. H. N., 120th Rajputana Infy., from unattd. list, admtl. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
	Christie, Mr. G. F. S., apptd. to Moulmein Voltr. Rifles, to be maj.	264
	Christie, Lt.-col. J. H. (late I.A.), apptd. to genl. list, to be maj.	64
	Christie, Lt. R. C., 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
	Christie, Mr. W. A. K., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	268
	Chuble, Mr. W., apptd. to I. A., reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	44
	Chunni Lal, Havldr., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Front. Force) (Lumsden's), to be jemdr.	482
	Churcher, Lt.-col. D. W., Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusers.), apptd. genl. staff offr., 2nd grade	135
	Clark, Hony. Lt. and Qr.-mr. J., 1st battn., N. W. ry. Voltr. Rifles, Voltr. offrs.' decoration confd. upon —	60
	Clarke, Mr. A. M. apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
	Clarke, Sergt.-maj. C., Royal Horse and Royal Field Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	449
	Clarke, Gentl. Cadet C. P., from Royal mil. coll. with hon. to his apptd. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., 85 Punjabis, admtl. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	598
	Clarke, 2nd-Lt. G. R., 72nd Punjabis, from unattd. list, admtl. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	107
	Clarke, Mr. G. R., apptd. to Simla Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	305
	Clarke, 2nd-Lt. J., I.A., army reserves, to be subject to H. M.'s appl.	176
	Clarke, Batty, Sergt.-Maj. J. T., Royal Horse and Royal Field Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	178
	Clarke, Mr. W. D. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
	Clay, Asst. Comsy. and Hony. Lt. F. J., Barrack mr., mil. works services, to be depy. comsy. and to have hony. rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	89
	Clayton-Cowell, Mr. H. C. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
	Clayton-Jones, Mr. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
	Cleary, Mr. R. P., apptd. to 1st battn., M. and S. M. ry. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	350
	Clerk, Lt. B., 82nd Punjabis, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
	Clifford, Mr. C. H. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	450

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MARINE DEPARTMENT.

G. G. O. Nos.		G. G. O. Nos.		
B				
BOWDEN , Comdr. A. St. C., R.I.M., Port Offr., Bassein, granted an extn. in that apptt.	21	McDONALD , Chief Engr. A. A., R.I.M., on Rs. 350 per mensem, advanced to grade of chief engr. on Rs. 400 per mensem	23	
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DEBURGH , Comdr. F. V., R.I.M., services of — placed at displ. of Govt. of Burma for em- ployment as Port Offr., Akyah				18
ELLIS , Engr. H., R.I.M., permtd. to retire from service				2
FORTEATH , Comdr. G. N., R.I.M., to be comdr., 2nd grade				16
GIBSON , Comdr. G. H., R.I.M., permtd. to retire from service				6
GODDEN , Engr. J. W. M., R.I.M., engr.-in-charge of factory, Bom. Dockyard, granted an extn. of tenure in that apptt.				22
HEWITT , Capt. G. S., depy dir., R.I.M., granted an extn. of tenure in that apptt.				3
HORLEY , Engr. W. G., R.I.M., 3rd engr. and shipwright survr., Ben., granted an extn. in that apptt.				20
LUMSDEN , Capt. W., c.v.o., B.N., dir. of R.I.M., apptd. by Admiralty as Senr. Naval Offr., Bom., <i>tempy.</i>				1
LUSH , Chief Engr. J., R.I.M., inspr. of machinery, Kidderpore dockyard, Calcutta, granted an extn. in that apptt.				15
NICOLL , Sub-Lt. C. J., R.I.M., to be lt.				8
RAMSAY , Comdr. C. W., R.I.M., staff offr., Bom. dockyard, confirmed in that apptt.				13
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Shearman , Comdr. C. W., R.I.M., asst. port offr., Bom., services of — placed at displ. of Govt. of Bom. for employment as port offr., Bom. (sub. <i>pro tem.</i>), 10; to be comdr., 1st grade				16
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TAYLOR , Comdr. W. C., R.I.M., to be comdr., 2nd grade, 9; services of — placed at displ. of Govt. of Bom. for employment as asst. port offr., Bom.				11
WALE , Asst. Engr. P. R., R.I.M., to be engr.				17
Warden , Comdr. St. L. S., R.I.M., permtd. to retire from service				12
Well , Engr. W., R.I.M., permtd. to resign his apptt. in R.I.M.				5
Willocks , Comdr. A. B. G., R.I.M., Port offr., Akyah, granted further extn. in that apptt.				14

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

- No. 183-M.—Notifies that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Delhi Main Station by special train on Thursday, the 21st January 1915, for Bombay. His Excellency's departure from Delhi and arrival at Bombay will be private. The departure from Bombay on 25th January being private. 185
- No. 784-M.—Notifies that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Delhi Main Station by special train on the evening of Tuesday, the 2nd March 1915. His Excellency will open the Sara Bridge, visit Calcutta and Bankipore and return to Delhi on the 8th March 1915, and departure from Delhi, arrival at and departure from Sara Bridge, Calcutta, Bankipore and arrival at Delhi will be private. Viceregal salutes will be fired to announce His Excellency's departure from Delhi, arrival at and departure from Calcutta and arrival at Delhi. 402
- No. 1276-M.—Notifies that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India will leave Delhi Main Station by special train on the evening of the 26th March 1915, to visit Jammu, Gwalior and Dehra Dun and will arrive at Simla on the afternoon of the 1st May 1915, the departure from Delhi and arrival will be private. 472
- No. 1467-M.—Notifies that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will arrive at Simla on the forenoon of Wednesday, the 28th April 1915; the arrival will be private. 599

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

- No. 1.—Publishes certain Proclamation by His Excellency the Governor-General, dated the 6th January 1915. 35
- No. 2.—Publishes Regulation to consolidate and amend the Excise Law in force in Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg and British Baluchistan. 53
- No. 7.—In pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (1) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, to call upon the non-official members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay to elect in accordance with the said Regulations a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy having occurred by reason of the death of the Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E., on or before the 30th day of April 1915. 336
- No. 9.—In pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (1) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, to call upon the non-official members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to elect in accordance with the said Regulations a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy having occurred by the reason of the resignation of the Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh, C.S.I., of Jullundur, on or before the 30th day of April 1915. 430

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- No. 16.—Republishes certain extract from the *London Gazette* of Friday, 5th February 1915. 498
- No. 18.—In pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (1) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India, calls upon the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to elect, in accordance with the said Regulations, by the 15th day of June 1915, a person to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Ruthven Grey Monteath. 600
- No. 20.—In pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (1) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India, calls upon the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to elect, in accordance with the said Regulations, by the 1st day of June 1915, a person to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Marshall Frederick Reid, C.I.E. 600
- No. 21.—Publishes certain statutes, relating the Army (Suspension of Sentences) Act, 1915. 600
- No. 27.—Publishes certain statute, relating the Naval Discipline Act, 1915. 624
- Publishes an Ordinance to provide for the special protection in respect of civil and revenue litigation of Indian soldiers serving under war conditions. 647
- No. 28.—Publishes certain Proclamation by His Excellency the Governor-General, dated the 30th April 1915. 649
- No. 37.—Appoints Tuesday, the 7th September 1915, at 11 A.M. as the time, and the Council Chamber in Viceregal Lodge, Simla, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations. 785
- No. 40.—Publishes certain statutes for general information. 803

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HOME DEPARTMENT.

- No. 327.—Directs that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to T. Paulini of the Pyapon district, J. Walsh and R. Simmons of the Hanthawaddy district and R. N. Gregory and S. H. Ripps of Rangoon. 583

Establishment.

- No. 1085-C.—In that part of this department notification No. 778-C., dated the 10th December 1914, which relates to the appointment of Mr. R. S. D'Arcy to be superintendent, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, for the words "sub. *pro tem.*" substitute the words "on probation." 336
- Nos. 918-920.—In Resolution No. 481-C.—485-C., dated 19th December 1913, the Governor-General in Council declared that five headships of Districts or District and Sessions Judge-

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ships should be placed on the list of appointments open to members of the Provincial Civil Service in Bihar and Orissa. His Excellency in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, is now pleased to announce that, when effect has been given to the proposals recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the creation of three superior Indian Civil Service posts in the Province, a further headship of a district shall be thrown open to the Provincial Civil Service in that Province	786	subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to Albert Chappel of Bhusawal	187
Jails.		No. 1209-C.—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1909	431
No. 34.—Appoints certain jails in the Madras Presidency as places to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent	584	No. 1405-C.—Directs that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subject of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to L. McKeon of Rangoon	451
Judicial.		No. 685.—Directs that certain amendment shall be made in the description of the uniform to be worn by all officers of the Indian Police published with the Home Department notification No. 612-C., dated the 2nd December 1914	753
No. 521-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5, clause (b), of the Whipping Act, 1909 (IV of 1909), and in supersession of this department revised notification No. 938-C., dated the 10th February 1914, on the subject, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to specify the offences under the laws mentioned in the schedule, being offences punishable under the said laws with imprisonment, as offences for the abetment or commission of or attempt to commit which juvenile offenders may be punished with whipping in accordance with the provisions of the said section	614	No. 702.—Directs that certain words shall be added after the words "poligars of the Madras Presidency" in entry (a) of clause (18) of Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909	768
No. 504-C.—Directs the transfer of the criminal case <i>Lala Thakur Datta versus Diwan Mangal Sen</i> , Managing Director of the Hindustan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society, Gujranwala, and another, accused under sections 500, 501 and 502, Indian Penal Code, from the Court of the Magistrate of the first class, Dera Ismail Khan, to that of the District Magistrate, Lahore	208	No. 740.—Directs that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to Clarence William St. Leonard Coffey of Bombay	768
No. 984-C.—Issues certain proclamation is now included within the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, shall, on and from the first day of April 1915, be taken under the immediate authority and management of the Governor-General of India in Council, and be included in the Chief Commissionership of Delhi	336	No. 788.—Directs that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to William Hessing of Poona	768
No. 1065-C.—Directs that the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914) shall come into force on and with effect from the 1st April 1915	337	Political.	
No. 1066-C.—In supersessions of the notifications of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 789, dated 12th June 1913 and No. 1831-C., dated 13th March 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make certain rules	337	No. 473.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Foreigners' Act, 1864 (III of 1864), and in continuation of this department notification No. 577, dated the 8th August 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of section 5 and of all sub-sequent sections of the said Act shall remain in force in British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the District of Angul, during the continuance of the present war	229
No. 563.—Directs that the moveable and immoveable properties constituting the "Bulaki Das Endowment Trust," which are at present vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, United Provinces, shall henceforth be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Delhi	718	No. 550.—Whereas it appears to the Governor-General in Council that a notice in Urdu headed "Ana Leila" contains words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act 1910 (I of 1910), in pursuance of the notification of the Governor-General in Council, No. 1008, dated the 1st October 1912, issued in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Delhi Laws Act of 1912 (XIII of 1912), and in pursuance of section 12 of the Indian Press Act of 1910 (I of 1910), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare all copies of the said notice to be forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that, in his opinion, they contain words which may have a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt and to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India	262
Police.		No. 917.—Appears to the Governor-General in Council that the leaflet entitled "Musulman ko kis ke saath dena chahiye" — ("with whom should Muhammadans side") contains	
No. 368-C.—Directs that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian			

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words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), in pursuance of the notification of the Governor-General in Council, No. 1008, dated the 1st October 1912, issued in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912 (XIII of 1912), and in pursuance of section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), declares all copies of the said leaflet to be forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that, in his opinion, they have a tendency to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India		force, with effect from the 10th June 1915, in the Nadia district of the Presidency of Bengal	768
No. 1095.—Directs that sections 3 to 11 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act of 1915, shall come into force with effect from the date of this notification in the districts of the Punjab specified in the schedule.	431	No. 1881.—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the Defence of India Rules, 1915, published with this department Notification, Political, No. 1196, dated the 2nd of April 1915.	786
No. 1107.—Appears that the pamphlet entitled "The New Era.—New Ideals of the New Era." by L. Har Dyal, published in Urdu and Gurmukhi by the Ghadr Press, San Francisco, contains words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), in pursuance of the notification of the Governor-General in Council, No. 1008, dated the 1st October 1912, issued in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912 (XIII of 1912), and in pursuance of section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), declares all copies of the said pamphlet to be forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that, in his opinion, they contain words which may have a tendency to bring into hatred and to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India	473	No. 1969.—Publishes certain Order in Council.	806
No. 1106.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, makes certain rules	489	Public.	
No. 1223.—Appears to the Governor-General in Council that the book entitled "Tarikh-i-Hind" contains words of the nature described in section 1, sub-section (1), of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), in pursuance of the notification of the Governor-General in Council No. 1008, dated 1st October 1912, issued in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912 (XIII of 1912), and in pursuance of section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), declares all copies of the said book to be forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that, in his opinion, they have tendency to bring into hatred and contempt, and to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India	558	No. 232-C.—Publishes certain warrant, in modification of this department notification No. 328, dated the 10th February 1899	67
No. 1286-1299.—Publishes a Resolution directing the substitution shall be made for the first sub-paragraph of paragraph 2 of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 2951-2964, dated the 18th December 1914	585	No. 846-C.—Directs that certain corrections and additions shall be made in the Schedule published with this department notification No. 3580, dated the 6th September 1911	292
No. 1282.—Makes certain amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1008, dated the 1st October 1912	585	No. 405.—Directs that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab	491
No. 1379.—Directs that sections 3 to 11 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act of 1915 (IV of 1915), shall come into force, with effect from the 23rd April 1915, in the districts of the Presidency of Bengal specified in a schedule	605	Port Blair.	
No. 1789.—Directs that sections 3 to 11 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act of 1915 (IV of 1915), shall come into		No. 86.—Declares that certain Regulations shall be the conditions upon which licenses to reside in the Nicobar Islands may be granted	490
		CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM, MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.	
		No. 1640-M.—Extends the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), to the Municipality of Nowgong in the district of Nowgong	582
		DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.	
		No. 312.—Approves of certain elections of Ordinary Fellows by the Faculty of Medicine and by registered graduates of the University with effect from the 31st March 1915	294
		Archæology and Epygraphy.	
		No. 209.—Cancels this department notification No. 67, dated the 18th February 1915	774
		Ecclesiastical.	
		No. 27.—Publishes certain programme of the proposed visitation tour of the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon	68
		No. 131.—Publishes certain programme of the proposed visitation tour of the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon	293
		No. 195.—Directs that certain addition shall be made to Note (2) to rule 10, Part V of the Ecclesiastical rules, published with this department notification No. 212, dated the 10th May 1913	451
		No. 231.—Publishes a programme of the proposed visitation tour of the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon	564
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No. 621-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), as applied to the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 582-I. B., dated the 22nd March 1913, as subsequently amended, and in supersession of clauses (1) and (2) of the first paragraph of the like notification No. 1236-I. B., dated the 22nd March 1901, so far as it relates to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, declares certain information regarding the Picric Acid	628	No. 963-I. B.—Directs that certain amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 582-I. B., dated the 22nd March 1913, which applied certain enactments to the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State	751
No. 622-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 17 and 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), as applied to the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 582-I. B., dated the 22nd March 1913, as subsequently amended and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 730-49, dated the 30th January 1915, declares certain information regarding Acetylene	629		
No. 623-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 17 and 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), as applied to Berar by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3510-I. B., dated the 3rd November 1913, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 729-39, dated the 30th January 1915, declares certain information regarding Acetylene	630		

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No. 964-I. B.—Makes certain amendments in the Indian Electricity Rules, 1911, as applied to the Cantonment of Secunderabad by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1577-I. B., dated the 1st July 1913		the property of any person subject to military law either under the Army Act (44 and 45 Vict. c. 58) or under the Indian Army Act, 1911 (V III of 1911), who is killed, or dies of wounds inflicted, accident occurring or disease contracted within 12 months before death, while on active service in the present war. Remits in the said areas the fees chargeable under Article 1 (a) and (b) of the second schedule of the said Act, on applications for mutation of names in respect of the property of any such person	
No. 1047-I. B.—Directs under the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), that the rules issued under the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1196-Political, dated the 2nd April 1915, shall apply to Berar, subject to certain modifications	751	No. 1022-G.—Appoints Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Kennion, His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Arabistan, and Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the Province of Arabistan; and is also directs that within these limits he shall exercise all the additional powers specified in schedule IV of the aforesaid Code with which a Magistrate of the First Class can be invested	768
No. 1050-I. B.—Directs that certain amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 517-I. B., dated the 17th March 1913, as subsequently amended, applying enactments to certain railway lands in Native States in the Punjab	768	No. 1023-G.—Appoints Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Kennion, His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Arabistan, and Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to be a Subordinate Judge of the First Class, within the limits of the Province of Arabistan; and to invest him within the said limits with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognisable by such Courts up to the amount of five hundred rupees	808
No. 1055-I. B.—Applies to the Administered Areas and the railway lands in Central India specified in the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2365-I. B., dated the 14th November 1912, and No. 262-I. B., dated the 10th February 1913, respectively, the enactments specified in a schedule, in so far as the same may be applicable thereto and subject to any amendments to which the enactments are for the time being subject in British India	769		
No. 1056-I. B.—Appoints the Central India Agency Jail at Indore to be a place to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent	770	DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.	
No. 905-G.—Directs that certain addition shall be made to clause (ii) of schedule VI of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909; and cancels the notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1182-G., dated the 19th June 1913		Agriculture.	
No. 1077-I. B.—Directs that certain addition shall be made under the head "Rewa Kantha" to the list of Courts published with the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2877-I.A., dated the 13th July 1906, the decrees of which may be executed by Courts in British India	770	No. 302-C.—Publishes certain Colonial Office Circular despatch communicating the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to authorise the Imperial Institute to undertake in future for an appropriate fee researches, investigations, analysis, etc., required by private individuals and firms	262
No. 1078-I. B.—Directs that certain additions shall be made, under the head "Rewa Kantha" to the list annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 2053-I. B., dated the 22nd September 1911, of Courts in Native States by which the decrees passed by Civil Courts in British India may be executed		DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.	
No. 1099-I. C.—Publishes corrigendum in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 985-(A)-I. C., dated the 3rd June 1915, announcing the award of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the second class for Public Service in India to certain persons, for the entry "Bai Sundrabai, wife of Mr. V. R. Sirur, Vakil of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay," substitute "Bai Sundrabai, wife of Mr. Dattatraya Narayan Sirur of Messrs. N. Sirur and Company, Bombay"	770	Commerce and Trade.	
No. 1178-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), as applied to or as in force in the areas specified in the schedule, makes in the said areas the remissions hereinafter set forth in the fees leviable under Articles 11, 12 and 12-A of the first schedule of the said Act, so as applied or as in force, on	771	No. 2192-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to restrict the taking by sea of wheat and wheat flour of British India in certain manner	
		No. 3195-W.—Prohibits on and from 1st April 1915, up to and including the 31st of March 1916, the taking by sea or wheat out of British India	479
		No. 3196-W.—Directs that on and from the 1st April 1915, up to and including the 31st of March 1916, no wheat flour shall be taken out of British India unless a permit in this behalf signed by the Chief Customs Officer is produced to the Customs Collector at the port of export in respect of such wheat flour and such wheat flour is shipped in accordance with the terms of such permit	479

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No. 708-W.—In supersession of the notification in this department, No. 1185-W., dated the 28th November 1914, a Royal Proclamation is published for general information, revising the List of Articles to be treated as Contraband of War	190	No. 1919-W.—Directs that the words "and exports of Cinchona Bark and Senna to the United Kingdom" shall be added to the entry in column 11 of exceptions to the prohibition on the export of "Medical and Surgical stores and equipment of every description, other than Nux Vomica, Castor seed and Mustard seed," in the Schedule appended to the Notification in this department No. 25-W.-Customs, dated the 17th October 1914, as amended by Notification No. 1717-W., dated the 12th December 1914	322
No. 1631-W.—Whereas by paragraph 4, clause 1 of the Hostile Foreigners Trading Order, dated the 14th November 1914, hostile foreigners are prohibited from carrying on or engaging in any trade or business in British India except under a general or special license issued by or under the authority of the Governor General in Council, and it is desirable that a general license under paragraph 4 of the said order should be granted to a class of persons who fall within the definition of "hostile foreigner" in the said order. Now, therefore, authorises the carrying on of trade or business in British India by Asiatic subjects of the Ottoman Empire	280	No. 2051-20.—Prohibits the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "The New Era, New ideals of the New Era," by L. Har Dyal, published in Urdu and Gurmukhi by the Ghadr Press, San Francisco	349
No. 2263-W.—Directs that, the licenses specified in the schedules annexed to this notification shall remain in force for the certain periods, viz., in the case of the licenses specified in Schedule I, until the 4th August 1915, and in the case of the licenses specified in Schedule II, so long as the Trading Order aforesaid shall remain in force	405	No. 2089-79.—Exempts springs used for air-guns from the duty leviable thereon the importation into British India, under head 5 of the second Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, Amendment Act, 1896 (III of 1896)	406
No. 2987-W.—Publishes Royal Proclamation relating to trading with the Enemy (occupied territory)	479	No. 2204-W.—Directs that certain amendment to be made in the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1670-W., dated the 9th December 1914	407
No. 3734-W.—Publishing a Royal Proclamation adding certain articles to the list of articles to be treated as Contraband of War	562	No. 2221-W.—Directs that certain amendments to be made in the Notification in this Department, No. 1669-W., dated the 9th December 1914	407
No. 4676-W.—Publishes certain Order in Council	612	No. 2528-W.—Directs that certain entry shall be inserted in the Schedule appended to the Notification in this Department No. 25-W., dated the 17th October 1914	434
No. 8414-W.—Notification announcing that the Admiralty have established a blockade on the Asia Minor Coast from noon of the 3rd June 1915	772	No. 2561-W.—Prohibits the export of the certain classes of goods to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal	434
No. 9847-W.—Publishes certain Royal Proclamation by the King	814	No. 2607-W.—Directs that certain entry shall be inserted in the Schedule appended to the Notification in this Department, No. 25-W., dated 17th October 1914	435
Companies.		No. 2645-W.—In supersession of Notification No. 1717-W., dated 12th December 1914, directs that the words "other than (1) Nux Vomica, (2) Castor seed, Mustard seed, Linseed and oils extracted therefrom," shall be added after the entry "Medical and surgical stores and equipment of every description," in column 1 of the Schedule appended to the Notification in this Department, No. 25-W. (Customs), dated the 17th October 1914	435
No. 2551-3.—Exempts the Baptist Missionary Society Corporation, Calcutta, from the requirements of sub-section (3) of the section 277	433	No. 2699-W.—Directs that proviso (d) in the Notification in this Department, No. 1669-W. (Customs), dated the 9th December 1914, shall be deleted	435
No. 5660-5.—Makes certain amendment in the Indian Companies Rules, 1914, published with the notification of the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1271-23-C., dated the 28th March 1914	654	No. 2894-W.—Publishes Royal Proclamation, prohibiting under section 8 of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," and section one of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," and section one of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," the exportation from the United Kingdom of warlike stores	453
Customs.		No. 3358-W.—Republishes certain Order in Council	496
No. 491-W.—Republishes certain Order in Council for general information	161	No. 3554-59.—Directs that for the item "Sugar, crystallised and soft, refined in China" of entry No. 8 in the Notification No. 11590-120, dated the 19th December 1914, shall be substituted	561
No. 492-W.—Republishes certain Order in Council	162		
No. 709-W.—Republishes certain Order in Council for general information	191		
No. 1210-W.—Republishes certain Order in Council	247		
No. 1336-W.—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the notification in this department, No. 1669-W., dated the 9th December 1914	247		
No. 1799-W.—Republishes certain Order in Council	280		
No. 1486-16.—Directs that in entry No. 8 in the Schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in this department, No. 11590-120, dated the 19th December 1914, after the item "Sugar, crystallised, soft, refined in China," certain insertions shall be made	322		

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No. 3957-W.—Republishes certain Order in Council by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council	589	Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 25-W., dated the 17th October 1914	773
No. 4384-W.—Prohibits the export of guts and bladders to Scandinavian countries, Holland, Italy and Switzerland	610	No. 9149-W.—Publishes certain Order in Council for general information	790
No. 5453-W.—Prohibits the export of lacs of all kinds including shellac, gun lac, stick lac, but not lac dye to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal	654	No. 9175-W.—Prohibits the bringing by sea or by land into British India of all goods, from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, unless certificates of origin in the form prescribed in the annexed schedule are presented to Customs Collector at the port of import in respect of such goods, wares or Merchandise	791
No. 5863-W.—Prohibits the export of raw cotton to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal	673	No. 9195-W.—Directs that the words " or the Black Seas " shall be deleted in the Notification in this Department, No. 7050-W., dated 22nd May 1915	792
No. 6101-W.—Prohibits the export of Rice to Egypt and all neutral ports on the Mediterranean and the Red Seas	674	No. 9911-W.—Directs that certain amendment shall be made in the Schedule appended to the Notification in this Department, No. 25-W., dated the 17th October 1914, as amended by Notification No. 8395-W., dated the 12th June 1915	815
No. 6314-W.—Republishes certain Order in Council by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council	674		
No. 6405-W.—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1669-W., dated the 9th December 1914	674		
No. 6566-W.—Directs that certain amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 1670-W., dated the 9th December 1914	675		
No. 6600-W.—Directs that certain amendments shall be made to the Schedule appended to the Notification in this Department, No. 25-W., dated the 17th October 1914	675		
No. 7050-W.—Directs that no goods shall be taken either by sea or by land out of British India to any foreign place in Europe or on the Mediterranean or the Black Seas, with the exception of the United Kingdom, Russia and France, unless declarations of ultimate destination, in the form prescribed in the Schedule and signed by the actual exporter or by some responsible representative of the actual exporter (or in the case of a limited Company by a Director, Secretary, Manager or other responsible officer) having a personal and first-hand knowledge of the enquiries, made and of the fact stated in the Declaration, are presented to the Customs Collector at the port of export in respect of such goods, wares or merchandise	691		
No. 7051-W.—Prohibits the export of lacs of all kinds including shellac, gum lac, stick lac, but not lac dye, to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of the United Kingdom, France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal	692		
No. 7052-W.—Prohibits the export of raw cotton to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of the United Kingdom, France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal	692		
No. 7073-W.—Publishes certain Order in Council by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council	692		
No. 7113-W.—Prohibits the export of Rice to Denmark, Norway and Sweden	693		
No. 7616-W.—Publishes certain Order in Council by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council	722		
No. 8256-W.—Publishes certain Order in Council by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council	772		
No. 8395-W.—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the Schedule appended to the			
		Emigration.	
		No. 452-157-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 81 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908 (XVII of 1908), certain amendments shall be made in the rules published with Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1888	163
		No. 4315-4331-68.—Publishes a Resolution regarding the date of extension of the prohibition against the employment of unskilled labourers at Ports of entry in British Columbia	600
		No. 5109.—Appoints Major W. M. Kennedy to be the Chairman of the Assam Labour Board, and further approves the elections of certain gentlemen to be members of the Board as representatives of certain bodies	635
		No. 9086.—Directs that section 7 of the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915 (No. VIII of 1915) shall come into force with effect from 1st July 1915	790
		Excise.	
		No. 911-71.—Directs that duty at the rate of Rs. 15 per seer shall be levied, with effect from the 1st April 1915, upon all opium imported into the North-West Frontier Province	248
		No. 2383-71.—Directs that duty at the rate of Rs. 15 per seer shall be levied, with effect from 1st April 1915, upon all opium imported into the Punjab	460
		No. 2384-71.—Directs that duty at the rate of Rs. 7 per seer shall be levied, with effect from 1st April 1915, upon all opium, except poppy-heads, produced in any State subject to the political control of the Punjab Government and imported into the Punjab	460
		Explosives.	
		No. 706-39.—Declares that acetylene, when liquid or when subject to a pressure above that of the atmosphere capable of supporting a column of water exceeding two hundred and fifty inches in height, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, or when in admixture with atmospheric air or with oxygen gas in whatever proportion and at whatever	

pressure, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), subject to certain exception that if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council that acetylene declared to be an explosive by the Notification No. 390-39, when in admixture with any substance, or in any form or condition, is not possessed of explosive properties, the Governor-General in Council may, by order, exempt such acetylene from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act . . .

No. 729-39.—Declares that acetylene when liquid or when subject to a pressure above that of the atmosphere capable of supporting a column of water exceeding two hundred and fifty inches in height, and whether or not in admixture with other substances or when in admixture with atmospheric air or with oxygen gas in whatever proportion and at whatever pressure, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 . . .

No. 736-39.—In modification of the Foreign Department Notification No. 1236-I. B., dated the 22nd March 1901, so far as it relates to acetylene in the Cantonment of Secunderabad and in supersession of this department Notification No. 1195 dated the 10th February 1912, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 17 and 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), as applicable to the Cantonments of Sec.

bad by the Foreign Department Notification No. 582-I. B., dated the 22nd March 1913, declares that acetylene, when liquid or when subject to a pressure above that of the atmosphere capable of supporting a column of water exceeding two hundred and fifty inches in height, and whether or not in admixture with other substances or when in admixture with atmospheric air or with oxygen other substances, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act . . .

No. 2484-13.—Corrigendum in the Notification in this department, No. 729-39, dated the 30th January 1915, published at pages 211 and 212, Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the same date, for the words and figures "No. 4742-I., dated the 4th November 1887," in the fourth line of the preamble read "No. 3510-I.B., dated the 3rd November 1913" . . .

Geology and Minerals.

No. 2455-C.—For the purposes of rules 32 and 33 of the rules framed under section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), and published with Notification No. 2968-82-Geology and Minerals, dated the 21st April 1906, the Governor General in Council has approved of the Columbia University in New York in respect of the degree of Engineer of Mines . . .

Industries.

No. 9393-W.—Directs that the words "Egypt and" shall be deleted in the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6101-W., dated 15th May 1915 . . .

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Insurance.

No. 1326-132-C.—Exempts the Mutual Educational Association of Simla from all the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (VI of 1912) . . .

No. 2298.—Makes certain amendments in the Indian Life Assurance Companies Rules, 1913, published with the Notification of this department, No. 5555-97, dated the 19th July 1913, and amended by Notification No. 2184-6, dated the 1st April 1914 . . .

No. 3886-8.—Declares that the Royal London Auxiliary Insurance Company, Limited, carries on life assurance business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the Assurance Companies Act, 1909 (9 Ed. VII, Cap. 49) . . .

Merchant Shipping.

No. 2841-W.—Publishes certain notice to Mariners, No. 137 of 1915, issued by the Admiralty . . .

No. 3346-W.—Publishes the Admiralty request that Port officers may be directed to acquaint British shipping of certain arrangements regarding light vessels in English Channel off Folkestone which have effect from about 1st April . . .

No. 5851-20.—Publishes a Resolution, with reference to the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 156-67, dated the 9th January 1914 . . .

Patent and Designs.

No. 149.—By paragraph 5 (1) of Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 11 of 9th September 1914, as amended and extended by Proclamation, dated the 5th of November 1914, payment of any sum of money to or for the benefit of persons or a body of persons resident in the territories of the German Empire or in the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary or in the respective colonies and dependencies thereof or in the territories of the Sultan of Turkey other than any territory in the occupation of the British Government or its colonies, in this license and in the said Proclamations referred to as "enemy country" is prohibited; by paragraph 8 of the said Proclamation it is provided that nothing in the Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by license whether such license be granted to individuals or to be announced as applying to person; by paragraph 3 of Proclamation, dated 8th October 1914, power to grant such licenses on behalf of the Crown may be exercised in India by the Governor General . . .

Now therefore Viceroy and Governor General authorises all persons residing, being or carrying on business in British India to pay any fees necessary for obtaining the grant, or for obtaining the renewal of patents, or for obtaining the registration of trade marks or designs or the renewal of such registration in an "enemy country" and also to pay on behalf of an "enemy" any fees payable in British India on application for, or renewal of, the grant of a patent, or on application for the registration of designs or the renewal of such registration . . .

No. 5073-9.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 4 of the Indian Patents and

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Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, makes certain rules	634	of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3207, dated the 29th June 1889	612
Post Office.		No. 4635.—Directs that the words " at the rate in force on the date of removal " shall be added after the word " thereon " at the end of rule 16 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1908-S. R., dated the 10th April 1901	612
No. 36-3.—Certain days will be observed as Post Office holidays in the several postal circles during the year 1915, in addition to the holidays on Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, the King-Emperor's Birthday and Christmas Day		No. 9222.—Prohibits the taking of Manurial mixtures containing saltpetre by sea or by land out of British India	792
No. 773-14.—Directs that certain shall be omitted from the list of places specified in clause (1) of the Note to Rule 1 of the rules published with this Department Notification No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913	40	Telegrams.	
No. 5095.—Directs that certain revised rule shall be substituted for rule 152 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913	213	No. 6265-62.—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6975-137, dated the 16th September 1909, as subsequently amended	675
No. 5517-72.—Declares that Samoa, New Guinea (except Dutch New Guinea), the Bismark Archipelago (comprising New Britain, New Ireland, New Hanover, Admiralty Islands, etc.), the island of Nauru in the Marshall Islands, the islands of Bongainville and Buka in the Solomon Islands, and the Districts of Lomeland, Misahöhe, Kette-Krachi as well as the part of the Mangu-Yendi District forming the Dagomba Country in Togo shall be added to the list of British Possessions for which the latter rate of postage from India is one anna per ounce, which was published under rule 3 of the rules published with the Notification in this Department, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, and which was subsequently amended by the Notification in this Department No. 9107-115, dated the 12th September 1914	635		
No. 9016-90.—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 2883-45, dated 26th April 1913	654	FINANCE DEPARTMENT.	
No. 9536-105.—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the rules issued with the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913	780	No. 120-F.—Makes in the whole of British India the remissions hereinafter set forth in the fees leviable under Articles 11, 12 and 12-A of the first schedule of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), on the property of any person subject to military law either under the Army Act (44 and 45 Vict., C. 58), or under the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), who is killed or dies of wounds inflicted, accident occurring or disease contracted within twelve months before death, while on active service in the present war	160
	813	No. 371-F.—Remits, in the whole of British India, the fees chargeable under Articles (a) and (b) of Schedule II of Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), on applications for mutation of names in respect of the property of any person subject to military law either under the Army Act (44 and 45 Vict., C. 58), or under the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), who is killed or dies of wounds inflicted, accident occurring or disease contracted within twelve months before death, while on active service in the present war	350
Salt.		Accounts and Finance.	
No. 4631.—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department Notification No. 1892, dated the 27th June 1884, as subsequently amended	610	No. 84-A.—Prescribes the stock or debentures of or shares in Sialkot-Narowal Railway company as those upon the security of which the Presidency Banks are authorised to advance and lend money and open cash credits under section 36 (a) of the Act	209
No. 4632.—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department Notification No. 547-Excise, dated the 25th January 1905	611	No. 133-A.—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the Rules made by the Government of India under section 14 of the Indian Securities Act, XIII of 1886, certain list is hereby advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of a duplicate security, or for the issue of such duplicate security. All persons, other than the respective claimants named below, who have any claim upon these securities should communicate immediately with the Comptroller of Currency, the Treasury, Calcutta	264
No. 4633.—Directs that in the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 549-Exc., dated the 25th January 1905, the words " or any subsequent Notification " shall be inserted after the words and figures " Notification No. 541-Exc. of this date "	611	No. 280-A.—Prescribes the stock or debentures of, or shares in, Pachora-Jamner Railway Company as those upon the security of which the Presidency Banks are authorised to advance and lend money and open cash credits	
No. 4634.—Directs that the words " at the rate in force on the date of removal " shall be added after the word " thereon " at the end of rule 16 of the rules published with the Notification			

under section 36 (a) of the Presidency Banks Act (XI of 1876)	Page 477
No. 442-A.—Prescribes the stock or debentures of, or shares in, the Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar Railways Company, Limited, as those upon the security of which the Presidency Banks are authorised to advance and lend money and open cash credits under section 36(a) of the Presidency Banks Act (XI of 1876)	690
No. 1115-F.—Publishes certain notice of the terms of issue of the new War Loan	811

Leave and Appointments.

No. 257-F. E.—In this Department Notification No. 212-F. E., dated the 16th February 1915, relating to Mr. W. J. Davids, for the words 'has been appointed as Chief Superintendent' substitute the words 'has been appointed to officiate as a Chief Superintendent'	350
No. 664-F. E.—Notifies that the designation of the Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs, has been altered to Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, and those of his Deputy and Assistant Accountants General to Deputy and Assistant Accountants General, Posts and Telegraphs	752

Pay, Allowances and Finance Officers.

No. 307-P-Camp.—Directs the continuation, in continuation of Finance Department Notification No. 771-P., dated the 17th July 1914, of the certain Regulations regarding the "Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund," they come into force with effect from 1st January 1915	352
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Separate Revenue—Stamps.

No. 676-F.—Remits the fees chargeable under the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), on applications presented to officers of Land Revenue for the suspension or remission of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (XIX of 1883) or the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884)	588
No. 1002-F.—Remits the duty chargeable under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), on receipts or bills of lading issued by the Gauhati-Shillong Motor Transport Company, Limited, for the fare for the conveyance of passengers or goods, or both, or on receipts given to the said Company for the refund of an overcharge made in respect of such fare	720
No. 1083-F.—Directs that certain shall be added after entry No. 37 of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 3616-Exc., dated the 16th July 1909	789
No. 1098-F.—Directs that for the words "Collector of Calcutta" in entry No. 3 of Appendix 1 to the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1140-F., dated the 14th August 1914, the words "Collector of Stamp Revenue, Calcutta," shall be substituted	800
No. 1112-F.—Remits the duty chargeable under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), on the instruments of release referred to in section 46 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859 (I of 1859)	800

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 4.—Makes certain amendment in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 107, dated the 23rd December 1910	246
No. 9.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (Act III of 1903), the Governor General in Council was pleased, by Notification of the Government of India, No. 150, dated the 1st October 1908, to confer upon Messrs. D. G. Tata and R. J. Tata, of Bombay, the original licensees under the Bombay Hydro-Electric License, 1907, for the purposes in the said Notification mentioned, the powers possessed by the Telegraph Authority under sections 10 to 19 inclusive of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (Act XIII of 1885); the benefit of the said license is now vested in the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd. (hereinafter called "The Company"); since the date of the above Notification the said Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, has been amended by the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 1914 (Act VII of 1914), and the Company has petitioned the Government of India to extend the powers conferred by the said Notification; now notifies that in exercise of the powers conferred by section 51 of the Indian Electricity Act (Act IX of 1910), confers, subject to the said Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, upon the company, for the placing of appliances and apparatus for the transmission of energy for the purpose of its undertaking between the terminal points	432
No. 13.—Declares, in partial supersession of Punjab Government Notification No. 1360, dated the 5th April 1881, that the certain ferries shall be deemed to be "Public ferries" and to be situated within the district of Dera Ismail Khan in the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the date of this Notification	492
No. 14.—Defines the limits of the public ferries mentioned in Notification No. 13, dated the 1st April 1915, and situated in the Dera Ismail Khan district to be as shown in the statement.	493

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Railway Board.

No. 367.—Publishes certain rules for general information, made under sub-section 1, clause (f), of the section 47, for and to be applicable to the Bombay Port Trust Railway, situate in British India, for regulating the terms and conditions on which the Railway Administration will warehouse or retain goods at any station or depôt on behalf of the consignee or owner	33
No. 1.—Publishes Resolution No. 1934-T., adoption on the Assam-Bengal, Darjeeling-Himalayan, Dibru-Sadiya, Hoshiarpur-Doab, Jacobabad-Kashmere, Jessore-Jhenidah, Nadia-Kapadvanj, Ferozapore-Balipara Railways and on such portions of the Barsi Light, Bavanagar, and Godhra-Lunavada Railway systems as are situate in British territory of amendments in Rules 1 (26), 37 (1), 73 (1) and (2) and 91 of the General Rules for working Railways under construction	50

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No. 5.—Publishes Resolution No. 36-T., adoption on Bengal Provincial, Calcutta Port Commissioners, Darjeeling-Himalayan, Dehri-Rohas Nadi-Kapildhara, and Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur Light Railways, and on such portions of the Bengal Doonars, Bhavnagar, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and Ghodhra-Lunavada Railway systems, as are situate in British territory, of certain amendments in Part II of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway	204	No. 33.—Declares that the administration of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified in the second column thereof	334
No. 16.—Declares that the Administration of the East Indian Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the schedule, the additional tax specified in the second column thereof	226	No. 34.—In the schedule annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department, No. 230, dated 24th August 1911, specifying the taxes payable in aid of the funds of certain local authorities by the administration of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, for the present entry against Masulipatam Municipality substitute the entry "House and Water taxes"	334
No. 17.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for a line of railway on the 3' 6" gauge from Baramati, the terminus of the Dhond-Baramati Railway to Baura, a distance of about 32 miles; the survey will be known as the Baramati-Baura Railway Survey	226	No. 35.—In the schedule annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department, No. 235, dated the 24th August 1911, specifying the taxes payable in aid of the funds of certain local authorities by the Administration of the South Indian Railway for the present entry against Dindigul Municipality substitute the entry "House, land and Water taxes"	334
No. 18.—Publishes Resolution No. 1894 P. of 1915, dated the 7th January 1915. Grant of special concessions to branch line companies formed for the construction of Railways in Assam	226	No. 36.—In the schedule annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department, No. 235, dated the 24th August 1911, specifying the taxes payable in aid of the funds of certain local authorities by the administration of the South Indian Railway, for the present entry against Nagapatam Municipality substitute the entry "House, land, and drainage taxes numbering 1000, refreshment room license fees"	334
No. 19.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by the North-Western Railway on behalf of the Sialkot-Narowal Railway Company of a line of railway on 5' 6" gauge from Sialkot, a station on the North-Western Railway, to Narowal, a distance of about 38 miles. The line will be known as the Sialkot-Narowal Railway	227	No. 37.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the agency of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Extensions Company, for a line of railway from Thakurgunge to Sikti, a distance of about 44 miles. The survey will be known as the Thakurgunge-Sikti railway survey	334
No. 24.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned a reconnaissance survey being carried out by the Eastern Bengal Railway for a line of railway on the metre-gauge from Shamsi or some other point on the Katihar-Godagari section of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Bonarpara. The survey will be known as the Shamsi-Bonarpara Railway reconnaissance survey	227	No. 38.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by Bengal Provincial Railway Company of a line of railway on 2' 6" gauge from Dashgara, a station on the Bengal Provincial Railway, to Jamalpur-ganj, a distance of about 8 miles. The line will be known as the Dashgara-Jamalpur-ganj branch of Bengal Provincial Railway	334
No. 25.—Notifies that the Government of India have sanctioned the construction by the agency of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, on behalf of the Baroda and Chhota Udaipur Durbar s, of a line of railway on the 2' 6" gauge, from Bodeli, a station on the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway, to Chhota Udaipur, a distance of 22.65 miles. The line will be known as the Bodeli-Chhota Udaipur Railway	259	No. 39.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being carried out by the Assam-Bengal Railway Administration for the certain lines of railway on metre gauge. This survey will be known as the Assam Feeder Railways Survey	309
No. 27.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the South Indian Railway Administration for a line of railway on 2' 6" gauge from Krishnagiri on the Tirupathur-Krishnagiri Railway to Rayakota on the Morappur-Hosur Railway, a distance of about 14 miles. This survey will be known as the Krishnagiri-Rayakota Railway Survey	289	No. 47.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Administration for a line of railway on the 2' 6" gauge for an extension of the Murtaapur-Ellichpur Railway from Ellichpur to Chandur Bazar via Karajgaon and Shirajgaon, a distance of about 18 miles. This survey will be known as the Murtaapur-Ellichpur Railway Extension Survey	408
No. 31.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction, by the agency of the South Indian Railway on behalf of the District Board of Tanjore, of a branch line of railway on the metre gauge from Tirutturai-pundi, a station on the South Indian Railway, to Vedaraniam, a distance of about 23 miles. The line will be known as the Tirutturai-pundi-Vedaraniam Railway	333	No. 48.—In the second column of the schedule annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 225, dated the 24th August 1911, as amended by Notification No. 16, dated the 20th January 1915, specifying the taxes payable in aid of the funds of certain local authorities by the Administration of the East Indian Railway, for the present entry against the Gaya Muni-	

city substitute the entry " House and water rates "			
No. 53.—Publishes Resolution No. 253-T., adoption on the Calcutta Port Commissioners' Railway of the amendments in Rules 1 (26), 37(1), 73(1) and (2), and 91 of the General Rules for working Railways under construction	408		
No. 61.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned detailed surveys being carried out by the North Western Railway for certain lines of railways on 2'6" gauge	445		
No. 62.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned a re-survey being carried out by the agency of the South Indian Railway Administration for a line of Railway on the metre gauge from Pallachi to Palghat, a distance of 36.47 miles, in connection with the proposed Dindigul-Palghat Railway. This survey will be known as the Pallachi-Palghat Railway Re-survey.	447		
No. 64.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by the agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on behalf of the Pachora-Jamner Railway Company of a branch line of railway on the 2'6" gauge, from Pachora, a station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Jamner, a distance of 34.62 miles. The line will be known as the Pachora-Jamner Railway	409		
No. 66.—Notifies that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction by the Jaipur Durbar of an extension of the Jaipur-Reengnath Railway, on the metre gauge, from Reengnath to Jaipur, a distance of about 33 miles	469		
No. 67.—In the second column of the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department, No. 225, dated the 24th August 1911, specifying the taxes payable in aid of the funds of certain local authorities by the administration of the East Indian Railway for the present entry against the Serampore Municipality substitute the entry " House and water rates and latrine fees "	470		
No. 72.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by the South Indian Railway Company, on behalf of the district Board of Salem, of a branch line of railway on the broad gauge from Suramangalam, a station on the South Indian Railway to Salem, a distance of about 4 miles. The line will be known as the Suramangalam-Salem Railway	470		
No. 83.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway for a line of railway on the 5'6" gauge from Contai Road Station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Contai, a distance of about 35 miles. This survey will be known as the Contai Road-Contai Railway Survey	486		
No. 84.—Notifies that the Government of India have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Baroda Durbar for a line of railway on the metre gauge between Dewusana, the terminus of their Kadi-Bhoyani line and Beehraji, the terminus of Chanaama-Beehraji Railway, a distance of about 19 miles. The survey will be known as the Dewusana-Beehraji Railway Survey	581		
No. 86.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being carried out by the Eastern Bengal Railway for a line of railway on the 5'6" gauge from Krishnagar to Jellinghee, a distance of about 56 miles. The survey will be known as the Krishnagar-Jellinghee Railway Survey	582		
No. 92.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Administration for a line of railway on the 2'6" gauge from Mumbra, a station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, or some other suitable point to Panvel, with a branch from Taloja to Shaliba, a distance of about 22½ miles. This survey will be known as the Mumbra-Bolapur-Panvel Railway Survey		598	
No. 95.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Administration for a line of railway on the metre gauge from Cocanada to Kotipalle with a branch to Yadide via Ramchandrapuram, a distance of about 42 miles. This survey will be known as the Cocanada-Yadide-Kotipalle Railway Survey		598	
No. 114.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by Messrs. McLeod & Co. of Calcutta of a line of railway on the 2'6" gauge from Kalighat near Calcutta to Falta, a distance of 25.91 miles. The line will be known as the Kalighat-Falta Railway.		622	
No. 115.—Notifies that His Majesty's Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction by the Assam-Bengal Railway Company on behalf of the Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar Railways Company of a branch line of railway on the metre gauge from Mymensingh to Bhairab Bazar with branches from Gauripur to Bagmara via Shamganj and from Shamganj to Netrokona, a total distance of about 113 miles. The line will be known as the Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar Railway		664	
No. 117.—Declares that the Administration of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway shall be liable to pay the tax in aid of the funds of certain local authority		664	
No. 119.—Declares that the Administration of the South Indian Railway shall be liable to pay the tax in aid of the funds of certain local authority		665	
No. 121.—Publishes Resolution No. 623-T., dated the 30th April 1915, regarding the adoption, on the Sara-Serajganj Railway, of the General Rules for working railways under construction and certain amendments therein		665	
No. 122.—Publishes Resolution No. 600-T., dated the 29th April 1915, regarding the adoption, on the Bombay Port Trust, Dibru-Sadiya and Tezpur-Balipara Light Railways and on such portions of the Barsi Light, Bengal and North-Western, East Indian, His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State, Rohilkund and Kumaon and South Indian Railway systems as are situate in British territory, of certain amendments in Part II of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway		666	
No. 124.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned a preliminary survey being carried out by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Administration for a line of railway on the metre gauge from Kottur, a station on the Hospet-Kottur Railway to Harihar, a station on the Bangalore-Hubli line, via Harpanhalla, a distance of about 40 miles. This survey will be known as the Kottur-Harihar Railway Survey		667	

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No. 140.—In the schedule annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department, No. 219, dated the 24th August 1911, specifying the taxes payable in aid of the funds of certain local authorities by the Administration of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, for the taxes entered against "Calcutta Municipality" read "General, water, lighting and sewage rates and license tax on professions, trades and callings" and against "Howrah Municipality" read "Holding, lighting and water rates, latrines fees, tax on carriages and horses, and fee under the Licensed Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act".		railway from Seraiganj to Bogra, a distance of about 36 miles. The survey will be known as the Seraiganj-Bogra Railway Survey.	802
No. 141.—In the schedule annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department, No. 225, dated 24th August 1911, specifying the taxes payable in aid of the funds of certain local authorities by the Administration of the East Indian Railway, for the taxes entered against "Calcutta Municipality" read "General, lighting, sewage and water rates, license tax on professions, trades and callings, registration fee on carts and tax on carriages and animals," and against "Howrah Municipality" read "House, lighting and water rates, latrine fees and tax on animals" and to the schedule add certain local authorities and the taxes specified therewith.	731	No. 174.—Notifies that sanction has been accorded by the Government of India to the construction by the Bhavnagar Durbar of a line of Railway, on the metre gauge, from Savarkundla via Dongar to Mahuva, with a branch from Dongar to Port Albert Victor, a total length of approximately 55.54 miles.	802
No. 142.—In the schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department, No. 226, dated the 24th August 1911, specifying the taxes payable in aid of the funds of certain Local Authorities by the Administration of the Eastern Bengal Railway, for the taxes entered against "Tollygunge Municipality" read "House, water and latrine taxes;" and against "Calcutta Municipality" read "General, water, lighting and sewage rates" and to the schedule add certain local authorities and the tax specified therewith.	731	No. 175.—Notifies that sanction has been accorded by the Government of India to the construction by the Junagadh Durbar of a line of railway, on the metre gauge, from Veraval to Unn, a length of 60.50 miles.	802
No. 143.—In the schedule annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department, No. 225, dated the 24th August 1911, specifying the taxes payable in aid of the funds of certain local authorities by the Administration of the East Indian Railway, for the entry "Hooghly do" House rate and latrine fees read "Hooghly-Chinsura do. House and water rates and latrine fees".	731	No. 180.—Declares that the Administration of the East Indian Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the schedule, the tax specified in the second column thereof.	802
No. 144.—Declares that the Administration of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway shall be liable to pay the tax in aid of the funds of certain local authority.	731	No. 186.—Declares that the Administration of the Burma Railways shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the schedule, the tax, specified in the second column thereof.	849
No. 157.—Cancels Railway Board's Notification No. 133, dated the 14th May 1915.	782	No. 190.—Notifies that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction, on the broad gauge, of the further section from Kamarkundu Station to Bally Station, a distance of 15.22 miles, of the Burdwan-Howrah chord of the East Indian Railway which will now consist of certain sections.	850
No. 168.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway for a line of railway on the 2' 6" gauge to connect the towns of Bassein and Agashi with Bassein road and Virar stations on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway with a branch to Bassein Bunder, a distance of about 16 miles. The survey will be known as the Bassein-Agashi-Virar Railway Survey.	784	No. 195.—Declares that the Administration of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the schedule, the tax specified in the second column thereof.	850
No. 170.—Declares that the Administration of the Jessore-Jhenidah Railway shall be liable to pay the tax in aid of the funds of certain local authority.	784		
No. 173.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Eastern Bengal Railway of a line of			
		PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.	
		No. 24.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 4 of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878 (XVII of 1878), as applied to Berar by the Government of India in the Foreign Department Notification No. 3170-I. B., dated the 4th August 1908, declares, under clause (a) of that section, the Sakur ferry on the Painganga river in the Darwha taluq of the Yeotmal District, which lies between Berar and His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, to be a public ferry.	771
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munpl. towns in the — province for the month of Jan. 1915, 420; publishes retns. of wholesale and retail prices current of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the hd.-qrs. of the — province during fortnight ending 15th Feb. 1915; prohibits the import of ganja into the — province, 423; confirms notfn. No. 9134, dated 23rd Nov. 1914, which declared that certain monuments to be protected monuments within the meaning of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), 424; publishes retns. of births and deaths regstd. in — province during half month ending 14th Feb. 1915, publishes retns. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for week ending 20th Feb. 1915, 466; makes certain rules for the grant of licenses for the manufacture, supply, storage and sale of certain kinds of liquor in the — province, 467; proposes to make certain draft rules in exercise of the powers confd. by sec. 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, VIII of 1914, to be brought into force if and when such Act is extended to the — province, are published for genl. informn., 497, 557, 610; publishes retn. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for week ending 27th Feb. 1915; invests Lala Har Sarup, registrar of the small cause court at —, with the powers of a munsif of the 2nd class, with respect to cases genlly. within the limits of the — munplty., and directs that Lala Har Sarup shall be deemed for the purposes of the Pun. Courts Act, 1914, to be a munsif; appts. Lala Har Sarup as registrar of the small cause court at — and confers upon him within the local limits of the — munplty. the powers of a judge of a court of small causes for the trial of suits of which the value does not exceed Rs. 20; publishes declrn. of land required for public purpose, 563; publishes erratum for the first three lines of forms L. 1 to L. 22 published with notfn. No. 1315, dated 25th Feb. 1915, substitute "subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in C. C.'s notfn. Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & L., dated 4th Feb. 1915, and 1314-C. & L., dated 25th Feb. 1915, 564; appts. Mr. V. Connolly, I.C.S., asst. comr. and a magte. of the 1st class in the — dist. to be an addl. dist. magt. for a certain period and invests with all the ordy. powers of a dist. magte. specified in part V of sch. III of the Code of Criml. Procedure except those entered as (12), (15), (16) and (17) in the same part and sch.; publishes retn. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for week ending 6th March 1915; publishes retns. of births and deaths regstd. in — province during the half month ending 28th Feb. 1915, 616; publishes retns. of wholesale and retail prices current of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the hd.-qrs. of the — province during the fortnight ending 28th Feb. 1915, 617; confirms notfn. No. 68, dated 5th Jan. 1915, which declared certain monument to be protected monument within the meaning of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904, VII of 1904, 618; notifies that the certain persons have been elected, under sec. 12 of the Pun. Munpl. Act, III of 1911, members of the munpl. comtee. of — in the — dist.; notifies that certain persons are apptd., under sec. 12 of the Pun. Munpl. Act, III of 1911, members of the munpl. comtee. of — in the — dist.;

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publishes retns. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the — province for the month of Feb. 1915, 657; notifies that Mr. C. Bickley Roe, apptd. a member of the munpl. comtee. of — in the — dist., under sec. 12 of the Pun. Munpl. Act, III of 1911; publishes retns. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the — province for the month of Feb. 1915, 660; publishes retns. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for the week ending 15th March 1915; appts. Mr. D. S. Hadow, supdt. of police, to the post of senr. supdt. of police; publishes retns. of wholesale and retail prices current of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the hd.-qrs. of the — province during the fortnight ending 15th March 1915, 662; directs that no excisable art. exceeding the quantity for the time being declared to be the limit of retail sale shall be imported, exported or transported except under a pass issued in accordance with the rules for the time being in force in the — province for such imports, exports and transports; makes certain rules, in exercise of the powers confd. by sec. 25 of the Pun. Alienation of Land Act, 1900 (XIII of 1900), and by sec. 91 of the Indian Regstrn. Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908); extends the provs. of sec. 220 of the Pun. Munpl. Act, III of 1911, to the Notified Area of Mehrauli in the — dist., 603; in exercise of the powers confd. by sec. 17(c) of the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, makes certain addn. to the rules published with notfn. No. 699, 1st Feb. 1915; publishes retns. of births and deaths regstd. in — province during half-month ending 15th of March 1915; declares that certain monuments are protected monuments within the meaning of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904; publishes declrn. of land required for public purpose; 706; publishes retn. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for week ending 20th March 1915; publishes erratum in line 2 of para. 24 of the Copying Agency Rules, published with notfn. No. 738 R. & A., dated 3rd Feb. 1915, for "record-room staff" read "Copying Agent"; 707; directs certain modfn. of clause (b) of the notfn. No. 273, dated 20th Nov. 1909; appts. certain persons to perform all or any of the duties of a dist. supdt. of police under the Act V of 1861 (the Police Act) in the — dist.; appts. certain persons members of the Notified Area Comtee. of Mehrauli and Najafgarh in the — province for a period of two years from the 4th April 1915; publishes retn. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for week ending 27th March 1915, 744; adds the Indian medl. preparation known as "Barsh" to the list of medicinal preparations issued with notfn. No. 14-C. & L., dated 3rd Jan. 1914, which were exempted from the operation of the rules published with Pun. Govt. notfn. No. 232, dated 15th Nov. 1900, as subsequently amended; appts. 1st grade vety. asst. surgn. Khidmat Singh of the vety. hospl., —, to exercise and perform within the province of —, for a further period of 6 months, all the powers confd. and duty imposed by the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, XIII of 1899, on inspr.; makes certain amendment in the rules regulating the qualifications of persons who shall be competent to act as audrs. of Provident Insurance Societies, published with notfn. No. 5652, dated 11th

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Aug. 1914; adds certain note to the form of restricted certiff. appended to the rule published with notfn. No. 2622-C. & I., dated 18th April 1914, 745; publishes catalogue of books regstd. in the province of — under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st Dec. 1914, 781; publishes retns. of wholesale and retail prices current of food-grains, etc., in the mart — at the hd.-qrs. of — province during the fortnight ending 1st March 1915, 801; publishes retns. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for week ending 3rd April 1915; publishes retn. of deaths regstd. in the — province during the half month ending 1st March 1915; publishes declm. of land required for public purpose, 802; invests Lala Jashta Ram, registrar of the small cases court, —, with the powers of a Munsif of the 2nd class with respect to cases genlly. within the limits of the — munplty. and of the — Notified Area, and directs that he shall be deemed for the purposes of the Pun. Courts Act, 1914, to be a munsif; also appts. him and confers upon him, within the local limits of the jurisdn. of the said court, the powers of a judge of a court of small causes for the trial of suits of which the value does not exceed Rs. 20; defines the local limits of the jurisdn. of the court of small causes specified in column 1 of the published sch., to be those detailed in column 2 of the sch., and further directs that the jurisdn., so far as it is hereby declared to extend to the — munpl. and Notified Area limits of this court, shall vary with such changes in the limits of the — munplty. and Notified Area concerned as may from time to time be notified in the *Gazette of I.*, 803; makes certain rules, under sec. 11 of Act VIII of 1914, regdg. the grant of certiffs. of regstrn. and of driving licenses and for the regn. of the use of motor vehicles in the province of —, and cancels notfn. Nos. 1647 and 7096-Home, dated 16th Nov. 1912 and 25th Sept. 1913, 804; appts. Shafa-ul-mulk Hakim Razi-ud-din Ahmed Khan, to be sub-registrar of the — dist. for a period of 3 years, and cancels notfn. No. 7929-Home, dated 7th Nov. 1914, 808; makes certain rules under the provs. of the Ingress into I. Ordinance 1911, read with secs. 3 and 7 of the Foreigners Ordinance of 1914; declares that certain monuments are protected monuments within the meaning of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1914, 862; publishes retn. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the — province for the month of March 1915, 863; publishes retn. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for week ending 10th April 1915, 867; publishes catalogue of books regstd. in the province of — under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st March 1915, 909; declares that certain kind of liquor shall, for the purposes of secs. 18, 24, 26, 27, 30 and 64 of the Pun. Excise Act, 1914 (I of 1914), be deemed to be "country liquor" and "for liquor," respectively, 918; publishes retns. of wholesale and retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the hd.-qrs. of the — province during the fortnight ending 15th April 1915, 919; publishes retn. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for week ending 17th April 1915; publishes retn. of deaths regstd. in the province of — during half-month ending 15th

April 1915; publishes certain revised by-laws made under the provs. of secs. 188(1) (i) and 199(1) of Munpl. Act, III of 1911, for the regn. and colln. of house-tax within the munpl. limits of —, and are appvd. by C. C., 920; declares that certain area entered in column 4 of the sch. annexed to notfn. No. 8693, dated 7th Dec. 1914, makes certain addns. owing to further acquisition in certain villages; makes certain addns. to the schs. annexed to notfns. Nos. 8693 and 8695, dated 7th Dec. 1914, 957; publishes retn. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for week ending 24th April 1915; cancels notfn. No. 2468-Home, dated 15th April 1915; publishes classified list of dist. jails in the — province for the year 1915-16, 958; publishes retn. of deaths regstd. in the province of — during the half-month ending 30th April 1915; publishes retn. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for the week ending 1st May 1915, 1006; declares forfeited to H. M. all copies of the lithographed leaflet in Urdu headed "Jahidu fi sabil-il-lah" (Do Jihad in the path of God), the contents of which appear to the C. C. to be of the nature described in sec. 4, sub-sec. (1), of the Indian Press Act, I of 1910, inasmuch as they have a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt the govt. established by law in British I.; declares the portion of the reve. estate published in a sch., to be an estate within the meaning of the definition of sec. 3 of the Act XVII of 1887; and directs, under sec. 32 of the said Act, that a record of rights be made for the above area; and also directs, under sec. 32(2) of the said Act, that the record of rights of certain estates shall be spilly. revised, 1007; publishes certain revised by-laws made under the provs. of secs. 188(1) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) and 199 of Act III of 1911 (The Pun. Munpl. Act), regdg. the regn. of lodging houses within the munpl. limits of —, 1008; publishes retns. of wholesale and retail prices current of food grains, etc., at the hd.-qrs. of the — province at the close of the half month ending 30th April 1915, 1009; appts. Lala Balu Parshad, a magte. of the 1st class, and confers upon him the powers of a magte. of the 1st class in regard to cases genlly. to be exercised within the limits of the — munplty.; appts. Lala Ram Chand "Lohiya," a magte. of the 2nd class, and confers upon him the powers of a magte. of the 2nd class in regard to cases genlly. to be exercised within the limits of the — munplty., and also directs that the aforesaid magte. shall sit with and exercise the powers as a member of the bench of hony. magtes. constituted for the — munplty. by notfn. No. 34, dated 1st Oct. 1912; publishes erratum in lines 1 and 2 of notfn. No. 2372-Home, dated the 10th of April 1915, for "27th of March 1915" read "27th of Feb. 1915," 1010; confirms notfn. No. 1995-Edn., dated 26th March 1915, which declared that certain monuments to be protected monuments; declares the area within the boundaries described in a sch. to be a cantt. for the purpose of the Cantts. Act, 1910 (XV of 1910) and of all other enactments for the time being in force, 1045; publishes a sch. defining the boundaries of the "New Cantt., —," 1046; appts. Capt. H. W. F. Paterson, cantt. magte., to be a magte. of 1st class within the limits of the new cantt., —; and invests him with powers under sec. 565 of the

Code of Criml. Procedure, 1898, within the limits of the said cantt.; and to try summarily in the said cantt. the offences specified in sec. 260 of the said Code; also appts. him to be a justice of the peace within and for the province of —; and invests him with all the powers of a collr. under the said Act, except those specified in secs. 9(2), 12, 18(1) (b), 31 and 36, 1057; publishes retn. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for week ending 8th May 1915; declares that H. M. the King-Emperor's birthday will be celebrated on Thursday, the 3rd June 1915, and will be observed as a public holiday in the province of —; publishes retns. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for the month of April 1915, 1058; publishes retns. of wholesale and retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the hd.-qrs. of the — province at the close of the half month ending 15th May 1915, 1115; notifies that Chaudhri N. Ahmad, tahskdr., assumed chge. of his duties as extra asst. comr., —; and apptd. a magte. of 1st class in the — dist.; also appts. him to perform the functions of a collr. within the limits of the — dist.; and to hear and determine the suits mentioned in the first group in sub-sec. (3) of sec. 77 of the Pun. Tenancy Act, XVI of 1887, and also invests him with the powers of a collr. under the Act II of 1886 except those specified in secs. 9(2), 12, 18(1) (b), 31 and 36, 1116; makes certain addn. to rule 5 of the rules published with notfn. No. 2622-C, & L., dated 18th April 1914; publishes retn. of deaths regstd. in the province of — during the half-month ending the 15th May 1915; publishes retn. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for week ending 15th May 1915, 1117; directs that refces. to the authorities mentioned in the notfn. of the Govt. of the U. P., Nos. 1026-IX-160 and 1028-IX-160, dated 21st Dec. 1912, shall be construed, 1118; publishes erratum in line 2 of the sch. published with notfn. No. 3188-Mily., dated 13th May 1915, for "Bom., Baroda and C. I. metre gauge ry. line" substitute "B., B. and C. I. metre gauge ry. line"; appts. Mr. R. H. Page to perform all the duties of a dist. supdt. of police under the Act V of 1861 (The Police Act) in the — dist.; appts. the electrical engr., — province, to be the authority to hear appeals under sec. 12 of the Pun. Steam-Boilers and Prime-Movers Act, 1902, II of 1902, in lieu of the depy. comr. of —; publishes retn. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for week ending 25th May 1915; publishes certain by-laws has been made to regulate the constn. of bldgns. under sec. 189(3) and 190 of Act III of 1911, within the limits of the — munplty., 1162; confirms notfn. No. 2541, dated 17th April 1915, which declared that certain monuments to be protected monuments, 1167; publishes a draft amendment for criticism which it is proposed to make in the rules made under sec. 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, which were published in Pun. Govt. notfn. No. 90, dated 15th Feb. 1909, 1265; makes certain amendments in the rules for the importation, possession and transport of petroleum in the province of —, published with Pun. Govt. notfn. No. 90, dated 15th Feb. 1909; declares that Mr. P. L. Orde offd. as senr. supdt. of police, —, for the period from the 17th Aug. to the

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13th Sept. 1914; publishes retn. of deaths regstd. in the province of — during half-month ending the 31st May 1915, 1266; publishes retn. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for week ending 20th May 1915, 1267; publishes erratum in the sch. to notfn. No. 3188-Mily., dated 13th May 1915, against —

*Bom. Pillars 5-6	for 41° 51' read 41° 51'
" " 66-67	" 1533 " 1535
" " 85-86	" 339 " 393
" " 105-106	" 101 " 106
" " 138-139	" 36° 33' " 36° 53'

1420; declares that the clerk of the court of the dist. judge's court, —, shall cease to hold the apptt. of notary public under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881) and that the clerk of the court of the addl. dist. judge's court, —, be apptd. a notary public under the said Act and exercise his function as such as within the — dist.; removes certain persons from the office of notary public apptd. under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881); appts. certain persons to be notaries public and to exercise their functions as such within the — dist.; publishes retns. of wholesale and retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the hd.-qrs. of the — province at the close of the half month ending 31st May 1915, 1427; publishes retns. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for week ending 5th June 1915, 1428; publishes certain revised rules made by the Govt. of the U. P., C. as required by sec. 5 of the Construction of Records Act III of 1871 in exercise of the powers confd. by sec. 4 of the said Act, 1429; publishes for criticism certain draft amendment which it is proposed to make in the rules made under sec. 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, which were published in Pun. Govt. notfn. No. 90, dated 15th Feb. 1909; publishes retn. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for week ending 12th June 1915; publishes a scheme for the management of the Sanwal Das Trust, 1479; publishes retns. of wholesale and retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the hd.-qrs. of the — province at the close of the half month ending 15th June 1915

1480

Delhi Province, P. W. D. :- Cancels notfn. No. 2584-E., dated 22nd Dec. 1914, 110; publishes decltn. of land required for public purpose, 290, 556, 671; cancels p. w. d. notfn. No. 1303-W., dated 6th May 1914, declaring land mentioned thereof, is now not required and is released from the operations of the said notfn., 671; publishes erratum in notfn. No. 767-W., dated 5th March 1915, regdg. the acquisition of land at the Qutab for the words "for the extn. of the Metcalfe Estate at the Qutab" read "for the extn. of the grounds of the Qutab in the direction of the Metcalfe Estate," 708; publishes erratum in notfn. No. 625-E., dated 3rd Nov. 1913, regdg. the apptt. of Mr. C. G. Blomfield for "Architectural Draftsman" read "Asst. Architect"; cancels notfn. No. 715-E., dated 30th April 1914

1443

DeMollo, Mr. P. J., tel. mr., posts and tels., pay Rs. 220—250, apptd. to off. as depy. supdt., 2nd class

1023

Denham, Mr. G. C., addl. supdt. of police, Delhi, services of — replaced at displ. of Govt. of I.

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Dennehy, Mr. W. C., supdt. of post offices, 4th grade, granted priv. leave
 DePenning, Mr. H. C., I.S.M.D., 3rd class, asst. surgn., services of — placed at displ. of Govt. of Bom.
 Desertion :—Reports of — from the army, 75, 348, 621, 656, 755, 965, 1020, 1070, 1126, 1177.
 Desikachari, Mr. V., supdt. of post offices, 4th grade, granted priv. leave, combined with leave on p. a.
 Devereux, F. A. C. :—Appln. for patent filed by —, 48, 363, 452, 691, 766
 Dewan, Mr. Darashaw P., supdt., R. M. S., granted priv. leave
 Dwyer, Mr. J. O., 3rd class asst. surgn., granted priv. leave, combined with leave on m. c.
 Dhula, Havldr. Maj., Mewar Bhil Corps, promotd. to be jemdr.
 Dickson, Mr. A. V., extra asst. supdt., S. of I., granted priv. leave, 37 ; extended
 Dickson, C. A. Dickson and A. A. C. :—Appln. for patent filed by —, 452, 644
 Dieselhorst and anr. :—Renewal fees paid —
 Dina, A. :—Appln. for patent filed by — 452, 691
 Ditmer, R., Brunner Bros. Ltd. :—Specfn. of invn. filed by —
 Dixon, F. A. :—Appln. for patent filed by —
 D'Mello, Mr. A. T. B., inspg. telegraphist, posts and tels., promotd. to depy. supdt., 2nd class, *offg.*
 Donald, E. G. :—Appln. for patent filed by —
 Donald, P. C. :—Appln. for patent filed by — 943, 1100
 Dondey and anr. :—Renewal fees paid —
 Doran, Mr. E. S., supdt. of post offices, continued in 4th grade
 Douglas & Hodgson :—Appln. for patent filed by —
 D'Sa, Mr. L. F. B., postmr., Jhansi, apptd. to be s. p. l. postmr., Jubbulpore
 D'Santos, Mr. A. S., tel. mr. and *offg.* depy. supdt., 2nd class, apptd. *promt.* depy. supdt., 2nd class, on probn. for 1 year
 D'Santos, Mr. C. G., depy. postmr., Mad., pay Rs. 300—400, granted priv. leave, combined with furlo., 130 ; granted an extn. of furlo.
 D'Silva, Mr. H. A. H., I.S.M.D., 4th class asst. surgn., apptd. temply. as house surgn., Walker Hospl., Simla
 D'Souza, Mr. T. W., *offg.* depy. supdt., 2nd class posts and tels., reverted to tel. mr.
 Duckworth, Mr. E. V., I.S.M.D., 1st class asst. surgn., services of — replaced at displ. of dir. medl. services in I.
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 Duggan, A. B. :—Appln. for patent filed by —
 Duncan, Mr. H. L., depy. postmr. genl., 2nd grade, promotd. to 1st grade, provsly. and sustantively
 Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd. :—Appln. for patent filed by —, 49
 Duplex Seed Drill Compy. Proprietary Ltd. :—Specfn. of invn. filed by —
 Dutt, Babu Naresh Chandra, supdt. of post offices, 4th grade, granted priv. leave
 Dutt, Babu Surosh Chandra, clerk, office of dir. genl. of posts and tels., apptd. to offc. as supdt. of post offices, 5th grade
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Military Secretary's Office.

20th January 1915—

Notification announcing the tour of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General and his party

1st March 1915—

Notification publishing the tour programme of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General and his party

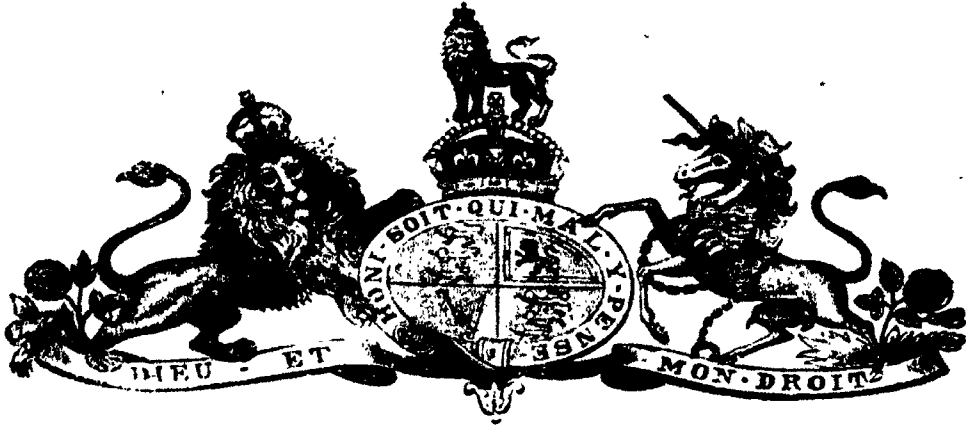
26th March 1915—

Notification publishing the tour programme of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General and his party

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The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1916.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to grant a personal salute of 9 guns to Shri HAMIRSINHJI JASWATSINHJI Maharana of Danta.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :—

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the 2nd Class or Knight-Commander of the said Most Honourable Order.

Major-General ARTHUR PHAYRE, C.B., Commanding Secunderabad Division.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the 3rd Class or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order.

Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-General) FRANCIS JOHN FOWLER, D.S.O.

Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-General) ALEXANDER HENRY EUSTACE, D.S.O.

Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-General) WYNDHAM CHARLES KNIGHT, D.S.O., A.-D.-C.

Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-General) FREDERICK HOPEWELL PETERSON, D.S.O.

Colonel FRANCIS HERBERT SULLIVAN THOMAS.

Colonel ARTHUR WILLIAM CRIPPS.

Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-General) CHARLES EDWARD HENDLEY.

Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-General) EDWARD HEARLE COLE.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) WILLIAM WESTROPP WHITE, Indian Medical Service.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the 3rd Class or Companion of the said Most Honourable Order.

MONTAGU SHERARD DAWES BUTLER, Esquire, C.V.O., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, lately Joint Secretary to the Royal Commission on Public Services in India.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in and appointments to, the said Order :—

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

His Excellency General Sir BEAUCHAMP DUFF, G.C.B., K.C.B.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E., *A.D.C.*, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in India. .

To be Knights Commanders.

Sir STEYNING WILLIAM EDGERLEY, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., a Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

The Honourable Mr. HARRINGTON VERNEY LOVETT, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Lucknow Division, United Provinces and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. ROBERT WOODBURN GILLAN, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, President of the Railway Board, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

Maharaj Sri BHAIRON SINGH, Bahadur, C.S.I., Vice-President and Political Member of the State Council, Bikaner, Rajputana.

To be Companions.

The Honourable Mr. HENRY SHARP, C.I.E., Indian Educational Service, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, and a Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

LUDOVIC CHARLES PORTER, Esquire, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service (on leave), lately Secretary to the Government of India in the Education Department.

ROBERT RUSSELL SCOTT, Esquire, lately Secretary to the Royal Commission on Public Services in India.

And for meritorious service in connection with the war :—

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN WALTER EDWARD DOUGLAS-SCOTT-MONTAGU

By Order of the Grand Master

J. B. WOOD,

• Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :—

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

His Highness FARZAND-I-DILBAND RASIKH-UL-ITIKAD DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA RAJA-I-RAJAGAN MAHARAJA SIR RANBIR SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., of Jind, Punjab.

To be a Knight Commander.

The Honourable Mr. EDWARD WERE LEVINGE, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa.

To be Companions.

Major CECIL JOHN LYONS ALLANSON, Indian Army, lately Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

Rao Bahadur CHUNILAL HARI LAL SETALVAD, Barrister-at-Law, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Dr. JOHN ANDREW TURNER, M.D., C.M., D.P.H., Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.

Dr. SURESH PROSAD SARBADHIKARY, M.D., Medical Practitioner, Calcutta.

JOHN NORMAN TAYLOR, Esquire, Public Works Department, Officiating Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Upper Jhelum Circle, Punjab.

Khan Bahadur SARDAR DIN MUHAMMAD KHAN, Laghari, late Acting Tumandar of the Laghari tribe in the Dera Ghazi Khan District, Punjab.

LIONEL LINTON TOMKINS, Esquire, Indian Police, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab.

The Honourable Mr. DOUGLAS MARSHALL STRAIGHT, Indian Police, Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Babu MOTI CHAND, Rais and Land-owner of Benares, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces for making Laws and Regulations.

MATTHEW HUNTER, Esquire, M.A., F.C.S., Indian Educational Service, Principal, Government College, Rangoon.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY, JANUARY 1, 1916.

JOHN TABLTON WHITTY, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector of Gaya, Bihar and Orissa.

MOSES MORDECAI SIMEON GUBBAY, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, and lately Wheat Commissioner for India.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES AUGUSTUS MUSPRATT-WILLIAMS, Royal Artillery, Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India.

Raja BHAGWAT RAJ BAHADUR SINGH, of Sohawal, Central India.

Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT CHARLES MACWATT, M.B., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service, Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana, and Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.

GEORGE PARIS DICK, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Government Advocate, Central Provinces.

HORATIO NORMAN BOLTON, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar District, North-West Frontier Province.

Major WILLIAM JOHN KEEN, Indian Army, Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral, North-West Frontier Province.

Major WILLIAM MAGILL KENNEDY, Indian Army, President of the Assam Labour Board.

Khan Bahadur SHEIKH MAQBUL HUSAIN, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, United Provinces, Provincial Service, Revenue Minister in the Kashmir State.

And for meritorious service in connection with the war :—

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) CYRIL HARCOURT ROE, Director of Movements and Quarterings, Quartermaster General's Branch, Army Headquarters.

Colonel (Brigadier-General) OFFLEY BOHUN STOVIN FAIRLESS SHORE, C.B., D.S.O., Director of Staff Duties and Military Training, Army Headquarters.

Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE SIM OGG, Royal Artillery, Superintendent, Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore.

Major CHARLES HUGH HODGES NUGENT, Royal Engineers, Inspector of Machinery, Military Works Services.

Commander MICHAEL WARREN FAREWELL, Royal Indian Marine, Port Officer and Marine Transport Officer, Karachi.

Major JOHN BERTRAM CUNLIFFE, Madras Artillery Volunteers.

EVELYN BERKELEY HOWELL, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Censor of Indian Mails, Indian Expeditionary Force, France.

By Order of the Grand Master,

J. B. WOOD,

*Secretary to the Most Eminent Order
of the Indian Empire.*

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

KNIGHTHOOD.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on :—

The Honourable Mr. Justice HERBERT HOLMWOOD, Indian Civil Service, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Rai DR. KAILASH CHANDRA BASU BAHADUR, C.I.E., Medical Practitioner, Calcutta, and a member of the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta.

MARSHALL FREDERICK REID, Esquire, C.I.E., Managing Director, Bombay Company, Limited, Bombay.

BABA GURBAKHSI SINGH, Bedi, C.I.E., of Kallar, Rawalpindi District, Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

WILLIAM BARNES HUNTER, Esquire, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras.

The Honourable Mr. Justice EDWARD MAYNARD DES CHAMPS CHAMIER, Barrister-at-Law, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.

HENRY JAMES WAKELY FRY, Esquire, C.I.E., lately Director-General of Stores, India Office.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to :—

The RANI SAHIB SITA BAI of Wadhwan, Proprietrix of Nakkapalli, Munagapaka and Anakapalli Estates, Vizagapatam District, Madras Presidency.

The Honourable Mr. RAGHUNATH PURUSHOTTAM PARANJPYE, B.Sc., Principal of the Fergusson College, Poona, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

The Reverend JOHN SHILLIDY, M.A., D.D., of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, Surat, Bombay Presidency.

Mrs. IDA MARGARET FERARD, wife of the Hon'ble Mr. H. C. Ferard, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of Allahabad, United Provinces.

The Reverend Dr. CHARLES ALVORD NICHOLS, D.D., of the American Baptist Mission, in charge of the Sgaw-Karen Mission of Bassein and Myaungmya Districts, Burma.

THEODORE BENFEY COPELAND, Esquire, M.A., Indian Civil Service, Political Agent, Wana, North-West Frontier Province.

RANI ABHAYESWARI DEBI of Bijni, Goalpara District, Assam.

Her Highness The RANI SHIV KUNWAR SAHIBA of Narsingharh in Central India.

WALTER SAMUEL SHARPE, Esquire, Indian Telegraph Department, Superintendent of Telegraph Engineering, Bombay Division.

FREDRICK REGINALD VANDYKE, Esquire, Manager, Litho Office, Survey Department, Calcutta.

HENRY JAMES HEAMEY GLENN, Esquire, Executive Engineer, Project Division, No. 4, Delhi Province.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to :—

Mrs. MOTIRAM S. ADVANI, wife of Mr. Motiram S. Advani, District and Sessions Judge, Surat, Bombay Presidency.

The Reverend ALEXANDER MACRAE, M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H Medical Missionary, Keith Falconer Mission, Sheikh Othman Aden.

Mr. LAKSHMAN KASHINATH KIRLOSKAR, head of the firm of Kirloskar Brothers, Kirloskarwadi, Aundh State, Bombay Presidency.

Miss EMILY CONSTANCE SWISS, Lady Superintendent of Nursing, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta.

HENRY FRANCIS HILL, Esquire, Senior Jailor, Presidency Jail Calcutta.

MOULVI MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM, Muktear, Bogra, Bengal.

Mr. MUKHTAR AHMAD, Barrister-at-Law, Honorary Manager of the Central Co-operative Bank, Gurdaspur, Punjab.

Miss KIROTH BOSE, of the Church Missionary Society, Asrapur, Amritsar District, Punjab.

Senior Assistant Surgeon LALA UDHAI BHAN, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Gujranwala, Punjab.

(Doctor) Miss ALICE LEARMOUTH MCKENZIE, M.D., Medical Officer in charge of the Lady Elgin Zangana Hospital, Gaya, Bihar and Orissa.

Khan Bahadur SHER JUNG, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, lately of the Turco-Persian Frontier Boundary Commission.

Mrs. MABEL FOX THOMAS, wife of the Reverend S. S. Thomas, Baptist Mission, Delhi.

EDWARD PHILIP REUBEN GILMAN, Esquire, J.P., V.D., Tea-planter, Kamrup District, Vice-Chairman of the Gauhati Local Board, Assam.

Mr. PESTONJI JAMSETJI GANDHY, Extra Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf at Bushire.

Mrs. MARY DWANE, wife of Mr. E. H. Dwane, Chief Accountant, Auditor of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Mrs. HLA AUNG (MA MYA MAY) of Rangoon, Burma, widow of Mr. Hla Aung, late Comptroller of India Treasuries.

WILLIAM SHIRCORE, Esquire, Land-valuer and Agent, Rangoon, Burma.

Captain CYRIL EDMUND ALAN SPENCER ROCKE, Indian Army, Supply and Transport Corps.

HERBERT GEORGE CLARK, Esquire, District Superintendent, No. 3 District, St. John Ambulance Brigade, Overseas, Bombay.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to award the Bar to the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to :—

(Doctor) Miss LOUISA HART, M.D., of the American Mission Goshu Hospital, Madanapalle, Madras Presidency.

ROBERT STEWART KING, Esquire, Assistant Manager to the Hon'ble the Maharaja Bahadur Sir Rameshwara Singh, G.C.I.E., of Darbhanga.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon **Sardar Ravisher Singh**, Chief of Kalsia, in the Punjab, the title of **Raja**, as a hereditary distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of **Raja**, as a personal distinction, upon—

Rai Bahadur Maniloll Singh Roy, of Chakdighi, Burdwan District, in Bengal.

Rai Bahadur Ragho Prasad Narayan Singh, of Baraon, Allahabad District, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of **Nawab**, as a personal distinction, upon—

Khan Bahadur Malik Ata Muhammad Khan, of Kalabagh, Mianwali District, in the Punjab.

n Bahadur Sahibzada Abdul Qayum, C.I.E., Assistant Political Agent, Khyber, in the North-West Frontier Province.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of **Mahamahopadhyaya**, as a personal distinction, upon—

Brahmasri Pazhamarneri Vembaiyer Panchapagesa Sastrigal Avargal, Principal of the Raja's Sanskrit College at Tirupunithora, Cochin, in the Madras Presidency.

Pandit Ait Nath Navaratna, Nadia, in Bengal.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of **Shams-ul-Ulama**, as a personal distinction, upon—

Moulvi Syed Shah Abdul Latif Sahib Kadiri, High Priest of the Hazarath Makhan, Vellore, in the Madras Presidency.

Maulvi Mir Muhammad, Professor, Hooghly Madraasa, in Bengal.

Moulana Saiyid Nasir Husain, of Lucknow, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of **Diwan Bahadur**, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur George Thomas Vurgese Avargal, Vice-President, District Board, Malabar, in the Madras Presidency.

Rai Bahadur Lala Moti Lal, Member of the State Council, Tonk, in Rajputana.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of **Sardar Bahadur**, as a personal distinction, upon—

Bhai Arjan Singh, of Bagrian, Ludhiana District, in the Punjab.

Subedar-Major Mohan Lal, Malwa Bhil Corps, Central India.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Ovinagathu Mammi Kunhi Haji, Chairman, Municipal Council, Cannanore, Malabar District, in the Madras Presidency.

Khaja Akbar Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Dewan of the Banganapalle State, Kurnool District, in the Madras Presidency.

Haji Badruddin Sahib, landlord and merchant of Vaniyambadi, North Arcot District, in the Madras Presidency.

Jamshedji Bomanji Vakil, President, Alibag Municipality, in the Bombay Presidency.

Mahomed Ibrahim Sheikh Ismail, Deputy Collector and Vazir of the Khairpur State, in the Bombay Presidency.

Temuras Navroji Sanjana, B.A., LL.B., late Judge, Small Causes Court, Surat, in the Bombay Presidency.

Hormaji Limjibhai Batlivala, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, in Bombay.

Haji Khundkar Fazl-ul-Haq, Deputy Magistrate, in Bengal.

Maulvi Muhammad Azhur, Mymensingh, retired Deputy Collector, in Bengal.

Munshi Muhammad Husain, Deputy Magistrate, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Dr. Masha Allah Khan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Cantab.), Civil Surgeon, Unao, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Maulvi Bashir-ud-din, manager of the Islamia School, Etawah, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Saiyid Qasim Ali, Honorary Magistrate, Meerut, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Khan Sahib Bahram Khan, ex-Inspector of Police, in the Punjab.

Khan Sahib Paindeh Khan, of Darapur, Jhelum District, in the Punjab.

Khan Sahib Abdul Hamid Khan, Chief Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, in the Punjab.

Raja Muhammad Akbar Khan, of Jhelum, in the Punjab.

Sardar Murid Hussain Khan, Drishak of Asni, Dera Ghazi Khan District, in the Punjab.

Khan Sahib Munshi Imam-ud-din, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, in the Punjab.

Mir Muhammad Khan, Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Simla, in the Punjab.

Saiyid Abdul Majid, late Vice-Chairman of the Barh Municipality, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Syed Azmat Hussain, Khatib of Ellichpur, in Berar.

Khan Sahib Muhammad Yar Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Indian Assistant, Dir, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Khan Sahib Mir Alam Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Khan Sahib Arbab Abdul Khaliq Khan, of Gulbela, Peshawar District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Khan Sahib Inayatullah Khan, Khan Khel of Thana, Swat, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Mr. Cassim Rahimtoola, contractor, Supply and Transport Corps, of Poona, in the Bombay Presidency.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Doddi Venkoba Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., 1st Grade Subordinate Judge and sub. *pro tem.* 4th Grade District and Sessions Judge, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Arni Raghunatha Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., Subordinate Judge, in the Madras Presidency.

Babu Nistaran Banarji, late Small Cause Court Judge, Sealdah, in Bengal.

Babu Kamala Nath Das, late Small Cause Court Judge, Dacca and Munshiganj, in Bengal.

Babu Jogendra Kumar Ghosh, Deputy Collector, in Bengal.

Babu Ambica Prasad Sen, Deputy Collector, in Bengal.

Babu Soshi Bhusan Mozumdar, Executive Engineer, Calcutta, in Bengal.

Babu Lal Behari Ganguli, Assistant Surgeon, Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, in Bengal.

Rai Sahib Tarak Nath Sadhu, Pleader, Police Court, Calcutta, in Bengal.

Babu Sri Nath Ray, manager of the Estates of the Hon'ble Raja Shashi Kanta Acharji Chaudhuri Bahadur, Muktagacha. Mymensingh, in Bengal.

Lala Banke Bahari Lal, B.A., District and Sessions Judge, Meerut, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Bu Baleshwar Prasad, retired Deputy Collector, Allahabad, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Pandit Chakra Dhar Jayal, B.A., Deputy Superintendent of Police, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Chaudhri Param Singh, of Seohara, Bijnor, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Rai Sahib Behari Lal, contractor, Lucknow, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Babu Srish Chandra Chakrabatti, B.E., Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Radha Charan Das, Balasore, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Shyama Charan Ghosh, Chapra, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

The Hon'ble Babu Gopi Krishna, Member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Bihar and Orissa, Hazaribagh

Subadar-Major Hans Ram, Northern Shan States Battalion, Burma Military Police

Nrit Gopal Bose, Pleader, Narsinghpur, in the Central Provinces.

Srijut Kanak Lal Barua, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the Province of Assam.

Srijut Surendra Narain Singh Chowdhuri, zamindar of Bagribari, Goalpara District, in the Province of Assam.

Srijut Chandra Kanta Sen, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the Province of Assam.

Kanwar Chhagan Mal, Government Treasurer, Peshawar District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Rai Sahib Pandit Raj Kishen Kaul, Diwan of the Sailana State, in Central India.

Rai Sahib Pandit Sham Behari Misra, Revenue Member of the Jodhpur State Council, in Rajputana.

Pandit Shri Ram Dikshit, Diwan of Banswara, in Rajputana.

Babū Abinash Chander Sen, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, in Rajputana.
Pandit Hari Shanker, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Delhi.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

- M. R. Ry. Periakottai Subbaraya Ayyar** Avargal, B.A., President of the Madura Taluk Board, in the Madras Presidency.
- M. R. Ry. Markada Covilagath Krishna Varma Raja** Avargal, Vice-President, Malappuram Taluk Board, Malabar District, in the Madras Presidency.
- M. R. Ry. Rebala Lakshminarasa Reddi** Garu, landholder and merchant, Nellore, in the Madras Presidency.
- M. R. Ry. Duggirala Ramalingaswami Pantulu** Garu, retired Inspector of Police and now non-official President of the Vizianagram Taluk Board, in the Madras Presidency.
- Goutam Motichand Shah**, High Court pleader and President of the Sholapur Municipality, in the Bombay Presidency.
- Ganesh Krishna Chitale**, B.A., LL.B., President of the Ahmednagar Municipality, in the Bombay Presidency.
- Sakarlal Nabhulal Desai**, retired Deputy Collector and Honorary Magistrate, Ahmedabad, in the Bombay Presidency.
- Shivram Kashinath Bhagwat**, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, in the Bombay Presidency.
- Rao Sahib Ganesh Keshav Kelkar**, Assistant Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural College, Poona, in the Bombay Presidency.
- Ganesh Narayan Khare**, B.A., Acting Educational Inspector, Central Division, in the Bombay Presidency.
- Krishnaji Balavant Moghe** Karbhari of the Jamkhandi State, in the Bombay Presidency.
- Ganpat Mahadeo Kenjale**, contractor for the Public Works Department, in the Bombay Presidency.
- Rao Balbir Singh**, of Rewari, Gurgaon District, in the Punjab.
- Raghunath Balwant Sheore**, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Raipur, in the Central Provinces.
- Ramanujapuram Anandanpille Narasimbachar**, in charge of the Mysore Archaeological Department.
- Rao Sahib Babu Bhajanath Chatterjee**, Home Member of the State Council, Karauli, in Rajputana.
- Ramkrishna Hanumant Page**, Deputy Superintendent of Police, employed under the Director, Criminal Intelligence.
- Mr. Perumbulipakam Anantha Krishnama Charlu**, B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices and Officiating Assistant Director-General of the Post Office.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Valiya Jarathaigal Saiyid Muhammad Bin Mustafa Hydross Atta Koya Tangal, Union Chairman, Ponnani, Malabar District, in the Madras Presidency.

Khaja Khan Sahib Bahadur, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Trichinopoly District, in the Madras Presidency.

Ghulam Hussain Yusuf Ali Bohori, Municipal Commissioner, of Yeola, in the Bombay Presidency.

Mahbubmian Imambaksh Kadri, Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, in the Bombay Presidency.

Ali Jafar Abdul Rahim, head clerk and head interpreter of the Arabic Branch of the Aden Residency.

Wadero Sayad Khan walad Jaffar Khan Rind, landholder, in Upper Sind Frontier, in the Bombay Presidency.

Wadero Bahadur Khan walad Dil Murad Khan Khoso, landholder, in Upper Sind Frontier, in the Bombay Presidency.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Majid, Gaibandha, Rangpur, in Bengal.

Maulvi Abdul Aziz, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong, in Bengal.

Maulvi Abdul Khair Kabiruddin Ahmad, Deputy Collector, in Bengal.

Maulvi Qamar-ud-din Ahmad, Deputy Collector, in Bengal.

Munshi Fazl Rabb, Deputy Collector, Bahraich, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Saiyid Razi, Honorary Magistrate, Sitapur, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Munshi Faiz Bakhsh, Tahsildar, in the Punjab.

Malik Buland Khan, of Kufri, Khushab Tahsil, Shahpur District, in the Punjab.

Makhdum Shaikh Muhammad Hassan, of Sitapur, Muzaffargarh District, in the Punjab.

Khan Ahmad Khan, Inspector of Police, in the Punjab.

Maulvi Qazi Nazir Muhammad, Cuttack, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Maulvi Sayidullah, Kanungo, North Bihar Settlement, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Maulvi Muhammad Yasin, Professor of Persian, Patna College, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Saiyid Muin-ud-din Ahmad, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Patna City, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Maung Po Mya alias Abdul Shakur, Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate, Bassein, in Burma.

Tafazzul Hussain, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Central Provinces.

Nadirshah Cursetjee, Deputy Superintendent of Manufactures, Central Jail, Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces.

Subadar-Major Muqaddar Khan, Frontier Constabulary, Peshawar, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Wazirzada Ataullah Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Peshawar, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Haji Sohbat Khan, of Charsadda tahsil, Peshawar District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Malik Khushal Khan, of Mardan, Peshawar District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Bahram Khan, Khan Khel of Thana Swat, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Khudadad Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Muhammad Afzal Khan, of Tangi, Peshawar District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Mahammad Akbar Khan, of Katlang, Peshawar District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Ressaidar Shahzad Mir, Bahadur, 11th K E.O. Lancers, retired, of Pirpai, Peshawar District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Mr. Ramiar Ardeshir Ichapuria, member of the Secunderabad Cantonment Committee, in the Hyderabad State.

Seth Ahmad Ala-ud-din Mauji, merchant, of Secunderabad, in the Hyderabad State.

Munshi Enayat Husain, Attaché to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

Munshi Abdul Samad Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Ajmer.

Maulvi Abdul Ahad, late Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate, Delhi

Munshi Ghulam Mohammad, Jailor, District Jail, Delhi.

Mirza Muhammad bin Ahmad, head munshi of the British Residency, in the Persian Gulf.

Mirza Muhammad Rahim Dehdashti, head munshi of the British Vice-Consulate, Ahwaz, in the Persian Gulf.

Fazl Ilahi, 3rd grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon, I S M.D., lately in medical charge of the British Vice-Consulate, Ahwaz, in the Persian Gulf.

Munshi Tasaduq Hussain, Inspector of Police, Criminal Intelligence Department, United Provinces.

Muhammad Mirh Din, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, of Bhogiwal, Lahore District, in the Punjab.

Mian Nabbi Bux, Landing and Shipping Inspector, Kiamari, North-Western Railway.

Mr. Fateh Din, Officiating Superintendent, Department of Commerce and Industry of the Government of India

Saifoo, Sub-Inspector, 1st grade, Telegraph Engineering, Lahore Telegraph Division, Jhelum, in the Punjab.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Senior Assistant Surgeon Bhai Dalip Singh, Officiating Civil Surgeon in the Punjab.

Sardar Harkishen Singh, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, in the Punjab.

Sardar Jhanda Singh, Gyani, Pleader, Ambala, in the Punjab.

Chaudhri Bachittar Singh, of Shahabad, Karnal District, in the Punjab.

Bhai Chattar Singh, Deputy Collector, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in the Punjab.

Ishar Singh, Zaildar of Sainsia, Amritsar District, in the Punjab.

Bhai Hari Singh, M.A., of the Provincial Educational Service, in the Punjab.

Chaudhri Sundar Singh, Rais of Gujar Khan, Rawalpindi District, in the Punjab.

Subadar Niranjan Singh, Head Indian Passenger Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Perla Ramamurti Chetti Gannu, landholder and merchant, Vizagapatam District, in the Madras Presidency.

Lalla Atmaram Gopal, son of Lala Bhupchand, Nurmahal, Jullundur District, in the Punjab.

- Babu Sripati Charan Sarkar, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, in Bengal.
- Babu Harihar Mukharji, Inspector of Police, Calcutta, in Bengal.
- Babu Kumud Mohan Das Gupta, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Intelligence Branch, Criminal Investigation Department, in Bengal.
- Babu Promatha Nath Ghosh, Munshiganj, Dacca, in Bengal.
- Babu Surendra Nath Sinha, Subordinate Educational Service, in Bengal.
- Babu Benoy Krishna Basu, Howrah, in Bengal.
- Babu Peary Mohan Talukdar, Superintendent, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Darjeeling, in Bengal.
- Lala Banke Lal, late Munsarim, District Judge's Court, Bareilly, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
- Lala Parbhu Lal, Chairman, Jahangirabad Central Bank, Bulandshahr, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
- Munshi Jwala Prasad, Tahsildar, Budaun, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
- Pandit Mathura Datta Pande, B.A., LL.B., Naini Tal, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
- Babu Hari Das, Municipal Commissioner, Benares, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
- Babu Mahadeo Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Azamgarh, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
- Lala Panna Lal, Honorary Magistrate and mill owner of Ambala, in the Punjab.
- Nayan Khilanda Ram, Public Prosecutor, Multan, in the Punjab.
- Lala Khushal Rai, Inspector of Police, in the Punjab.
- Mr. Amar Nath Nanda, B.A., temporary Engineer, Personal Assistant to the Sanitary Engineer to the Government of the Punjab.
- Lala Ganga Ram, Vice-President of the Municipal Committee, Ambala, in the Punjab.
- Lala Diwan Chand, M.A., LL.B., Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, in the Punjab.
- Rana Upendra Chand, Rajput, of Hoshiarpur District, in the Punjab.
- Doctor Hira Lal, medical practitioner, Lahore, in the Punjab.
- Babu Girish Chandra Datta, special Excise Deputy Collector, Santal Parganas, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.
- Babu Ashutosh Mukharji, B.L., Pleader of Madhepura, Bhagalpur, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.
- Babu Kedar Nath Das Gupta, B.A., Headmaster of the Zilla School, Purulia, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.
- Babu Kali Kumar Sinha, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Law Lecturer, Patna Law College, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.
- Babu Ramji Prasad, District Sub-Registrar, Muzaffarpur, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.
- Babu Bihari Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police, Police Training College, Hazaribagh, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.
- Babu Jogendra Nath Sen, Government Pleader, Sambalpur, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.
- Babu Jharkandu Lal, of Nawadah, District Gaya, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.
- Dr. Santiram Chakrabatti, Medical Officer in charge of the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Sakchi, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.
- Babu Monomohan Lahiri, Vice-Chairman, Tezpur Municipality, in the Province of Assam.

- Babu Raghupati Bhattacharjya, Overseer, Public Works Department, in the Province of Assam.
- Srijut Bhabani Charan Sarma, Honorary Magistrate, in the Province of Assam.
- Lala Devi Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Land Acquisition Officer, Upper Swat River Canal, in the North-West Frontier Province.
- Lala Mohan Lal, retired Sub-Assistant Surgeon, of Quetta, in Baluchistan.
- Lala Har Prasad, head clerk, Gwalior Residency Office, in Central India.
- Lala Ram Swarup, manager, Edward Mills at Beawar, in Ajmer-Merwara.
- Lala Raj Narain, Bar-at-Law, Delhi.
- Souam Wangyal, Tibetan clerk in the office of the Political Officer in Sikkim.
- Lala Reejumal Hardasmal, late head clerk, Supply and Transport Corps, of Shikarpur, Sukkur District, Sind, in the Bombay Presidency.
- Babu Trailokya Nath Dey, Superintendent, Office of the Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Calcutta, in Bengal.
- Babu Srish Chandra Sinha, Superintendent, Military Accounts Department, Rawal Pindi, in the Punjab.
- Babu Hari Nath Das, B.A., Assistant, Grade I, in the Public Works Department of the Government of India.
- Babu Krishna Chandra Ghatak, clerk, Locomotive Superintendent's Office, Kanchrapara, Eastern Bengal Railway.
- Pandit Dwarkanath Mubayi, Chief Accountant, Chief Mechanical Engineer's Office, Khargpur, Bengal Nagpur Railway.
- Seth Ajodhiapershad, banker and railway contractor, of Lahore, in the Punjab.
- Mr. Mangal Sain, Postmaster, Srinagar, in Kashmir.
- Pandit Daya Ram Sahni, M.A., Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, at present Superintendent of Archæology, Kashmir State.
- Babu Amal Chandra Pal, Superintendent of the Park, Barrackpore, in Bengal.
- Babu Mon Mohan Bose, senior Indian Assistant in the office of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

- M. R. Ry. Naraiana Swaminadha Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B. E. (M.C.E.), Executive Engineer of the Godavari Western Delta, in the Madras Presidency.
- M. R. Ry. Udiipi Rama Rao Avargal, private medical practitioner, Madras.
- M. R. Ry. Vedantam Ramanadham Pantulu Garu, special Tahsildar on palm duty, Kistna District, in the Madras Presidency.
- M. R. Ry. Seshagiri Raghavendra Rao Avargal, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, in the Madras Presidency.
- M. R. Ry. Neelum Ramaswami Nayudu Garu, retired Senior Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon, in the Madras Presidency.
- M. R. Ry. Manjakuppam Ganapathi Mudaliar Avargal, manager of Messrs. Parry & Co.'s Agency in Cuddalore, South Arcot District, in the Madras Presidency.
- Babajirao Narayanrao Rane, Sub-Inspector of Police, Belgaum District, in the Bombay Presidency.

Lakshman Vishnu Parulekar, President, Ratnagiri Municipality, in the Bombay Presidency.

Ganesh Balwant Jagade, B.A., Mamlatdar of Pandharpur, in the Bombay Presidency.

Shivlal Parbhudas Desai, Sub-Overseer, 1st grade, and Sub-divisional Officer, Hathmati Canal, in the Bombay Presidency.

Narayanprasad Ranchhodji Mehta, Native Assistant to the Collector of Salt Revenue, in Bombay.

Marutee Babaji Oorankar, retired Sub-Assistant Surgeon, in the Bombay Presidency.

Ramchandra Ganasham Sabnis, Educational Inspector, Savantvadi State, in the Bombay Presidency.

Munjunath Timappa Sirsikar, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st grade, in the Bombay Presidency.

Krishnaji Vinayak Vaze, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, in the Bombay Presidency.

Ramchandra Raghunath Abhyankar, Divisional Local Fund Engineer, Nagpur, in the Central Provinces.

Ramchandra Vishnu Mahajani, Pleader, Akola, in Berar.

D. Lakshmanswami, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nagpur, in the Central Provinces.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwè ya Min, as a personal distinction, upon—

Hkun Num, *Saichwa* of Mōng Pan, Southern Shan States, in Burma.

Maung San Ko, T. D. M., Inspector of Police, in Burma.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Maung Aung Gyaw, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in Burma, the title of Thuyè gaung ngwe Da ya Min, as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min, as a personal distinction, upon—

Hkam Hsañ, Myoók of Mōng Tan, Southern Shan States, in Burma.

Maung Ba Shin, Honorary Magistrate, Rangoon, in Burma.

Maung Pein, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in Burma.

Maung Po Saing, Supervisor, Public Works Department, in Burma.

Maung Po U, Superintendent of Land Records, in Burma.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Aggamahāpandita, as a personal distinction, upon—

U Wilatha, Ashe Kinmagan *Sayadaw*, Burma.

U Nyana, Atumashi Taik Ók *Sayadaw*, Burma.

U Pyin Nya, Pazundaung Kyaunggyi *Sayadaw*, Burma.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

KING'S POLICE MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

(POLICE.)

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

No. 1-C.—His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the King's Police Medal on the following officers and men of the Indian Police establishments:—

MADRAS.

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
1. Richard Howard Hitchcock, Superintendent of Police.	A serious outbreak of crime began in the South Malabar District in December 1914, and culminated in a fanatical outbreak on the part of a gang of Mappillas. Mr. Hitchcock made careful and continuous enquiries, established signalling parties to disseminate information, and kept close watch on dangerous and suspected criminals. When the final outburst came he had his forces ready to meet it, and by his promptness and resource put a speedy end to it. Mr. Innes, the Collector of the District, was ambushed on the 27th February between Pandikad and Karuvarakundu; Mr. Hitchcock was on the spot at once, searched for the gang of fanatics, obtained information of their movements the next day, encircled them with his forces on the 1st March, planned the attack on the temple in which they had taken up their stand, and stormed it, killing three of the fanatics and wounding two. His measures stopped the outbreak and prevented any dangerous developments of the situation. This is believed to be the first outbreak of this nature which has been quelled by the police unaided by the military.
2. Leslie Withinshaw, Officiating Superintendent of Police.	During the Mohurrum of 1914 at Gudur in the Kurnool District, trouble being anticipated between the Muhammadans and the Katris, owing to long-standing enmity, Mr. Withinshaw was on the spot during the dangerous days of the festival. On the 30th November three Muhammadans approached him saying that the Katris were going to do <i>pūja</i> in their temple and there might be trouble. Mr. Withinshaw went to the spot, and finding some 70 Muhammadans round the temple, tried to induce them to disperse. They refused and when the bell in the Katri temple rang, began an attack upon the temple and endeavoured to beat the Katris in it. Mr. Withinshaw interposed himself between the parties, and while pulling two Muhammadans out of the temple, was assaulted from behind, receiving injuries on his head and shoulder. He seized a <i>lathi</i> from a Muhammadan and drove away the rioters to the end of the street. There they stopped and were re-inforced and began to hurl large stones and make rushes at Mr. Withinshaw, but recoiled on coming within striking distance of his <i>lathi</i> . Mr. Withinshaw thus kept the mob at bay till the arrival of a party of the Reserve which, after firing on the mob and wounding several of its members, forced it to disperse. That there was not serious injury to life and property was due entirely to Mr. Withinshaw interposing himself and keeping the mob at bay, despite the injuries he had received, until assistance arrived.

MADRAS—*contd.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
3. Lakshmana Rao, probationary sub-inspector of police.	During the riot at Gudur in the Kurnool District in 1914, when the Superintendent of Police was facing an infuriated mob alone, this sub-inspector, then a head constable, went to the assistance of his superior officer and supported him in keeping the mob at bay until the arrival of reinforcements. Despite showers of stones and the rushes of the mob the sub-inspector refused to take shelter until specifically ordered to do so by his Superintendent and though severely injured displayed great bravery.
4. Ellati Valiagatti Amu, sub-inspector of police.	During the recent fanatical outbreak amongst the Mappillas of the South Malabar District, sub-inspector Amu, himself a Mappilla, rendered valuable assistance to his Superintendent and displayed great bravery. He was the first person to obtain definite information of the movements of the gang of fanatics; he followed them up and actually got into conversation with them, and discovered the place where they intended making their stand. With the aid of a small party of constables he watched their stronghold during the night of the 28th February till reinforcements arrived the next day. He then approached the temple in which they had barricaded themselves and endeavoured to persuade the fanatics to surrender. He warned them that they would be shot, but the men who had taken possession of the upper room of the temple gate-house replied defiantly and invited Amu to send for his force. Amu then posted guards and sent an urgent message to the Superintendent of Police, who was in search of the fanatics. Amu was present throughout the action which resulted in the destruction of the fanatics. It was largely owing to the courage and presence of mind of the sub-inspector that the law-breakers were so quickly traced and the outbreak ended.
5. John Moore, Superintendent of Police.	On the outbreak of the war there was a movement among certain Christian "Gurus" and leading Naiks of the Koraput Agency to oust the British, the belief obtaining that Germany would win the war and that there was no need to obey the British Government any longer. Mr. Moore had early information of the movement and kept the Agent to the Governor fully informed about it. The first overt sign came with an attack on two constables and this was followed by an assault on a sub-inspector; but the effective steps taken by Mr. Moore to meet the outbreak and the promptitude with which he brought the state of affairs to notice prevented the affair from assuming serious proportions.
6. Jack Elliott, Assistant Superintendent of Police.	Mr. Elliott did excellent work during the recent Mappilla outbreak in the South Malabar District. On hearing of the outbreak he at once proceeded to the disturbed area alone. With a party of special police he took part in the search for the fanatics on the 27th and 28th February in the neighbourhood of Karuvarakundu, and on the 1st March, having received news of the movements of the gang, he marched to Alanallur where the gang was located and surrounded. On the morning of the 2nd March, Mr. Elliott moved out with a party of picked shots before daylight and in the rain took up a well-chosen position under cover on the north side of the temple in which the fanatics had decided to make their stand. Thence the fire of the party was brought to bear on the temple, and two of the gang who ventured outside the temple were killed by it. Mr. Elliott worked with great energy and the speedy termination of the outbreak was due in some part to his getting the men of the special police under him speedily to the scene of action.

MADRAS—*concl'd.***Name of officer and rank.****Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.**

7. **Tharmapuram Venkatarama Ayyar Krishnaswami Ayyar**, inspector of police. This inspector has a record of consistently meritorious work and has shown marked ability in the conduct of special investigations and in the control of difficult police circles, in which he has exhibited high qualities of tact in dealing with the people.
8. **Abhiramapuram K. Rajah Ayyar, B.A.**, Deputy Superintendent of Police. In the Cuddapah District a gang of persons who were associated together for the purpose of committing murder for mercenary considerations sprang into existence about 11 years ago and came prominently to notice in 1909. Their services were utilized in faction fights and at first they enjoyed immunity as there were no grounds for suspecting them and the factions implicated members of hostile factions. As they grew bolder they raised the price of their services which varied according to the rank and position of the victim. Their crimes were carefully organized and skilfully carried out so that detection was most difficult. In the absence of evidence sufficient to secure convictions under the Penal Code, it was necessary to institute proceedings against the gang under the Criminal Procedure Code, and Deputy Superintendent M. R. Ry. A. K. Rajah Ayyar worked up and brought to a successful issue the security cases against the leaders and also rendered great assistance in the preparation of the case against them under the Criminal Tribes Act. Although his life was in danger he did his duty unflinchingly, and was largely instrumental in ridding the Cuddapah Districts of this menace to the lives and security of their inhabitants.
9. **Govindan Nayar**, head constable. Head constable Govindan Nayar joined the department in 1885 and is now the senior head constable in the Mallapuram Special Force. He has taken part in the suppression of six Mappilla outbreaks, and has received the thanks of Government in connection with three of them. During the outbreak of the present year he was in charge of the signallers and rendered valuable services both prior to the actual outbreak and during its continuance. During his long and valuable service in the police Govindan Nayar has maintained an unblemished record of good conduct.
10. **Edmond Harvey Sullivan**, Officiating Superintendent of Police. On receipt of news of the rebellion in the Daspalla State within the jurisdiction of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Mr. Sullivan marched the Chatrapur Reserve from Berhampur to Daspalla. Great difficulties were encountered as regards transport and finally Mr. Sullivan decided to proceed, each man carrying his own supplies and ammunition. Though the capital of Daspalla was reached only after the outbreak had been crushed by other forces, the Chatrapur police deserved great credit for the promptness of the assistance rendered by them, which was largely due to Mr. Sullivan's initiative and energy. Subsequently, owing to his admirable arrangements, two of the leading rebels who absconded to British territory were arrested by the Ganjam Police. Mr. Sullivan has received the thanks of the Government of Bihar and Orissa for the services rendered by him in connection with this outbreak.

BOMBAY.

11. **Wilfrid Henry Luck**, Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind. Mr. Luck is a very sound and capable officer with 28 years' service who did exceptionally good work in suppressing serious and widespread crime and disorder by the Bhils in Khandesh and in effecting the capture on the 31st July 1901 of the notorious Rumalya and some of his followers. His work in Káthiáwar also, where he kept the Agency Police Force in a high state of efficiency, was exceptionally good and his personal services were invaluable.

BOMBAY—*contd.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
12. F. C. Griffith, Deputy Commissioner of Police.	As Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department in Bombay the bulk of the work in connection with enemy subjects and of the enquiries necessitated by war conditions has fallen on Mr. Griffith's shoulders, and the fact that the orders of Government have been carried out without a hitch is largely due to his care and control. At the same time he has in no way relaxed his personal supervision over the ordinary business of the Criminal Investigation Department and has kept the regular work of the Department running, while at the same time dealing with a mass of special work in novel circumstances and conditions.
13. Simon Favel, inspector of police.	Inspector Favel joined the Bombay City Police Force in 1894, and is now senior inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department in charge of the Foreign Branch. He has had no bad entry or punishment throughout his service, and has earned 17 special entries for good work. Since the outbreak of the war in August 1914 he has done hard and capable work in dealing with enemy subjects, meeting and boarding every ship that has entered the port, and carrying out all the detailed work in connection with the internment, surveillance, maintenance, etc., of foreign subjects for which he is specially fitted by his complete knowledge of the foreign European population. His services since the outbreak of war have been invaluable.
14. Abdul Wahab <i>walad</i> Shaik Fajee, head constable, G. I. P. Railway Police.	During a period of 19 years' service in which he has risen from constable to first grade head constable this officer has obtained no less than 106 certificates and rewards in connection with the detection of crime. In the majority of the above cases he had worked entirely on his own initiative although he is illiterate. With the exception of one warning of an insignificant nature this officer's record is without a punishment, censure or adverse remark.
15. Khán Sáheb Muhaunmad Faizullah, Muhammad Taki, inspector of police.	This officer holds the personal title of "Khán Sáheb" and the Medal of the Royal Victorian Order. Since the grant of the title in the year 1913, he has in addition to his ordinary duties in the Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department worked very hard amongst the Muhammadan public, and has been largely instrumental in bringing about the excellent relations which now exist between the Mussalmans of Bombay and the Commissioner of Police. His work in the city and among the non-combatant subjects of Turkey has been of the greatest merit and value since the outbreak of war.
16. J. Acton, inspector of police, Ahmedabad.	On the 18th April 1913, a fire broke out at a house in Ahmedabad, and on receipt of information Mr. Acton at once proceeded to the scene. On arrival he learnt that all the inmates of the house had escaped except a young girl aged 12 years, who, he was informed, was in the top room. Mr. Acton at once obtained a ladder and mounted to a barred window outside the room pointed out to him. He had to wrench out the bars before he could enter the room, and on his first attempt to search for the girl was forced back by the dense volumes of smoke; but he resumed his efforts after drenching his clothes and covering his face with a wet cloth. He discovered the body of the girl and carried it out but unfortunately too late to save the girl's life. Mr. Acton ran considerable risk as the floor of the room collapsed a few minutes later.

BOMBAY—*concl.*

Name of officer and rank.

Statement of services for which in particular the decoration
has been conferred.

17. Dhondu Narayan, constable.

Early on the morning of July 12th, 1915, a burglary took place in Bombay and on the alarm being given Dhondu Narayan ran forward to arrest one of the burglars who was armed with a long knife and had already stabbed a coolie. Dhondu Narayan seized and wrestled with the burglar, who stabbed him so severely in the back that he had to loose his hold. The burglar then made off, but Dhondu Narayan, though badly wounded, followed him up and seized him again. Although stabbed again twice, he still clung to the man, and eventually let go only on receiving a fourth stab over the left eye. The burglar then made his escape, stabbing on the road two townsmen who were running up to the constable's assistance. The manner in which this young constable though unarmed and badly wounded, followed the man up and continued his attempt to arrest him evidences courage and a devotion to duty of a high order.
18. Oswald Allen Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police.

As Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Harker from the outbreak of the war was placed in charge of all the special police arrangements required by the Military authorities in connection with the movement to Bombay and embarkation of the expeditionary forces. He has been in direct control of the police arrangements in the Alexandra Dock, which have been carried out without any hitch and has also dealt direct with the Brigade Office in all matters concerning the presence of large bodies of troops in Bombay. He has also had extra work in connection with sudden demands for assistance from both the Military and Naval authorities. He has shown well-directed energy in these matters, while simultaneously carrying on his ordinary duties, which are by no means light, and his work merits special recognition.
19. John Joseph Stenson, inspector of police.

This officer joined the Bombay City Police Force in 1898, and has a perfectly clean record. He has earned twenty-seven special entries for excellent work in connection with various forms of crime, and for the last four years has been in charge of one of the new sub-divisions under the organization scheme, where, by his hard work, experience, and care, he has brought the administration of a troublesome area to a very high level. On the outbreak of war with Turkey he was charged with the extra task of making a complete register of all the Turkish subjects, most of whom live in his sub-division, and he carried out this duty with so much tact and expedition that practically no movement took place among the population of the "E" Division at a time when a panic and exodus might well have been expected. He has never been censured in any way by a court of law, but on the contrary has twice been specially complimented by the Magistracy.

BENGAL.

20. William Thomas Moore, Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

This officer, who joined the Bengal Police in 1886 and has held charge of several important and heavy districts, was promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector-General in Eastern Bengal and Assam in April 1911 and placed in charge of the Eastern Range consisting of the districts of Assam and of the Chittagong Division. On the constitution of the province of Bengal he was appointed to the heaviest police range comprising the 11 districts of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions. As a Superintendent of Police he was commended for careful and hard work, and as Deputy Inspector-General of Police in Eastern Bengal and Assam he did much to improve the discipline and working of the force. His work in the Presidency

BENGAL---contd.

Name of officer and rank.

Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.

Range has been equally satisfactory. Although in charge of a very heavy range he has devoted himself to his work with zeal and the efficient management of the range is due largely to his supervision and control. He is entirely responsible for the initiation and organization in Western Bengal of the village defence scheme which promises to be popular and which has, in several instances, been instrumental in preventing crime. He is a most zealous and conscientious worker, and an officer of sound judgment who has rendered long and meritorious service.

21. Trevor Claude Simpson,
Superintendent of
Police.

This officer was commended several times for his successful administration of the police in the heavy criminal districts of Bakarganj and Monghyr. He is an enthusiastic and hardworking officer and a strong disciplinarian. He has done excellent work as Assistant to the Deputy-Inspector-General of Police, Crime and Railways, and as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, in which capacity his work during the past two years has been of a very high order. The recent progress in the reform and reorganization of the Police Department is attributed in a great measure to his indefatigable industry and hard work combined with his experience and devotion to duty.

- 22. Lionel Hewitt Colson, Su-
perintendent of Police.

This officer was specially selected for executive work in the Intelligence Branch of the Criminal Intelligence Department, Bengal, on the reconstitution of the province in April 1912. He has fully justified his selection and has done remarkably good work. He is very careful and sound in his judgment and can be trusted to conduct the most intricate cases.

23. Keramat Husain, head
constable.

This officer displayed conspicuous gallantry and presence of mind on the occasion of a Sonthal disturbance in Dinajpur in March last. After Mr. Burton, the Superintendent of Police, had been wounded, Keramat Husain assumed charge and with great presence of mind and by an intelligent use of his men succeeded in keeping the refractory Sonthals within their houses and in arresting them on the arrival of reinforcements from headquarters. The head constable by his gallant example prevented any further breach of the peace.

UNITED PROVINCES.

24. Elliot Kaye, Superin-
tendent of Police.

The village of Bargadwa in the Basti District was the scene of a serious attempt at rioting on the occasion of the Muhammadan festival of the *Id* in October 1914. The Muhammadan inhabitants of the village had determined to sacrifice buffaloes in accordance with their time-honoured practice and the Hindus of the neighbouring villages were equally determined to prevent the sacrifices taking place. On the 31st October a determined effort was made by the Hindus to force their way into Bargadwa and rescue the sacrificial animals. Mr. Kaye, Superintendent of Police, accompanied by the Sub-Divisional Officer, the tahsildar, and a small force of police, was occupied the whole day in stopping the rushes of the crowds which had gathered in considerable numbers and which made repeated attacks to get into the village. First a crowd of 200 was dispersed, and this was followed by simultaneous attacks by two larger bodies, which were only dispersed with great difficulty and after they had actually broken

UNITED PROVINCES—*contd.*

- | Name of officer and rank. | Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred. |
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| | through the police cordon and started attacking the Muhammadans. The situation at this stage was critical as the police were outnumbered, and Mr. Kaye was finally forced to fire at the leaders and this resolute action on his part had the desired effect of driving off the crowd. Mr. Kaye's promptitude and masterly handling of the police undoubtedly saved the situation and prevented serious rioting and loss of life. |
| 25. Bashir Husain, sub-inspector of police. | Two notorious dacoits, named Barkau Singh and Gauri Shankar, had given the police of the Hardoi and Farrakhabad districts much anxiety by their criminal activity and immunity from arrest. On the 24th of September 1914 information was received that they were resting in a hut and sub-inspector Bashir Husain with other police at once left for the jungle where the hut was situated and gradually surrounded it. This sub-inspector with two constables crept up to the hut and saw Barkau Singh and Gauri Shankar asleep inside on the ground with loaded firearms beside them. The police crawled into the hut and secured Barkau Singh before he could use his revolver. Gauri Shankar, however, managed to snatch his gun and fire at the police before they could seize him. Sub-inspector Bashir Husain and the constables were all severely injured, but in spite of their wounds they held the two dacoits down till the rest of the police party arrived. |

PUNJAB.

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| 26. H. V. B. Scott, Superintendent of Police. | This officer, who entered the Police Department in 1894, has done excellent work wherever he has served. He held the important charge of the Delhi district from August 1907 to April 1912, and on him fell the organization of the preliminary arrangements for His Majesty the King-Emperor's Darbar in the winter of 1911. His services before and during the Darbar were of a most valuable nature. Mr. Scott's work in connection with sedition also entitles him to recognition. |
| 27. A. W. Mercer, Superintendent of Police. | Mr. Mercer rendered valuable services to Government as Assistant Political Officer and Commandant of the Waziristan Levies, from May 1896 to September 1898, during which period he also officiated for three months as Political Officer, Wano. He subsequently proceeded to Kohat, where his services in negotiations with the Adam Khel tribesmen for the construction of a good road through the Kohat Pass were acknowledged by the Government of India. In his capacity as Adjutant of the Samana Rifles he did excellent work in organizing and training this newly raised Military Police Corps. Since February 1911 Mr. Mercer has done splendid work as Principal, Police Training School, Phillaur, in which capacity he has trained both gazetted and non-gazetted officers on sound lines. On the outbreak of war it was realized that certain tracts in the Punjab were likely to get out of hand, and it was therefore decided to bring the Punjab police reserves together at Phillaur and train them to operate in separate bodies over large tracts of country and at the same time to keep in touch with each other and the movements of hostile gangs. All this training devolved upon Mr. Mercer and, in spite of many difficulties, excellent results were obtained, as was evidenced subsequently when reconnaissances in force were carried out under Mr. Mercer's command with valuable results in the Doaba tract. Excellent work was |

PUNJAB—*contd.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of the services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
	also done in other parts of the province by bodies of reserves which had been trained by Mr. Mercer, and it was largely due to the operations of these reserves that the situation was kept well in hand and disorder suppressed.
28. J. F. Coatman, Assistant Superintendent of Police.	When the recent trouble in the south-west portion of the Punjab was at its height Mr. Coatman was sent from Phillaur to Muzaffargarh to assist in the suppression of dacoities in that district. Immediately on arrival, Mr. Coatman proceeded with a small body of reserves to Jatoi, the storm centre, where he acted with great vigour, patrolling himself night and day and sending out well organized patrol parties in different directions. Several dacoities were prevented by the energy of Mr. Coatman who sent out patrols to villages likely to be attacked and himself drove off several gangs. In one of these cases he personally captured a dacoit red-handed, and, in another case, one of his patrol parties encountered and after a brief fight dispersed a gang of 500 dacoits. Mr. Coatman's firm, vigorous, and courageous action put an immediate stop to the trouble then prevailing in the Muzaffargarh District. His health subsequently broke down as a result of the strain and exposure entailed in carrying out his arduous duties.
Adul Aziz, inspector of police.	This officer entered the Police Department on the 1st June 1898 as a constable and has by steady application and honest work raised himself to his present position as inspector with the well deserved reputation of being one of the best detectives and investigating officers in the department. During his service of 16 years he has gained no less than 81 commendatory entries in his character roll for special service and, on many occasions, he has also been rewarded in other ways while, on the other hand, he has never incurred so much as a censure. He has figured with success in many difficult and well known investigations in which his work has been of the greatest value.
30. Sardar Liaqat Hayat Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police.	Sardar Liaqat Hayat Khan has rendered most valuable service in the investigation of important cases in which he has displayed great coolness, courage, and promptitude.
31. Amir Ali, inspector of police.	Inspector Amir Ali has assisted in important investigations in which he has given valuable help and has shown great courage and coolness.
32. Sant Singh, sub-inspector.	Sub-inspector Sant Singh has rendered services of special value in obtaining information connected with the investigation of cases of exceptional importance.
33. Fazil Imam, sub-inspector of police.	This officer joined the Patiala State Police under Mr. J. P. Warburton, C.I.E., in May 1902, subsequently receiving an appointment as sub-inspector in the Punjab Police in August 1912. During his police service he has shown himself to be a detective of the first order and has a fine record of investigation work to his credit. He has shown great acumen and tact in several important cases.
34. Amar Singh, sub-inspector of police.	Amar Singh has rendered services of great value in important investigations and has shown great courage and disregard of danger in the performance of his duties.
35. Sher Muhammad, head constable, Dera Ghazi Khan District.	During the recent trouble in the Muzaffargarh District, head constable Sher Muhammad with a party of police constables was on duty with Mr. Coatman, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was engaged in suppressing dacoities in the neighbourhood. On the 14th March last this

PUNJAB—concl'd.

Name of officer and rank.

Statement of services for which in particular the decoration
has been conferred.

head constable, with six foot constables, was despatched to the town of Khairpur Sadat, on which a raid by dacoits was expected. The head constable and his men reached Khairpur at 8 p.m. and began to patrol. Between 9 and 10 p.m. the sound of persons assembling in the date palms outside was heard, and, shortly afterwards, a large gang of dacoits approached the town uttering wild cries. The head constable doubled his men to the side of the town against which the attack was expected. The dacoits rushed on firing a gun as they advanced. The police fired a volley as a warning and the dacoits drew back for a space. Then, thinking that the resistance of the police was not of a serious nature, the whole raiding party again rushed to attack. The head constable, therefore, gave the order to fire a volley of buck-shot, and, under his directions, independent firing was continued until the dacoits broke and fled, leaving two of their number dead on the ground, another in a dying condition, and a fourth who was severely wounded. The strength of the gang has been variously estimated at from 500 to 1,000 men, but, whatever their actual number may have been, it is certain that the gang was a very large one and that, had it not been for the presence of the police and their cool and determined resistance inspired by the head constable, Khairpur would have been sacked and burnt.

36. Phuman Singh, foot constable.

Phuman Singh, though himself unarmed, chased and seized a desperate criminal armed with a dagger and, though wounded in several places, held on to his prisoner till help arrived.

BURMA.

37. Edward Cheke Smalley Shuttleworth, Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Shuttleworth joined the Police in February 1887, and served with success in various districts until 1905. In that year he was employed on special duty in connection with the reforms resulting from the report of the Indian Police Commission, and his work was of much assistance to the Local Government. He was then employed as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police until 1909, when he was appointed to be Assistant Commissioner of Police, Rangoon Town. He still holds this appointment, and has officiated as Commissioner of Police on several occasions. Since the outbreak of war Mr. Shuttleworth's services have been of special value. His career as a police-officer has been throughout exceptionally meritorious and he has shown special ability in administrative work and in organization.

38. Nawab Ali, head constable.

On the 19th February 1915 two Burmans, of whom one was armed with a revolver and clasp-knife and the other with a gun and dagger, committed a highway robbery on Mandalay Hill. They were chased by Nawab Ali, who was unarmed. He brought the robbers to bay and seized one of them single-handed. Although a crowd was collecting, Nawab Ali at this time received no help from the onlookers, and the second robber came to his companion's assistance and attempted to fire his revolver twice at Nawab Ali at very close range but twice the revolver missed fire. Nawab Ali then attempted to seize both the robbers. One of them broke loose and made a third attempt to shoot the head constable at point-blank range, but again the revolver missed fire. The crowd then rushed in, and the two robbers were secured. It was entirely due to Nawab Ali's bravery and endurance that the robbers were captured.

BURMA—*contd.*

- | Name of officer and rank. | Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred. |
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| 39. *Daim Khan, head constable. | On the 14th February 1915 three men, of whom one was armed with a revolver, committed a robbery in Mandalay Town. Two of them were traced to a certain house. Head constable Daim Khan, who was awarded the King's Police Medal in 1913 for conspicuous bravery, was ordered to go up on to the roof of the house and see if the men were hiding there. Daim Khan found two men crouching on the roof, and one of them fired a shot at him. Daim Khan there-upon though unarmed closed with this man and seized him by the hair. A struggle ensued, in the course of which both Daim Khan and his assailant fell to the ground, a distance of 20 feet. Although badly hurt by the fall and almost unconscious, Daim Khan held on to the robber until he was taken into custody. The other robber was subsequently secured. |
| 40. Maung Mo Zwe, head constable, and officiating sub-inspector of police. | On the evening of the 28th November 1914, at a pagoda festival in Thayetmyo, one Nga Shwe, who had been drinking, suddenly ran amok, armed with a dagger, and after fatally stabbing one man, ran stabbing right and left at everybody whom he met, including an Indian police constable, an old woman, a blind beggar and several others. He then met head constable Maung Mo Zwe and constable Maung San Baw, who were on duty armed with sticks. Maung Mo Zwe without hesitation attacked Nga Shwe but was stabbed in the hand and wrist and compelled to drop his stick. Maung San Baw went to his assistance and, finding his stick ineffective, dropped it and grappled with Nga Shwe seizing him round the waist and trying to get him down. While doing this he was severely stabbed in the back, but held on while Maung Mo Zwe, with the assistance of a bystander, beat Nga Shwe to the ground, where he lost his dagger and was secured. Nga Shwe killed one person and wounded eleven others, including two women, and there is no doubt that if it had not been for the prompt and gallant behaviour of head constable Maung Mo Zwe and constable Maung San Baw, he would have killed and injured many more, as the place was crowded and he was in a state of frenzy. |
| 41. Maung San Baw, constable. | Maung San Baw showed conspicuous bravery in assisting head constable Maung Mo Zwe in arresting Nga Shwe, who had run amok and stabbed several people as described in the previous recommendation (No. 40). |
| 42. Sukraj Limbu, subadar | Subadar Sukraj Limbu, of the Putao Battalion of the Burma Military Police, who is now serving in Europe with the 3rd (Q.A.O.) Gurkha Rifles, has served for 25 years in the Burma Military Police. He was Jemadar-Adjutant of his Battalion for eight years. He has been awarded the India Medal, 1854, with Burma Clasp, 1889-92, and 1892-93. He served in the operations on the North-East Frontier in connection with Hakmti Long in 1910-11, 1911-12, and 1912-13, and received a Sword of Honour from the Lieutenant-Governor in 1911. During the recent operations against the Kachins, Subadar Sukraj Limbu displayed conspicuous gallantry and leading, and was warmly praised by the British officers under whom he served. He has always been distinguished for keenness and efficiency, and by his conduct and example he has helped to keep his battalion of Military Police in good order. |

* Recommended for the addition of a Bar to the Medal conferred on him in 1913.

BURMA—*concl.*

Name of officer and rank.

Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.

43. Maung Aung Ban, A.T.M.,
Deputy Superintendent
of Police.
- Maung Aung Ban joined the Police as a head constable, and has worked his way up to his present position of Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, by consistent good work and ability. He served in the Yaméthin District as an inspector in the troublous days following the annexation of Upper Burma, and has served subsequently both in charge of important sub-divisions and as assistant at district headquarters. On two occasions he has officiated as District Superintendent of Police during short periods, and he has acquitted himself well in all the charges which he has held. He is now nearing retirement after long and loyal service for the British Government. Maung Aung Ban has always had the reputation of being a most valuable officer, thoroughly upright in all his dealings.

ASSAM.

44. Lieutenant-Colonel Albert
Edward Woods, C.S.I.,
Inspector-General of
Police.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Woods has been Inspector-General of Police since the reconstitution of the province in April 1912 and has rendered valuable service in reorganizing the Police Department. Having served with them on numerous trans-frontier expeditions he has a very intimate knowledge of the working of the Military Police. His special knowledge of this branch of the service has been of the greatest value to the Administration.
45. Hiralup Sahi, Jemadar,
Lushai Hills Military
Police Battalion.
- Hiralup Sahi is a most capable non-commissioned officer with 28 years' meritorious service, who rendered exceptionally good assistance in connection with the Dehong survey escort party, 1912-13.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

46. Muhammad Akbar, offici-
ating sub-inspector
of police.
- On the 27th February 1915, sub-inspector Muhammad Akbar left Police Station Shankargarh, accompanied by two constables, to investigate a dacoity case. As he approached Piari village he saw, and recognized, a man named Faizulla, who had been expelled from the district under the Frontier Crimes Regulation and was suspected of complicity in two cases of dacoity. Faizulla was armed with a .303 Martini-Metford carbine and was wearing a bandolier full of cartridges. On seeing the police he started off for the border. The police were unarmed and sub-inspector Muhammad Akbar sent the constables to the village to get assistance while he himself followed Faizulla. The latter threatened to shoot him unless he went away. The sub-inspector managed to get close to Faizulla, threw himself on him, and overpowered him. Faizulla fired his carbine but without effect and, on the arrival of the constables with assistance, he was secured.
47. Khan Sahib Boi Khan,
Subadar-Major, Frontier
Constabulary.
- On the 14th April 1915, a party of 38 rifles of the Frontier Constabulary returning from patrol under the command of Subadar-Major Boi Khan was crossing the river Gomai near the Manjhi post. On reaching an island half way across left by the flood, the river was found to be rapidly rising, and the party endeavoured to return to the Manjhi bank. Sepoy Aslam, with others, was attempting to cross the river, when he was carried away into deep water under a cliff, and disappeared from view. Subadar-Major Boi Khan was at the head of the island mentioned above, and deliberately put his horse into the main stream, in which he was carried down until he managed to reach the further bank. Owing to the force of the stream none of the men carrying rifles

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE--*contd.*

Name of officer and rank.

Statement of services for which in particular the decoration
has been conferred.

were able to follow him. On reaching the further bank the Subadar-Major galloped down stream about a thousand yards to a place where the bed of the river was dotted with boulders, and where the sepoy had last been seen. Dis-mounting at this point he entered the stream, and by bracing himself against boulders, reached the sepoy about six yards from the bank, where he was caught in some rocks. The sepoy was badly wounded in the head and succumbed to his injuries about four hours later.

HYDERABAD.

48. William Alfred Gayer, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, His Highness the Nizam's Government. •
- Mr. W. A. Gayer joined the Indian Police Department in December 1887 and in 1894 was appointed Assistant to the General Superintendent of Thagi and Dakaiti. In 1896 he was transferred from Rajputana to Hyderabad as Thagi Assistant. When the Thagi and Dakaiti establishment in the Hyderabad State was made over to His Highness' Government in 1904, Mr. Gayer's services were transferred with it as Assistant to the Inspector General of His Highness the Nizam's District Police, and in 1910 his designation was altered to Deputy Inspector-General of Police. Mr. Gayer is a conscientious and hardworking officer. As head of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Hyderabad State he has displayed marked ability, whilst his untiring energy and single-hearted devotion to duty have been of the greatest value to Mr. Hankin in the task of improving the police administration of His Highness' Dominions. His skill in detective work has recently been utilized by the Nizam in the investigation of confidential cases of much importance for which he has been specially rewarded.

AJMER-MERWARA.

49. Subhan Khan, constable . On the 28th March 1914, Subhan Khan showed great gallantry in defending a cart, containing treasure to the value of Rs20,000, which was attacked by 8 to 10 dacoits armed with guns, swords, and bludgeons. The party escorting the cart, numbering eight persons (only 2 of whom were constables), fled with the exception of this constable but, though unarmed except for a bludgeon, he resisted the dacoits and seized one of their number and it was not till he was felled to the ground after being wounded in the head and thigh with slugs fired from a gun that he released the dacoit. As a result of his resistance the dacoits dropped the one bag of Rs6,000 which they had seized and the object of their attack was entirely frustrated. It is doubtful whether the injury which Subhan Khan received will not be permanent.

BALUCHISTAN.

50. Abbas Raza Khan, sub-inspector of police. Previous to his enrolment in the Baluchistan Police, Abbas Raza Khan served as a Jemadar in the 106th Hazara Pioneers for 8 years and 9 months. On the 8th February 1915, sub-inspector Abbas Raza was at Killa Abdulla, near the Afghan frontier, in charge of a small force of 15 policemen. He got information that the place was going to be raided in a few hours by a powerful and well-armed gang from across the frontier. He made the best dispositions possible and induced the police to hold their fire till

BALUCHISTAN—contd.

Name of officer and rank.

Statement of services for which in particular the decoration
has been conferred.

the critical moment. The result was that the raiders did no damage while they lost four killed and two wounded. There is no doubt that others who got away were also wounded. This repulse had the most salutary effect on the border, and the sub-inspector's conduct showed disciplined courage of a high order.

51. Gulab Shah, mounted
head constable.

At Fort Sandeman on the 14th August 1914, *ex-head* constable Sher Singh after being dismissed from the police got possession of a Pathan's rifle and a number of rounds of ammunition and attempted to shoot sub-inspector Sundar Singh. He fired at the sub-inspector and missed and then ran to the bazaar where he wounded a local Pathan who died from the effects of the wound. The offender then ran and took cover in a sangar on the hill behind the police rifle butts, and opened fire on the police who were pursuing him. Gulab Shah and seven other policemen ran to cover within 70 yards of where Sher Singh was hiding. Gulab Shah was not content to lie down as soon as he reached cover, but with great gallantry crept up to within 28 yards of the murderer, then stood up, challenged him and took him prisoner. Had Sher Singh's rifle been loaded at the time he was challenged, Gulab Shah would certainly have lost his life. His brave act secured the surrender of Sher Singh without further bloodshed.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.*Delhi, the 1st January 1916.***REWARDS.****ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.**

No. 1.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotion in, and admissions to, the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified :—

To the 1st Class with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

Subadar Suhel Singh, *Bahadur*, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force), *vice* Pensioned Risaldar-Major and Honorary Captain Lehna Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, 2nd Central India Horse, deceased. Dated 31st March 1915.

To the 2nd Class with the title of "Bahadur."

Risaldar-Major Ibrahim Ap Khan, 28th Light Cavalry, *vice* Subadar Suhel Singh, *Bahadur*, promoted. Dated 31st March 1915.

Subadar Bostan Khan, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force), *vice* Ex-Subadar Hayat Khan, late 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), removed from the rolls of the Order. Dated 31st March 1915.

Subadar-Major Gulmir, 28th Punjabis, *vice* Subadar Jahandad Khan, *Bahadur*, 40th Pathans, deceased. Dated 26th April 1915.

Subadar-Major Nain Sing Gurung, 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles, *vice* Pensioned Jemadar Gurdit Singh, *Bahadur*, Punjab Garrison Battery, deceased. Dated 10th July 1915.

Subadar-Major Gopi, 30th Punjabis, *vice* Pensioned Ressaidar Shaikh Shabrati, *Bahadur*, 1st Central India Horse, deceased. Dated 6th August 1915.

No. 2.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotion in, and admissions to, the Order of British India, among Indian officers of the Military Police and Frontier Militia Corps :—

To the 1st Class with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Saran Singh, *Bahadur*, Burma Military Police, *vice* Subadar Akbar Jan, *Sardar Bahadur*, Kurram Militia, deceased. Dated 14th November 1915.

To the 2nd Class with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Pall Singh, *Rai Bahadur*, Burma Military Police, *vice* Subadar-Major Muhammad Sadiq Khan, *Khan Bahadur, Bahadur*, Frontier Constabulary, deceased. Dated 21st January 1915.

Subadar-Major Jamaluddin, Assam Military Police, *vice* Subadar-Major Saran Singh, *Bahadur*, Burma Military Police, promoted. Dated 14th November 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

